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FORTY-SEVENTH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, HELD AT  
CHICAGO, OCTOBER 5, 6 AND 7, A. L. 5886.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE GRAND LODGE

OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

FREE & ACCEPTED MASONS.

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M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH, GRAND MASTER.

R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN, GRAND SECRETARY.

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FREEPORT, ILL.:  
JOURNAL POWER PRESS AND BINDERY.  
1886.

# OFFICERS

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

1886-87.

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M. W. ALEXANDER T. DARRAH.....	<i>Grand Master.....</i>	Bloomington.
R. W. JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.....</i>	Chicago.
R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.....</i>	Godfrey.
R. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD .....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.....</i>	Jonesboro.
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.....</i>	Chicago.
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>Grand Secretary.....</i>	Freeport.
R. W. REV. H. W. THOMAS, D. D....	<i>Grand Chaplain .....</i>	Chicago.
R. W. W. S. HOOPER.....	<i>Grand Orator .....</i>	Paxton.
W. D. B. BREED..	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.....</i>	Freeport.
W. EDWARD L. CRONKRITE.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.....</i>	Freeport.
W. ROWLEY PAGE.....	<i>Grand Marshal.....</i>	Galesburg.
W. W. H. CURTIN.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.....</i>	Carlyle.
W. J. H. C. DILL.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.....</i>	Bloomington.
W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.....</i>	Marion.
W. THOMAS S. MATHER.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.....</i>	Springfield.
W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON.....	<i>Grand Steward .....</i>	Prairie City.
W. JOSEPH DIXON.....	<i>Grand Steward .....</i>	Chicago.
W. JOHN SCHOFIELD.....	<i>Grand Steward .....</i>	Peoria.
W. R. D. LAWRENCE.....	<i>Grand Steward .....</i>	Springfield.
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.....</i>	Chicago.

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,  
Free and Accepted Masons,  
AT ITS FORTY-SEVENTH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the Forty-seventh Annual Grand Communication was held at the Armory of Battery D, in the City of Chicago, commencing on Tuesday, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1886, A. L. 5886, at 10 o'clock A. M.

**GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT:**

M. W. ALEXANDER T. DARRAH.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON .....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. REV. GEORGE W. SCAWTHON.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. ISAAC CLEMENTS.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. LESLIE A. MUNN.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. EDWARD L. CRONKRITE.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. ROWLEY PAGE.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. W. H. CURTIN.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. J. H. C. DILL.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. THOMAS S. MATHER.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. A. B. WICKER.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. J. G. MARSTON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. BENJ. STEINGARDT.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>



The M. W. Grand Master proceeded to open the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois with prayer by the Grand Chaplain.

The Grand Secretary announced that the Committee on Credentials had informed him that a constitutional number of lodges were represented, and asked for said committee further time to complete their report, which was granted.

## COMMITTEES.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the appointment of the following named brethren to serve on the various committees during the present session :

### ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Joseph Robbins, D. C. Cregier, James A. Hawley, Daniel M. Browning, John R. Thomas.

### ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Joseph E. Dyas, H. J. Hamlin, George M. Haynes, William S. Cantrell, H. M. Gillmore.

### ON CHARTERED LODGES.

George W. Hill, S. S. Chance, H. C. Cleaveland, Thomas M. Crossman, John R. Hodson.

### ON LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

H. E. Hamilton, C. J. Manvel, John B. Voung, D. B. Grattan, C. C. Aldrich.

### ON CORRESPONDENCE.

Theodore T. Gurney.

### ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Edward S. Mulliner, George W. Cyrus, John A. Ladd.

### ON FINANCE.

E. C. Pace, Gil. W. Barnard, Samuel W. Waddle.

### TO EXAMINE VISITORS.

M. D. Chamberlin, W. B. Grimes, James Douglas, J. E. Evans.

## ON CREDENTIALS.

H. C. Clarke, C. H. Patton, C. F. Tenney.

## ON PETITIONS.

William E. Ginther, Edward Cook, J. S. Garrett.

## ON OBITUARIES.

F. W. Havill, John Schofield, H. A. Forman.

## ON GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

James I. McClintock, George Steyer, A. W. Blakesley.

On motion of M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with, printed copies being in the hands of the brethren.

**GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.**

## BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

We have assembled this morning in our Forty-seventh Annual Communication. We greet the representatives of nearly SEVEN HUNDRED LODGES. This is an assembly of which we may well feel proud. What an influence for good this large number of Masons, good and true, can, and doubtless does, exert. Let us at the beginning of our labors, as our fathers have done before, cheerfully acknowledge the loving hand of that Divine Providence who has thus far safely brought us on our way, and who, if we are faithful to our trust—the tenets of our profession—will go with us, comfort, sustain, and gently lead us into that haven “where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.”

Let us return HIM our devout thanks for all the blessings and comforts of which we, as members of our noble Craft, have been the recipients, and in all our doings while here assembled, let us show by a spirit of brotherly love, concord and mutual forbearance that charity is the cement and support of our grand and beloved Institution.

Feeling confident that in this spirit we have assembled this morning, and trusting that this session of our Grand Lodge may be a time of enjoyment, only to be referred to in after years as a source of pleasant memories; I extend to one and all a fraternal welcome, and proceed to recite my doings, as your servant, since we were last here assembled.

## OUR FRATERNAL DEAD.

Before doing this, however, let us bow our heads in sorrow while we pay a trib-

ute of respect to the memory of those of our brethren who have been called to refreshment during the past year.

Time, who is ever ready to swing his merciless blade, and who neither slumbers nor sleeps, has been more lenient to us during the past year than during the year previous. While this is true, yet the cry of sorrow and mourning is heard in our midst, and a number of our beloved brethren are at rest. Some who have borne the burden and heat of the day; some who were in all the vigor of manhood; others who were but in the youth of usefulness, are calmly, sweetly sleeping until the last trump shall sound, when let us trust that they, with us, shall awake in the likeness of HIM who doeth all things well.

The awful solemnity of death, and the importance of being always ready for the summons, which must sooner or later come, to call us to join those friends and brothers who have gone before, have been very forcibly impressed on my mind during the past year. Within this time my father and father-in-law have both been called from time to eternity. As never before this subject forces itself on my mind. I feel to stand, as it were, in the front rank of those who may fall at the next swing of the awful scythe of Time. By the warm sympathy of loving brethren and a firm reliance on Divine Providence, whose arms of love and compassion are around those who put their trust in Him, I have been comforted and sustained while passing through deep waters of sorrow and affliction.

Let us cherish the memories of our departed brethren, emulate their virtues, and by their example be encouraged to faithfully discharge the duties incumbent upon us, so that, "when our dissolution draws nigh, and the cold winds of death come sighing around us, and his chill dews glisten upon our foreheads, with joy shall we obey the summons of the Grand Warden of Heaven, and go from our labors on earth to eternal refreshment in the Paradise of God."

I will leave to the Committee on Obituaries the delicate and important duty of preparing suitable tributes to the memories of those of our brethren who have passed into rest during the year.

#### FRATERNAL RELATIONS.

It affords me pleasure to report that the fraternal relations of this Grand Jurisdiction with that of the other Grand Jurisdictions of the Masonic world, with a single exception, are of the most fraternal and satisfactory character. Nothing has transpired to mar that peace, unity and harmony which has uniformly existed heretofore, and which we trust may continue until time shall be no more.

#### CONDITION OF THE CRAFT.

From every part of the State comes the flattering report of the prosperity of the Craft. The D. D. G. M.'s report a very satisfactory increase in lodge membership, and greater care as to the material admitted. Further light is being called for and

cheerfully supplied by those who are competent and qualified to teach. The Grand Lodge and the Craft have a right to feel proud of the satisfactory condition of Masonic affairs as they generally exist throughout this Grand Jurisdiction.

# EDICT.

In accordance with instructions received from the Grand Lodge at its last session, I issued the following edict, which explains itself :

## EDICT FROM THE GRAND EAST OF THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS. BLOOMINGTON, ILL., NOV. 12th, 1885.

*To the W. M., Wardens and Brethren in obedience to the M. W., the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois, Greeting :*

BRETHREN : Be it known unto you that at the last session of the M. W., the Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masons of the State of Illinois, (Oct. 6, 7, 8, 1885,) "in vindication of the Sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; and in vindication of a principle which is generally recognized throughout the Masonic world; and of the interests, rights and prerogatives of our ancient, loyal and honorable fraternity," the following preamble and resolutions were offered by M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier, which, on motion, were received and adopted :

"WHEREAS, The M. W. Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M., in the Dominion of "Canada, is a lawfully organized Grand Body, and is, and has been, recognized as such for the past "fifteen years, by sixty-three Grand Lodges on this Continent and in Europe; and

"WHEREAS, The unquestioned legitimacy of the existence of the said Grand Lodge of Quebec, and the almost universal recognition thereof, by the extension of fraternal fellowship by her "peers throughout the Masonic world, clearly vests the said Grand Lodge with all the rights and "prerogatives of an independent sovereign governing Masonic body, which include the fundamental right of full and exclusive jurisdiction over all and every the constituent lodges of Free "and Accepted Masons located within her clearly defined territory; and

"WHEREAS, Under and by virtue of these conditions, the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State "of Illinois was among the first to welcome the Grand Lodge of Quebec among the sisterhood of "Grand Lodges, and to extend to her the hand of fraternal fellowship and friendship; and

"WHEREAS, Authentic information has come to the official notice of this Grand Lodge that "the well settled principle of Grand Lodge sovereignty, sanctioned by time and usage, has, in the "case of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, been, and is now being, ignored, by the existence of certain "Masonic lodges within her territorial jurisdiction who do not recognize the authority of the Grand "Lodge of Quebec, but hold allegiance to and are working under the authority of a foreign Grand "Lodge, thus setting at defiance the sovereign rights and authority of the only Masonic governing "body of the Province; Therefore,

"Be it Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, jealous of her own independence and sovereign powers within her prescribed limits, will not only maintain and defend these "rights for herself, but has and will at all times record her voice and vote against a violation of "them by others.

"Resolved, That while this Grand Lodge regrets the action of the recusant lodges in usurping the lawfully occupied territory of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, we venture the hope that said "lodges will transfer their allegiance to the only source of Masonic power within the Province in "which they are located, and that the M. W. Grand Lodge claiming their allegiance will take such "action that the unity and harmony so essential to true fraternity may be fully established. Be it "further

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois regards all lodges in the Province "of Quebec holding allegiance to any Grand Lodge other than the recognized Grand Lodge of that

" Province, as illegal and irregular, and that all lodges and brethren under the jurisdiction of the  
 " Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois are charged not to hold Masonic intercourse with such illegal  
 " or irregular lodges, or any member thereof.

" *Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Master of the State of Illinois be requested to issue his  
 " edict, in conformity herewith, to the lodges and brethren of his obedience.

(Signed)

DEWITT C. CREGIER, P. G. M.,

Grand Representative Grand Lodge of Quebec.

*I therefore*, by virtue of authority in me vested as Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, and by virtue of the action taken by the Grand Lodge at its last session, do hereby issue this, my EDICT, commanding all brethren acknowledging the authority of the Most Worshipful, the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, to hold no Masonic intercourse with any member or members of any lodge existing in the Province of Quebec enrolled on the register of any foreign Grand Lodge other than that of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

It is further ordered that in the examination of visitors from the above specified Province, in addition to the usual questions, the question of whether the lodge from which they hail, acknowledges the authority of the Most Worshipful, the Grand Lodge of Quebec, must be specifically answered in the affirmative as a prerequisite to Masonic intercourse of any kind whatsoever.

It is also ordered that this edict be read at the first stated communication of the lodge after its reception.

Faternally,

[SEAL.]

ALEX. T. DARRAH,

Attest :

*Grand Master.*

L. L. MUNN,

*Grand Secretary.*

The attention of the "United Grand Lodge of England" being called to this action of our Grand Lodge, it adopted the report of its "Colonial Board," which recommended that the patent appointing Brother John M. Palmer as Representative of the "United Grand Lodge of England" near the Grand Lodge of Illinois be withdrawn, and that the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near that of the "United Grand Lodge of England" be requested to resign his commission. Consequently, in March, formal notice was received from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of Masons in England and its provinces, of the action had by said Grand Lodge.

It is very much to be regretted that the Grand Lodge of England thought best to sever the fraternal relations existing between the two Grand Lodges, so far as the exchange of Representatives is concerned. On the part of the Grand Lodge of Illinois there certainly was no desire, and so far as we are able to judge, no sufficient cause for the severing of such relations. This edict only reasserted the American doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty, and so far as the three English lodges in Montreal are concerned, they are no worse off now than before the edict was issued. Since the adoption of our present code of by-laws, years ago, it has not been possible for a



member of either of the three lodges, which have given rise to all the trouble and dispute under consideration, to visit a lodge in the jurisdiction of Illinois. Section 2, Article XIX., Part Second Grand Lodge By-Laws, positively prohibits such visitations, for the reason that these lodges are not "working under and by virtue of a charter or dispensation issued by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master recognized by this Grand Lodge as having jurisdiction over the country, state, province or territory in which such lodge may be situated." It is with profound regret that I announce the severance of "direct relationship" hitherto so pleasant and fraternal, and productive only of a mutual desire to promote brotherly love and friendship and the welfare and prosperity of each other, and the sublime principles of our ancient Craft. It is earnestly to be desired that a way may be speedily found, alike honorable to all the parties interested, for the removal of this strife-producing cause, "that the unity and harmony so essential to true fraternity may soon be fully" and completely restored among all the jurisdictions of the Masonic world.

#### AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS SUGGESTED.

During the past year a number of subjects have been impressed upon my mind, and I desire now to call the attention of the Grand Lodge to a few of them, and ask for each a careful consideration.

#### VOLUNTARY DIMISSION.

Whatever may be said of the theory of voluntary dimission, as provided by our organic law, the facts are that its practical effects are not uniformly satisfactory, at least to the lodges from which the dimits issue.

The law as framed was intended to prevent lodges from retaining members against their will; and so far as this feature is concerned I believe it to be just and proper. I do not believe it to be desirable to retain members in our lodges against their will and pleasure. Membership ought to be entirely voluntary. Those who are not Masons at heart, and who do not love and respect the Institution sufficiently to cheerfully retain their lodge membership, will not likely be of any very great service or benefit to the Fraternity, and ought to be permitted to retire. This they may do of their own free will and accord, and if they would remain away from lodge meetings and other Masonic gatherings, there would be but little room for complaint; this they fail to do, and hence the unsatisfactory working of the law. At almost every lodge meeting, and especially when a collation or banquet is to be spread, dimitted Masons are to be found. They are very zealous on such occasions.

I have heard them boast of the glorious Institution of Freemasonry, and dilate on its grand teachings and principles, and of the distinguished members who have in all time patronized its assemblies, until one might think they were not only willing to help support *one*, but a *dozen* lodges. They never miss the banquets, but always fail to see the contribution-box.

Every conceivable excuse is offered for non-membership. Not long since my attention was called to a case in point. The lodge had incurred some expense which

seemed to be for the best interests of all; twelve of the most wealthy members applied for and took their dimits, rather than pay dues to help liquidate the indebtedness, although no more was asked of them than of the poorest member of the lodge. These same brethren failed not to be present at all the festive occasions, and especially when it was likely that there would be something to eat. The Master of the lodge appealed to me to know what should be done under such circumstances, to which I replied that, under the present status of affairs, there was but one remedy, and that was to object to the brethren visiting the lodge or other Masonic gatherings, and make it so uncomfortable for them that they would either remain away or petition for membership.

The argument is that a Mason is such by virtue of his own free will and accord, and that he should be privileged to retire from the lodge in the same way. Now it happens that this is but a part of the truth. He not only comes in of his own free will and accord, but he consults the free will and accord of every member of the lodge, a single objection being sufficient to keep him out, notwithstanding his "own free will and accord." His own free will and accord amounts to but little toward getting him into the lodge, provided the "free will and accord" of a single member is opposed to him.

The law does not reach far enough. Let the brother who wishes to do so, take his dimit and retire from the lodge; but when he does so, let him leave at the threshold of the lodge every right and privilege acquired by "his own free will and accord" when he entered. Change the law so that it shall say to him, "Voluntary non-affiliated Masons shall not be permitted to visit or sit in any lodge in this jurisdiction," and the evil is remedied at once. Give the brethren who care so little for the privilege of lodge membership as to withdraw, to understand that they can not again visit the lodge while dimitted, and that they are not wanted on festive occasions, and especially at the feast, and a very effectual remedy, as I believe, will be provided against the common practice of dimitting from our lodges simply to avoid paying dues. I submit this subject to the careful consideration of the Grand Lodge

#### OBJECTIONS TO VISITORS.

Another point to which I wish to call your attention, is the provisions of our law which places it in the power of any one member to arbitrarily object, and thus prevent any brother from visiting the lodge of which the objector is a member. This law is subject to so many abuses, the objector often being prompted by unworthy motives, that it seems reasonable that it should be modified.

In justification of this law, it has been claimed that each individual lodge represents a family, and that as such any member ought to be permitted to exclude any or all of the other families of lodges. If this be true, we are not a Craft and have been teaching a false doctrine to the present time.

We are proud to say that the form of a lodge is an oblong square extending from east to west, between the north and south, from the earth to the heavens, and

from the surface to the center. In this way the whole earth is represented as a lodge-room, and every member of the Craft entitled to be present at any and all lodge meetings.

The time was when there was but one lodge; no one then thought of objecting to any member being present. In time the Craft prospered and spread over the face of the earth. For the sake of convenience, it became necessary to divide up and establish more lodges; not that they might antagonize each other; not that they might vent petty spite and malice by objecting to visitations, but solely as a matter of convenience.

This is, as I believe, the broad view that should be taken to-day: We are a Craft, a brotherhood, dispersed over the face of the globe, divided up into lodges for the sake of convenience and pleasure, each lodge or member thereof being interested in all the other lodges; in all the rules and regulations established; in all the transactions, and of the material admitted to the several lodges, and all combined to uphold and perpetuate the noble tenets of our profession. If this is not the correct view, how comes it that a member of one lodge may object to the material being admitted into another lodge? I fear that we have departed from the faith of our fathers. Is it not reasonable that a visitor who belongs to the same brotherhood, the same Craft, or calling, should be entitled to the same consideration accorded an E. A. or F. C., when objection is filed to advancement, and given an opportunity to be heard in his defense, or at least the lodge or Worshipful Master be permitted to judge of the validity of the objections? Looking at this question as it appeals to my judgment, I believe that our law on this subject ought to be modified, and I sincerely trust that the Grand Lodge will give it that consideration which its merits demand.

#### TRIAL OF SOJOURNING BRETHREN.

The law of this Grand Lodge which prevents any lodge in this jurisdiction from placing on trial any sojourning brother, no matter what the offense may be, until the right to try the case has been waived by the lodge of which he may be a member, while in theory is all satisfactory, yet practically it is as far from subserving the ends of justice, at least in the few cases that have come to my knowledge, as anything could well be; in fact, this law has simply had the effect of shielding the offending brethren.

The proper place to try an offender is in the community where the offense has been committed. This is a matter of so much importance that every State in the Union, so far as I know, has provided by legal enactment that offenders shall be so tried. Take the case of a brother whose membership is with a lodge in Massachusetts, and is sojourning in Illinois. Suppose he commits a Masonic offense; he can not be tried by the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides unless his lodge waives its right in the premises; the result is that the offender is so far from his lodge, and the lodge so far from the place where the crime was committed, that but little interest is taken in the case, and finally the matter is dropped. The result is disastrous to

the lodge where the offense is committed ; the offender can boast of his success in defeating the ends of justice, and proceed in open violation of Masonic law.

The case would be different could the offender but know that he would be placed on trial at once, and by the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides. This law, with the one that allows any member of a lodge to arbitrarily object to a visitor sitting in a lodge, is the result of a misapprehension, as I believe, of the nature and object of our Institution, and only tends to confirm the impression that we are not really a Craft, but an association divided up into bodies or lodges, each being entirely independent of the other, so that when an offense is committed by a brother no lodge but his own has a right to place him on trial. I fear that in this we are departing from the faith of our fathers, who taught that we are a noble brotherhood or fraternity, divided up into lodges for the sake of convenience, and each lodge and brother being interested in what every other lodge or brother may do.

Looking at the question in this broad sense, what valid reason can be urged against an erring brother being tried where the offense has been committed. I can not avoid the conviction that our law is wrong in principle, very unsatisfactory in practice, and ought to be amended. I trust that the Grand Lodge will seriously consider this subject.

#### RETURNS OF LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

At the time the Grand Lodge By-Laws were changed, requiring the chartered lodges to make their returns not later than July 1st, the effect of the amendment was to require lodges Under Dispensation to make their returns at the same time, which prevents them from doing any work during the months of July, August and September. This, I think, was simply an oversight, and ought to be remedied, so that lodges Under Dispensation could continue to work up to September 1st.

#### LODGE JURISDICTION IN TOWNSHIPS UNDER THE SAME MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The question has been submitted, and I respectfully refer it to the Grand Lodge, whether or not in townships about Chicago, in which there may be a number of villages, but all under the same municipal government, police regulations, etc., in fact possessing all the essentials of a town or village within the meaning of our organic law, should not be considered as towns, and the lodges situated therein entitled to concurrent jurisdiction, the same as now obtains in cities and towns more compactly populated. If this question can be so determined and declared, it will do away with the question of lodge boundaries, which in some cases is almost impossible to determine. I trust that this question will receive that consideration which its merits demand.

#### INTEMPERANCE AND PROFANITY.

Among the common evils of the times, both in and out of lodge membership, are those of intemperance and profanity. It is with no small degree of shame, that I

refer to these immoralities as being practiced by Masons; and while I would dismiss the subject and fain believe that such are not the facts, I cannot do so, for the reason that on every hand the evidence is but too plain and positive to be disputed. That any brother who has been charged solemnly never to mention the name of his Maker except with that reverence which is due from the creature to his Creator could profane the name of Deity, is humiliating in the extreme, and only equaled by the fact that this same profane brother is likely to so far forget the first of the four cardinal virtues as to become addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks to a degree that very far surpasses the boundary line of temperance. These evils have crept into our lodges, and to such a degree that it is time to "cry aloud and spare not." These offenders may be found in almost every lodge, and give more trouble and annoyance than all other causes combined. Not only so, but threaten the peace, prosperity and even the perpetuity of our Fraternity as a noble, grand and moral institution.

These crimes have come to be looked upon, by so large a proportion of many lodges, as merely indiscretions, and not as serious offenses, that it is wholly impossible for some lodges to discipline members for the common habit of drunkenness and profanity.

So lost are some lodges to a sense of propriety, dignity and the character of Masonry as to be guilty of according public mortuary ceremonies to deceased members whose lives had been characterized by vile and vicious practices of drunkenness and debauchery.

I trust that the like may never happen again in the State of Illinois. In some cases this has grown out of a misapprehension of the duties of the lodges toward deceased members.

The impression seems to prevail, that a brother who is, technically, in good standing in the lodge, although the most disreputable, profane and debauched person in the community, is entitled, in case of death, to public Masonic mortuary services. No greater mistake could be made.

A Masonic lodge is not obliged to accord a public Masonic burial to any brother, no matter what his standing may be in the community. A lodge may or may not perform such services. It remains for the lodge or Master to decide whether it is proper or not to turn out as a lodge on the death of a brother.

Any other hypothesis would only be on a par with a growing sentiment that Masons have vested rights in the lodge, and under circumstances of adversity entitled to draw support from the lodge funds. This claim has but one tendency, and that is to degrade the Institution into an ordinary insurance society. The fact is lost sight of that we are simply a charitable organization, contributing at will, and always and only according to covenants, which should be familiar to all. Prompted by this same principle of charity, we should, when an erring and degraded brother dies, gently and softly, not as Masons in the garb of Masoury, but as citizens convey his remains to their last resting place, and having done so, commend them to the care of that merciful Father, one of whose principle attributes is charity.



I am glad to know that in one case during the year a Worshipful Master refused to allow his lodge to turn out as such to attend the funeral of a deceased brother, whose life had not been in accordance with the principles of Masonry as taught in the lodge.

#### BOUND VOLUMES OF PROCEEDINGS.

It has been suggested that instead of furnishing each lodge with three copies of proceedings of Grand Lodge, in pamphlet form, that but two be furnished, and one of them be bound the same as the volumes now furnished to Grand Officers and others. It is claimed that the expense would be about the same as heretofore, and of much more value to the lodges. The subject is worthy of consideration.

#### COPY OF RECORDS.

May 25th I addressed an order to the Secretary of each lodge in the State, calling for an attested copy of the minutes of the last stated communication preceding date of order. While there were a number of items of interest I wished to obtain, the prime object was to ascertain the manner and system of keeping the records of the transactions of the different lodges. Principally through this source I have obtained many items of interest. Out of nearly seven hundred Secretaries addressed, but few failed to send in promptly, the records as ordered. The few who failed, on receiving a duplicate of the order by registered letter, at once forwarded the required papers, with the exception of three, and these, after a little delay and legal suasion, forwarded theirs, so that I have a copy of the records of at least one stated communication of every lodge in good standing in this Grand Jurisdiction.

In a few instances Secretaries forwarded copies of more than one communication. The notes received with these papers from Masters and Secretaries, if published, would furnish a volume of items that would be of much interest to this Grand Lodge. The records as furnished show that there is no uniformity or system of keeping the transactions of the different lodges. A number of Secretaries keep very creditable records; a few such as the lodge might be proud to display. Taken as a whole, the records as kept are no great credit to the lodges, and in a number of instances a positive disgrace. In every instance where the Secretary happens to be a business man, and understands the art of book-keeping, very creditable records are kept. In a number of instances lodges have been subjected to great annoyance and inconvenience because of faulty records. The only satisfactory way of keeping the minutes of lodge meetings is to keep them according to business principles. It is not always an easy matter to secure the services of brethren who are qualified for this office. Of so much importance is this subject that the Grand Lodge, by committee or otherwise, might well furnish, for the use of each lodge, a form of records and ledger accounts that would be of very great value. The subject is commended to your consideration.

Among the items of interest obtained from records of lodges and otherwise, I submit the following: Two lodges had no seal; one has had no charter for five years, that instrument being destroyed by fire in 1881. In a few the Past Master's

degree is still conferred upon Masters elect previous to installation. In many, dimitts are granted by a vote of the lodge. In one instance a Secretary was reprimanded for keeping no record of proceedings of last stated communication. In another the Secretary had failed for months to keep the minutes of lodge meetings. In a number, committees on application for degrees submit their report in writing. In one instance a Worshipful Master appointed a Past Master to go to the hall and open the lodge and transact its business, which was done, one of the Wardens being present but not consulted. One lodge initiated and passed a candidate who was under age. A few dispense with the services of a Tyler. These items are not submitted with a view of showing that lodges are any more careless than formerly, but simply to call attention to abuses that ought to be corrected. I believe that the condition of Masonry and the affairs of lodges are in a better condition than ever before. More interest and care are being taken as to material admitted, while there is a more general knowledge of the Standard Work adopted by the Grand Lodge, and degrees are more impressively conferred, and I have no doubt but that the report of the Grand Secretary will show that there has been a satisfactory increase in membership during the past year. Yet many lodges are not up to that standard of excellence which is attainable.

#### VOUCHING FOR VISITORS.

A number of lodges have been imposed upon by visitors who have been improperly vouched for. In one instance a lodge had been frequently visited by a brother who had been suspended for eight years; in another instance a suspended brother had been visiting lodges for fifteen years, and had paid no dues for nearly twenty years. These two are only instances of what seems to be common. If lodges would only remember that, according to our Grand Lodge By-Laws, visitors must not only be vouched for as Masons, but also in good standing as well, much less complaint would be heard from this source. Many times a visitor will pass what is called a brilliant examination, and the committee will vouch to the Master that the brother is a bright Mason, and without asking for evidences of good standing. Documentary evidence may be largely depended upon for this information—a receipt for dues, a notice to pay dues, diploma, or certificate of standing of recent date might be accepted, and especially if the name and number of the lodge on whatever document may be presented correspond with the name and number of the lodge first given to the committee. Under our code of by-laws a lodge would be warranted in refusing to admit a visitor who could not furnish some evidence of good standing in his lodge and among the Fraternity.

#### LODGES U. D.

Soon after the close of Grand Lodge one year ago, and in accordance with its instructions, I issued dispensations authorizing the formation of new lodges at the following places :

Grand Crossing, Cook county; Bro. L. A. Pierce, Master.

New County Line Church, Johnson county; Bro. J. M. Keltner, Master.

Ravenswood, Cook county; Bro. Charles Truax, Master.

March 1st, Wright's Grove, Cook county; Bro. E. P. Chatfield, Master. The application for new lodge at this point was before the last Grand Lodge, but was not granted because of informalities in the papers submitted.

In addition to the above I issued, August 14th, a dispensation to form a new lodge at the corner of West Madison street and California avenue, Chicago, Cook county; Brother Henry S. Albin, Master. These lodges, except the latter, will doubtless present their work and ask for charters during the present session of Grand Lodge.

#### DISPENSATIONS DECLINED.

It will be remembered that the Grand Lodge at its last session authorized the formation of a new lodge at Wheeler, Jasper county, and that M. W. Bro. Gurney filed a protest against the dispensation being issued until after certain distances had been determined by survey. I placed the matter in the hands of R. W. Bro. John Von Gunten, District Deputy, with instructions to ascertain, if need be by actual survey, the distance from Wheeler, the site of the proposed new lodge, to each of the three nearest lodges—Mayo, 664, Delia, 525, and Newton, 316. These distances are given in the petition for dispensation as  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles respectively. Mr. John Wolf, a surveyor of Richland county, certifies the distances to be 7 1-5, 7 9-10 and 9 1-6 miles respectively, making the actual distance to be 4 3 10, 3 6-10 and  $3\frac{1}{3}$  miles respectively less than the distances as given in the petition. Pending the investigation, Bro. W. C. Harned, the proposed Master, demanded that either the dispensation or the fee be returned. I informed Brother Harned that the investigation had not been completed and that I was not prepared to issue the dispensation, upon which he renewed the demand. I construed this to mean a withdrawal of the application for dispensation, and directed the Grand Secretary to return the money, and gave the subject no further consideration.

I have declined to issue dispensations for new lodges at the following places, principally for the reason that the petitions and papers were filed so near the time of our annual meeting, I thought best to refer them to the Grand Lodge: Potomac, Vermilion county; Colchester, McDonough county; Norwood Park, Cook county; and Chicago, Cook county. The papers in each case have been referred to the Committee on Petitions, and report may be expected during the session of Grand Lodge.

#### LODGES CONSTITUTED.

November 2d, R. W. D. M. Wieder, as my proxy, constituted Omega Lodge, No. 775, located at Charleston, and installed its officers. This was the only lodge chartered at the last session of the Grand Lodge, and under the efficient management of R. W. Wm. E. Ginther, as Master, promises to be one of the first lodges in the State. Very flattering reports have been received from this young lodge.

February 12, R. W. Bro. John D. Crabtree, as my proxy, constituted Creston Lodge, No. 320, located at Creston, Ogle county, and installed its officers.

## LODGES INSTITUTED.

Soon after the close of Grand Lodge last year, R. W. P. T. Chapman instituted Center Lodge, U. D., at New County Line Church, Johnson County. As we already have a Centre Lodge, No. 694, located at Pana, it will be necessary to adopt a different name for this new lodge.

R. W. Wm. K. Forsyth instituted the new lodge at Grand Crossing. This lodge is doing good work, and promises much for the future.

R. W. R. L. Tatham instituted Siloam Lodge, U. D., at the corner of Madison Street and California Avenue, Chicago. The brethren of this lodge are very enthusiastic, and give evidence of building up a very creditable lodge.

November 16th I had the pleasure of witnessing the impressive ceremonies incident to the instituting of Ravenswood Lodge, U. D., R. W. Francis S. Belden officiating. The ceremonies were witnessed by a large and appreciative audience. This lodge starts out under very flattering auspices, and under the watchful care and supervision of Bro. Charles Truax as Master, reports of work done, and well done, may be expected.

March 4th, R. W. F. S. Belden instituted Wright's Grove Lodge, U. D. The brethren are zealous and determined to build up a good lodge.

## HALLS DEDICATED.

October 28th, W. Bro. G. W. Hamilton, Grand Steward, as my proxy, dedicated the new Masonic Hall for the brethren of Youngstown Lodge, No. 387. Bro. Hamilton reports a very enjoyable evening, and that everything passed off pleasantly and harmoniously. Rev. Brother Kelsey, of Monmouth, delivered a very excellent address, which was listened to with close attention, and received the hearty endorsement of all present.

November 16th, I had the pleasure of dedicating the new hall for Ravenswood Lodge, U. D. The brethren of this new lodge deserve credit for their zeal, spirit and liberality in providing themselves with so comfortable, neat and convenient quarters. The dedication followed immediately after the ceremony of instituting the lodge. The hall was well filled with the brethren and their ladies. After the dedication ceremonies, a sumptuous banquet was served, which did credit to the fair hands by which it was provided. On this occasion a pleasant saying of M. W. Bro. Gurney was fully verified, viz, that "a large number of M. W. and R. W. brethren of Illinois are not averse to free lunches."

December 8th R. W. John C. Smith, D. G. M., as my proxy, dedicated the new and commodious hall for Cedar Lodge, No. 124, located at Morris, Grundy County. A very favorable report has reached me of the very impressive manner in which the ceremonies were performed. It is also reported that R. W. Bro. Smith delivered a very excellent address, which was listened to with close attention. The

brethren of Cedar Lodge are to be commended for the consummation of so grand an enterprise as appears in their hall and convenient rooms attached.

January 26th R. W. F. S. Belden, as my proxy, dedicated the new hall for Lake View Lodge, No. 774. A full attendance and a very enjoyable time was had. The brethren of this new lodge deserve credit for their zeal in providing themselves with so comfortable a home.

#### VISITATIONS.

During the year it has been my pleasure to visit a number of lodges in different parts of the State. In a number of instances I have installed the officers elect, and have conferred and assisted in conferring a large number of degrees. On all such occasions I have uniformly been received with kindness and consideration, and have been accorded the honors due the station I happen for the time to occupy. I have, on all such greetings, felt that it was "good for brethren to dwell together in unity," and am inclined to think that it would be difficult to overestimate the importance of such official visitations. Of so much importance is this subject that I am persuaded that the Grand Lodge would do well to provide the means to defray the expenses of the D. D. G. M.'s in making an official visit to each lodge in the jurisdiction at least once in two years. Under the present system of requiring the lodges to pay the expenses of such visits, the greatest good is not accomplished. The lodges feel embarrassed by being called upon to meet these expenses, and often refrain from calling for such visits when they are of great importance. The matter is a very delicate one to the District Deputies, who, often, rather than ask the lodge to do so, pay their own expenses. To secure the best results, a better system should be devised.

#### GALVESTON RELIEF FUND.

December 3rd I received an appeal from M. W. Bro. Marcus F. Mott, of Galveston, Texas, asking for relief for members of the Craft and their families in that city, who had been rendered homeless and destitute by the disastrous conflagration of November 13th. I immediately issued a circular to the lodges in this jurisdiction, asking for such contributions as each lodge might feel free to give. I am pleased to report that a large number of the lodges responded promptly, and in a short time \$1,914.36 was contributed. R. W. Bro. W. M. Egan, Grand Treasurer, kindly consented to receive the funds contributed and forward them to M. W. Bro. Mott. When \$350 had been forwarded notice was received to the effect that no more funds would likely be needed to meet the wants of the Craft. The balance, less the expense of collecting and disbursing, was returned *pro rata* to the lodges contributing.

The following is a detailed statement of the amounts contributed by lodges and the disbursement of the same :



HON. ALEX. T. DARRAH, M. W. Grand Master :

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS :

*Dear Sir and M. W. Brother :* I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the "Galveston Relief Fund." The following is a copy of the letter accompanying my first remittance ;

"CHICAGO, December 10, 1885.

HON. MARCUS F. MOTT, Past Grand Master, Galveston, Texas :

*Dear Sir and M. W. Brother :* The Hon. Alex. T. Darrah, Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, on the 3d inst., issued his circular to his constituent lodges, A. F. & A. M., urging contributions for the relief of the craft suffering from the Galveston fire of November 13th ult.

The lodges are responding to the appeal, and as Grand Master Darrah has directed me to forward the funds to you for said relief, herewith please find New York exchange \$150.00, payable to your order, on account, and I would thank you to acknowledge the receipt of same, for my files, and oblige,

Fraternally yours,

WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer."

#### GALVESTON RELIEF FUND,

In account with WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer.

#### DR.

Dec. 10, 1885.	To New York draft sent to Galveston.....	\$ 150 00
Dec. 12, 1885.	To New York draft sent to Galveston.....	200 00
Jan. 26, 1886.	To paid postage, stationery, printing and clerk, .....	128 59
"	To amount returned to contributors, pro rata.....	1,435 77

#### CR.

Jan. 26, 1886.	By total contributions to date.....	1,914 36
		\$1,914 36    \$1,914 36

The following statement shows the amount contributed by, and the amount returned to each lodge :

DATE.	LODGE AND NO.	AM'T CON.	AM'T RET'D	DATE.	LODGE AND NO.	AM'T CON.	AM'T RET'D
Dec. 5, 1885.	Whitehall, 80.....	\$ 5 00	\$ 3 75	11, 1885.	Hesperia, 411.....	\$25 00	\$18 75
7,	Kewance, 159.....	5 00	3 75	11,	Cleveland, 211.....	25 00	18 75
8,	Empire, 126.....	5 00	3 75	11,	Marcelline, 114.....	5 00	3 75
8,	Mississippi, 385.....	5 00	3 75	11,	Wade Barney, 512... ..	2 00	1 50
8,	Archimedes, 377.....	10 00	7 50	12,	Euclid, 65.....	5 00	3 75
9,	Matteson, 175.....	10 00	7 50	12,	Tyrian, 333.....	10 00	7 50
9,	DeWitt, 84.....	10 00	7 50	12,	Sidney, 347.....	3 00	2 25
9,	Bradford, 514.....	3 00	2 25	12,	T. J. Pickett, 307....	3 00	2 25
9,	Tonica, 364.....	1 00	75	12,	Urbana, 157.....	5 00	3 75
9,	New Boston, 59.....	5 00	3 75	12,	Forrest, 614.....	5 00	3 75
9,	Illinois Cental, 178... ..	10 00	7 50	12,	Momence, 481.....	10 00	7 50
9,	Ionic, 312.....	10 00	7 50	12,	Dearborn, 310.....	25 00	18 75
9,	Howard, 309.....	10 00	7 50	12,	New Haven, 230.....	2 00	1 50
9,	Somonauk, 646.....	10 00	7 50	12,	St Paul, 500.....	10 00	7 50
9,	Newton, 216.....	1 00	75	12,	Virginia, 544.....	3 00	2 25
10,	Albany, 566.....	5 00	3 75	12,	Pana, 226.....	5 00	3 75
10,	A. O. Fay, 676.....	5 00	3 75	14,	Wm. B. Warren, 209	25 00	18 75
10,	Union Park, 610.....	15 00	11 25	14,	Vesper, 584.....	10 00	7 50
10,	Garfield, 686.....	25 00	18 75	14,	Lincoln Park, 611... ..	25 00	18 75
10,	Cyrus, 188.....	10 00	7 50	14,	Aurora, 254.....	5 00	3 75
10,	Paxton, 416.....	5 00	3 75	14,	Bodley, 1.....	20 00	15 00
10,	Occidental, 40.....	5 00	3 75	14,	Schiller, 335.....	5 00	3 75
10,	Heyworth, 251.....	2 00	1 50	14,	Carmi, 272.....	5 00	3 75
10,	Blair, 393.....	50 00	37 50	14,	Cherry Valley, 173... ..	5 00	3 75
10,	Mt Vernon, 31.....	2 00	1 50	14,	Chicago, 437.....	20 00	15 00
10,	Mt. Nebo, 76.....	5 00	3 75	15,	Geneva, 139.....	5 00	3 75
10,	Hermitage, 356.....	5 00	3 75	15,	Verona, 757.....	5 00	3 75
10,	Scott, 79.....	2 50	1 87	15,	Marseilles, 417.....	5 00	3 75
10,	Atlanta, 165.....	5 00	3 75	15,	Pacific, 400.....	5 00	3 75
11,	Harbor, 731.....	5 00	3 75	15,	Bowen, 486.....	5 00	3 75
11,	Orient, 323.....	5 00	3 75	15,	Mound, 122.....	10 00	7 50
11,	Wilmington, 208.....	5 00	3 75	15,	Harlem, 540.....	15 00	11 25
11,	Goode, 744.....	2 00	1 50	15,	Pleiades, 478.....	10 00	7 50
11,	Mason City, 403.....	2 00	1 50	15,	Peotone, 636.....	5 00	3 75
11,	Mattoon, 260.....	5 00	3 75	15,	Catlin, 285.....	2 00	1 50
11,	Bureau, 112.....	25 00	18 75	15,	Litchfield, 517.....	5 00	3 75

## GALVESTON RELIEF FUND—CONTINUED.

DATE.	LODGE AND NO.	AM'T CON.	AM'T RET'D	DATE.	LODGE AND NO.	AM'T CON.	AM'T RET'D
Dec. 1885.				Dec. 1885.			
15, Logan, 480.....	\$ 4 99		\$ 3 75	21, Bunker Hill, 151.....	\$ 5 00		\$ 3 75
15, Wabansia, 160.....	10 00		7 50	21, Greenland, 665.....	5 00		3 75
16, Sibley, 761.....	2 00		1 50	21, El Dara, 388.....	5 00		3 75
16, A. W. Rawson, 145..	4 97		3 73	21, Hancock, 20.....	10 00		7 50
16, Waldeck, 674.....	10 00		7 50	21, Quincy, 296.....	10 00		7 50
16, Peoria, 15.....	5 00		3 75	21, Tamaroa, 207.....	3 00		2 25
16, Palatine, 314.....	5 00		3 75	21, Amity, 472.....	5 00		3 75
16, Princeton, 587.....	15 00		11 25	21, Ravenswood, U. D..	6 00		4 50
16, Batavia, 404.....	5 00		3 75	21, Sherman, 535.....	5 00		3 75
16, Edward Dobbins, 164	5 00		3 75	21, Oneida, 337.....	5 00		3 75
16, Golden Rule, 726....	10 00		7 50	21, Naples, 56.....	2 00		1 50
17, Western Star, 240....	5 00		3 75	21, Cobden, 466.....	10 00		7 50
17, Cairo, 237.....	10 00		7 50	21, Highland, 583.....	5 00		3 75
17, Tremont, 462.....	2 00		1 50	21, Plum River, 554....	5 00		3 75
17, Cordova, 543.....	5 00		3 75	21, Shannon, 490.....	5 00		3 75
17, Horeb, 363.....	1 15		86	21, Stewart, 92.....	10 00		7 50
17, Benjamin, 297.....	5 00		3 75	21, Antioch, 127.....	5 00		3 75
17, La Grange, 770.....	5 00		3 75	21, Bromwell, 451.....	5 00		3 75
17, Clement, 680.....	3 00		2 25	21, Sycamore, 134.....	5 00		3 75
17, Oquawka, 123.....	10 00		7 50	21, Acacia, 67.....	5 00		3 75
17, Hampshire, 443....	10 00		7 50	22, J. R. Gorin, 537.....	10 00		7 50
17, Mt. Carmel, 239.....	10 00		7 50	22, Mendon, 449.....	10 00		7 50
17, Allendale, 752.....	5 00		3 75	22, Cheeney's Grove, 468	2 50		1 88
17, Kimbundy, 398.....	5 00		3 75	22, Arrowsmith, 737....	2 00		1 50
17, Garden City, 141....	50 00		37 50	22, Gillespie, 214.....	5 00		3 75
17, Raven, 303.....	10 00		7 50	22, El Paso, 246.....	5 00		3 75
17, Minooka, 528.....	1 00		75	22, Mt. Pulaski, 87.....	5 00		3 75
17, Lakeside, 739.....	10 00		7 50	22, Wenona, 344.....	1 00		75
18, Sullivan, 764.....	3 00		2 25	22, Knoxville, 66.....	5 00		3 75
18, Piasa, 27.....	5 00		3 75	22, Alpha, 155.....	5 00		3 75
18, New Burnside, 772..	1 00		75	22, Full Moon, 341.....	5 00		3 75
18, Winslow, 564.....	2 00		1 50	22, Barry, 34.....	5 00		3 75
18, Kankakee, 389.....	10 00		7 50	22, King Solomon, 197..	10 00		7 50
18, Lincoln, 210.....	5 50		4 12	22, Marion, 130.....	5 00		3 75
18, Central, 71.....	6 00		4 50	22, Carman, 732.....	1 00		75
18, Cuba, 434.....	5 00		3 75	22, Douglas, 361.....	5 00		3 75
18, Griggsville, 45.....	10 00		7 50	22, Miners, 273.....	10 00		7 50
18, Arcana, 717.....	10 00		7 50	22, Valley, 547.....	3 00		2 25
18, St. John's, 13.....	5 00		3 75	22, Brooklyn, 282.....	1 00		75
18, Meridian, 183.....	10 00		7 50	22, New Hope, 620.....	2 00		1 50
18, Mizpah, 768.....	25 00		18 75	22, Stark, 501.....	5 00		3 75
19, Circle, 707.....	2 00		1 50	22, Sunbeam, 428.....	5 00		3 75
19, Tarbolton, 351.....	5 00		3 75	22, Dawson, 556.....	10 00		7 50
19, Evening Star, 414...	2 00		1 50	22, Vitruvius, 81.....	5 00		3 75
19, Bloomington, 43.....	2 00		1 50	22, Staunton, 177.....	5 00		3 75
19, Kinderhook, 353....	3 00		2 25	22, Anna, 520.....	1 00		75
19, St. Mark's, 63.....	5 00		3 75	22, Chester, 72.....	5 00		3 75
19, Friendship, 7.....	5 00		3 75	22, Bethalto, 406.....	5 00		3 75
19, Dundee, 190.....	5 00		3 75	22, Kingston, 266.....	5 00		3 75
19, Clay City, 488.....	4 95		3 71	23, Lee Centre, 146.....	3 00		2 25
19, Pleasant Plains, 700.	5 00		3 75	23, Blackhawk, 238.....	4 50		3 37
19, Edwardsville, 99....	5 00		3 75	23, Jas. Lafferty, personal	1 00		75
19, Eldorado, 730.....	2 00		1 50	23, Stone Fort, 495.....	2 00		1 50
19, Patoka, 613.....	5 00		3 75	23, Hutsonville, 136....	1 35		1 01
19, Nokomis, 450.....	5 00		3 75	23, Elgin, 117.....	25 00		18 75
19, St. Clair, 24.....	7 00		5 25	23, Farmer's City, 710..	5 00		3 75
19, East St. Louis, 504..	10 00		7 50	23, Watson, 602.....	5 00		3 75
19, Home, 508.....	25 00		18 75	23, Levi Lusk, 270.....	3 00		2 25
19, Richard Cole, 697...	25 00		18 75	23, Ohlong City, 644....	3 00		2 25
19, Wauconda, 298.....	5 00		3 75	23, Seneca, 532.....	3 17		2 38
19, Landmark, 422.....	10 00		7 50	23, Denver, 464.....	5 00		3 75
21, Waterman, 728.....	5 00		3 75	23, Providence, 711.....	5 00		3 75
21, Homer, 109.....	10 00		7 50	23, Illinois City, 679....	5 00		3 75
21, Warren, 14.....	5 00		3 75	23, Jerseyville, 394....	5 00		3 75
21, S. D. Monroe, 447...	1 00		75	23, Lena, 174.....	5 00		3 75
21, Mt. Moriah, 51.....	5 00		3 75	23, New Salem, 218....	5 00		3 75
21, Waverly, 118.....	5 00		3 75	23, Casey, 442.....	3 05		2 74
21, Wyoming 479.....	5 00		3 75	23, Lima, 135.....	2 00		1 50
21, Trenton, 109.....	2 00		1 50	23, La Harpe, 195.....	5 00		3 75

## GALVESTON RELIEF FUND—CONTINUED.

DATE.	LODGE AND NO.	AM'T CON.	AM'T RET'D	DATE.	LODGE AND NO.	AM'T CON.	AM'T RET'D
Dec. 23, 1885,	Shiloh Hill, 695.....	\$ 5 00	\$ 3 75	Dec. 31, 1885,	Lake View, 774.....	\$ 2 00	\$ 1 50
24, Libertyville, 492.....	5 00	3 75	31, Walnut, 722.....	10 00	7 50		
24, Freedom, 194.....	5 00	3 75	31, Murrayville, 432.....	5 00	3 75		
24, Dongola, 581.....	5 00	3 75	1886				
24, Ark & Anchor, 354..	5 00	3 75	Jan. 2, Jackson, 53.....	5 00	3 75		
24, Evans, 524.....	10 00	7 50	2, Jo Daviess, 278.....	2 00	1 50		
24, Shipman, 212.....	5 00	3 75	2, Darwin, 551.....	2 00	1 50		
24, Milton, 275.....	4 99	3 75	2, Liberty, 380.....	2 00	1 50		
24, Raritan, 727.....	1 00	75	2, Chambersburg, 373..	5 00	3 75		
24, Centre Star, 650.....	4 99	3 74	2, Buda, 399.....	2 00	1 50		
24, Perry, 95.....	5 00	3 75	4, Windsor, 322.....	5 00	3 75		
24, Rob't Burns, 113.....	10 00	7 50	4, Excelsior, 97.....	5 00	3 75		
24, Andrew Jackson, 487	5 00	3 75	4, Mayo, 664.....	1 00	75		
26, Taylor, 98.....	5 00	3 75	5, Maquon, 530.....	1 00	75		
26, Fairmount, 590.....	2 00	1 50	5, Normal, 673.....	1 00	75		
26, Cambridge, 49.....	5 00	3 75	5, Sumner, 334.....	10 00	7 50		
26, Rock River, 612.....	10 00	7 50	5, Bridgeport, 386.....	5 00	3 75		
26, Farmers, 232.....	1 00	75	6, Chandlerville, 724...	5 00	3 75		
26, Sharon, 550.....	5 00	3 75	6, Herrin's Prairie, 693	2 00	1 50		
26, Collinsville, 712.....	5 00	3 75	6, Frankfort, 517.....	5 00	3 75		
26, Golconda, 131.....	3 00	2 25	6, Fulton City, 189.....	10 00	7 50		
26, Genoa, 288.....	3 15	2 36	7, O. H. Miner, 506.....	2 00	1 50		
26, Johnsonville, 713.....	5 00	3 75	7, Lawn Ridge, 415.....	5 00	3 75		
26, Chatsworth, 539.....	15 00	11 25	7, Reynoldsburg, 419...	1 00	75		
28, Hardin, 44.....	5 00	3 75	8, Polk, 137.....	10 00	7 50		
28, Palace, 765.....	5 00	3 75	8, Rob't Morris, 247...	10 00	7 50		
28, Englewood, 690.....	10 00	7 50	9, Braidwood, 704.....	5 00	3 75		
28, Mystic Star, 758.....	5 00	3 75	9, Germania, 182.....	10 00	7 50		
29, Apollo, 642.....	5 00	3 75	11, Macomb, 17.....	5 00	3 75		
29, Raymond, 692.....	5 00	3 75	14, Rock Island, 658.....	5 00	3 75		
29, Fraternal, 58.....	2 00	1 50	14, Temple, 46.....	25 00	18 75		
29, Ogden, 754.....	3 00	2 25	16, Jonesboro, 111.....	3 00	2 25		
29, Newtown, 714.....	1 00	75	16, Hinsdale, 649.....	5 00	3 75		
29, Troy, 588.....	5 00	3 75	18, Trio, 57.....	5 00	3 75		
30, Farmington, 192.....	5 00	3 75	18, La Fayette, 657.....	3 00	2 25		
30, Maroa, 454.....	5 00	3 75	19, Elwood, 589.....	3 00	2 25		
30, Sullivan Center, 738..	2 00	1 50	19, Charter Oak, 236.....	5 00	3 75		
30, Herders, 669.....	15 00	11 25	20, Marine, 355.....	5 00	3 75		
30, Alta, 748.....	5 00	3 75	21, Hope, 162.....	2 00	1 50		
30, Summit, 431.....	2 00	1 50	25, Miles Hart, 595.....	1 00	75		
30, National, 596.....	10 00	7 50					
31, Martin, 491.....	5 00	3 75	Total amount contributed, \$1,914 36				
31, Chapel Hill, 719.....	5 00	3 75	Total amount returned,		\$1,435 77		
31, Cave-in-Rock, 444...	10 00	7 50					

The following contributions were received after January 26th, 1886, upon which date my account was closed, and have been returned to the contributors in full:

January 29, 1886,	Neoga Lodge, No. 279.....	\$ 5 00
" 29,	Manito Lodge, No. 476.....	3 00
" 29,	Payson Lodge, No. 379.....	5 00
" 30,	Rushville Lodge, No. 9.....	5 00
February 4,	Cerro Gordo Lodge, No. 600.....	5 00
" 5,	Sparland Lodge, No. 441.....	5 00

Total amount returned,.....\$28 00

All of which is fraternally submitted,

WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer.

Chicago, February 5th, 1886.

## CHARLESTON RELIEF FUND.

September 14th I received an appeal from M. W. Bro. J. Edgar Smyth, Grand Master of Masons in South Carolina, asking for funds to relieve the sufferings and distress of the brethren and their families of Charleston who have suffered so severely

from the disastrous earthquakes which have visited that city recently. On the advice of the Grand Secretary, I at once drew a warrant on the Grand Treasurer for the sum of two hundred dollars to be forwarded without delay to M. W. Brother Smyth. I trust that this action will receive the approval of the Grand Lodge.

The following correspondence explains itself :

CHICAGO, September 17th, 1886,

HON. J. ADGER SMITH, Grand Master of Masons in South Carolina :

Charleston, S. C. :

*Dear Sir and M. W. Brother :* By direction of Hon. Alex. T. Darrah, Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, I hand you herewith Continental National Bank's exchange No. 28,313, on Kountze Bros., Bankers, New York, for \$200.00, and am

Fraternally yours,

WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 20th, 1886.

HON. WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer of Masons, Chicago, Ills :

*Dear Sir and Brother :* I beg to acknowledge the receipt to-day of your esteemed favor of 17th inst., enclosing check payable to my order for two hundred dollars, for our relief fund. I have turned it over to the Committee on Distribution, which consists of the Grand Treasurer, the Grand Secretary and myself.

Please return our thanks to M. W. Grand Master A. T. Darrah, and the brethren of your jurisdiction, for this substantial token of their sympathy with us in our hour of distress and peril.

Yours fraternally,

J. ADGER SMITH, Grand Master of A. F. M. of South Carolina.

#### GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

It has afforded me much pleasure to commission the following named brethren as Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near that of other Grand Lodges :

R. W. Wm. F. Black.....Ireland.

R. W. James Whitehead.....Georgia.

M. W. Hamilton Wallis.....New Jersey.

W. Bro. W. S. Phares.....Ohio.

#### GRAND EXAMINERS.

Soon after the close of the Grand Lodge one year ago, I commissioned the following named R. W. Brethren as a Board of Grand Examiners : Edward Cook, M. D. Chamberlin, W. B. Grimes, James Douglas and C. F. Tenney.

#### DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS.

On the unanimous recommendation of the Board of Examiners I have appointed the following named R. W. Brethren Deputy Grand Lecturers : A. B. Ashley, Kewanee ; J. H. C. Dill, Bloomington ; H. E. Huston, Monticello ; J. E. Evans, Monticello ; G. A. Staddler, Monticello ; W. H. Stevens, Steelville ; I. M. McCollister, Whitehall ; J. W. Rose, Litchfield ; John E. Morton, Perry ; W. O. Butler, La Harpe ; Geo. S. Fuhr, Blandinsville ; F. S. Belden, Evanston ; Wm. E. Ginther, Charleston ; W. J. Elwell, Shawneetown ; Jas. R. Ennis, Burnt Prairie ; Norman A. Keeler, Rockford.

These brethren constitute a corps of teachers of which the Grand Lodge may well feel proud.

#### COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE.

It becomes my unpleasant duty to announce the very serious illness of M. W. Bro. Theodore T. Gurney, Committee on Correspondence, who has been prostrated for months with paralysis. No fulsome praise of his merits is needed from me. No brother on the American continent stands higher in the estimation of the Craft than does Brother Gurney. His services to this Grand Lodge have been invaluable. Brethren let us indulge the hope that he may speedily be restored to health and usefulness among his brethren. Brother Gurney had not concluded his report on correspondence, which is one of the best ever prepared by him, when he was suddenly compelled to cease from his labors. M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins very kindly consented to complete the report, which insures a complete review of the doings of various Grand Lodges during the past year and fully up to its usual standard of excellence.

#### CORNER-STONES PLACED.

December 16th, R. W. Wm. K. Forsyth, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of the Woman's Hospital in the city of Chicago. The day was very cold and unpleasant, so that the attendance was not large. The ceremonies were impressively performed, and to the entire satisfaction of the parties interested in the enterprise.

September 18th, R. W. L. A. Goddard, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple, to be erected for Andrew Jackson Lodge, No. 487, at Corinth, Williamson county. Brother Goddard reports a large attendance and a very enjoyable time. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Bro. H. A. Doty and Bro. Goddard.

#### LODGES REMOVED.

All the provisions of the Grand Lodge By-Laws having been complied with, I authorized the removal of the following lodges:

March 23d, Hickory Hill, No. 759, from Keenville, Wayne county, to Wayne City, Wayne county.

April 9th, Annawan, No. 433, from Annawan, Henry county, to Atkinson, Henry county.

May 26th, Fidelity, No. 152, from Fidelity, Jersey county, to Medora, Macoupin county.

#### GRAND OFFICERS INSTALLED.

April 5, R. W. Jacob Krohn, as my proxy, installed W. Bro. E. L. Cronkrite as Grand Pursuivant.

May 13, R. W. E. J. Ingersoll, as my proxy, installed W. Bro. Isaac Clement as Grand Orator.

## MASONS RESTORED.

In accordance with the instructions of the Grand Lodge, and after all the provisions of law had been complied with, I restored to good standing in the Fraternity, leaving them unaffiliated, the following brethren :

October 23d Samuel Hamilton, a F. C., who was a member of Frankfort Lodge No. 567, and expelled by Grand Lodge in 1875.

October 30th, John T. Alexander, expelled by Clark Lodge in 1870.

April 1st, Robert Steel, a member of Mitchell Lodge, No. 85, expelled by Grand Lodge 1872.

## LODGES CONSOLIDATED.

The provisions of the law having been complied with, I authorized, January 25th, the consolidation of Malta, No. 320, and Dement, No. 515, as Creston, No. 320, located at Creston, Ogle County. A new charter was issued in conformity with the facts.

## W. M. DEPOSED FROM OFFICE.

January 20th formal complaint was filed against Bro. J. Alex. Montgomery, W. M. of Rock Island Lodge, No. 658, charging him with having initiated a candidate over the objection of several members of the lodge. I appointed a commission, consisting of R. W. Brethren Frank G. Welton, A. B. Ashley and John P. Hand, to investigate the charges. The report of the committee, which is quite exhaustive, shows clearly that the charges were fully sustained. In fact the W. M. did not deny them, but simply pleaded ignorance of the law. It was also manifest that he was a willing tool in the hands of designing brethren, who were determined to override the prerogatives of the objecting brethren. It was shown by the records of the lodge that there were but six members of the lodge present when the candidate was elected. Evidence was introduced to show that two brethren were present and voted who were not shown to be present by the records, while equally as positive evidence was introduced to show that these two brethren were not present at the time the ballot was spread. There being no doubt of the guilt of the W. M., I deposed him from office, and enjoined upon him not to exercise any of the functions of a W. M. during the pleasure of the Grand Lodge. As there was very serious doubt of the legal election of the candidate—Mr. Eli Monsfelder—and as he was very objectionable to a number of the members of the lodge, I stayed his advancement until after he had received a clear ballot by a constitutional number of brethren present, and after notice given to the members of the lodge of its proposed action.

## A LODGE WITHOUT A CHARTER.

Early in May last I learned through R. W. Bro. I. M. McCollister, District Deputy, that Hamilton Lodge, No. 563, located at Otterville, Jersey County, had been working without a charter since September 22nd, 1881. On that date its hall, charter, furniture, etc., were consumed by fire. November 18th M. W. Bro. Scott, then



Grand Master, issued his dispensation authorizing the lodge to meet in the I. O. O. F. Hall, and specifically asks the question, "Do you wish duplicate charter?" On this point the Secretary says: "I applied for the charter when burned out, I being then Secretary, and in reply received the Dispensation sent you. I read this in open lodge and at the same time requested the lodge to at once apply for a new charter, but I have been ruled down every time I brought it up in lodge, and the matter would be in the old rut yet had I not informed Brother McCollister when he was here lecturing." Brother McCollister says: "That Hamilton Lodge has *studiously, knowingly and willfully avoided the necessary course to cause the re-issue of its charter, and all steps looking to that end*, until the time (February last) of my visit is beyond question." \* \* \* \* "So far as I can learn steps have not been taken heretofore to correct this matter, *because of the supposed expense attached to the procuring of a duplicate charter.*"

There is a strong feeling existing to the effect that if this lodge should fail to receive a duplicate charter and its members would unite with neighboring lodges, it would be much better for all the parties interested as well as for the Craft generally. It is needless for me to say that I did not arrest the charter of this lodge; it had none to arrest. I ordered the lodge not to meet again or transact any business until such time as it could meet by authority of a warrant or charter. The matter is referred to the Grand Lodge.

#### CHARTERS SURRENDERED.

March 23d Trinity Lodge, No. 651, located at Monmouth, surrendered its charter and effects to R. W. Bro. James Peterson.

July 13th Belleflower Lodge, No. 760, surrendered its charter and property to R. W. Bro. Owen Scott. At one time this was one of the most promising lodges in the State, but too many new lodges in its vicinity were established, and as a result this one had to go down.

#### CHARTERS ARRESTED.

In the case of Allin Lodge, No. 605, which was before the Grand Lodge last year, and referred to the Grand Master with power to act, I would respectfully report that after waiting until the 5th of May last I became thoroughly convinced that the very best interests of all concerned would be subserved by cancelling its charter, and did so. The effects of the lodge were surrendered to R. W. Bro. Owen Scott, who forwarded them to the Grand Secretary.

*Sheffield Lodge, No. 678.*—May 20th, R. W. Bro. I. M. McCollister, as my proxy, arrested the charter of Sheffield Lodge, No. 678. This lodge was practically in a dormant condition. According to its records it had held but one communication in nearly two years, the exception being a meeting held in December, 1885, at which time officers were elected, but up to the time the charter was arrested the officers elect had not been installed. It is claimed by the W. M. that there were other meetings of the lodge held, the minutes of which do not appear of record.



The lodge was in a very badly demoralized condition, its property sold for taxes, and very little interest manifested on the part of its members.

The trouble here, as in too many cases, was too many lodges. One in the vicinity had to go down, and this seemed to be the fated one. I am fully persuaded that this lodge has survived the period of its usefulness, which opinion is fully concurred in by the District Deputy, and recommend that its name and number be erased from the roll of lodges.

*Elizabeth Lodge, No. 276.*—The charter of this lodge was arrested March 1st, for the offense of invading the jurisdiction of Cave-in-Rock Lodge, No. 444. A full investigation of the charges by R. W. Bro. W. J. Elwell showed that Elizabeth Lodge had received the petition of a candidate residing within the jurisdiction of Cave-in-Rock Lodge, and had conferred one or more degrees, when Cave-in-Rock Lodge called the attention of Elizabeth Lodge to the fact of the invasion, and protested against any further degrees being conferred. Elizabeth Lodge entirely ignored the protest, proceeded and conferred the remaining degrees. Cave-in-Rock Lodge demanded the fees, which Elizabeth Lodge refused to surrender. At the next stated communication of the lodge, however, on a motion to reconsider the action of the previous meeting, the lodge voted to surrender the fees to No. 444, but subsequently failed to do so. At the time of the investigation, No. 276, while admitting the offense charged, tried to exonerate itself by the very flimsy excuse that the name of the candidate began with a different letter of the alphabet than that given by the protesting lodge. A very poor excuse, not warranted by the principles of Freemasonry. In view of the very serious offense committed, I felt warranted in suspending the functions of the lodge, and did so. Recently I have received a petition from the members of this lodge asking that its charter be returned, and promising in the future to strictly obey the law. Among the names signed to the petition appears that of the brother who was the subject of the trouble between the lodges. He signs the petition as a member of the lodge, while legally he does not belong to it. It is evident that while Elizabeth Lodge is asking for the return of its charter, it has in its possession property that does not belong to it. Propriety at least would suggest that Elizabeth Lodge make restitution so far as possible, and then with clean hands ask for a return of its charter. The case is submitted to the Grand Lodge.

*Bethesda Lodge, No. 661.*—February 20, 1885, I received a communication from Bro. A. W. Green, W. M. of Bethesda Lodge, No. 661, stating that while Bethesda was the nearest of any lodge to the village of Sibley, yet a lodge was established at that point without the consent of Bethesda Lodge, and wanting to know whether, under the circumstances, the lodge never having waived jurisdiction over-territory now occupied by Sibley Lodge, No. 761 petitions for the degrees in Masonry could not be received from parties residing within the jurisdiction of Sibley Lodge, but who were in the jurisdiction of Bethesda, before Sibley was formed, and claiming that Sibley Lodge was never legally formed. To this I replied in substance that while Sibley Lodge might not have been regularly formed, it was legally formed and that his lodge could not receive petitions from persons residing within the territory of Sibley Lodge without its consent. In looking up the matter I found that

Past Grand Master Scott, who issued the dispensation for the lodge at Sibley, says that the provisions of the Grand Lodge By-Laws had been complied with, that he had visited the proposed site of the new lodge and the neighboring lodges, etc. This together with the fact that the Grand Lodge had granted the charter to Sibley Lodge, and at a time when the Representative of Bethesda Lodge ought, at least, to have been present and objected, if he thought best, but did not, seemed to me to estop Bethesda Lodge from any claim that Sibley Lodge was not legally formed. Subsequent to this correspondence, Bethesda Lodge petitioned Sibley Lodge for waiver of jurisdiction over three candidates residing in the jurisdiction of the latter lodge, which was refused. Up to this point no complaint could be reasonably urged against the action of Bethesda Lodge, but from this time on a very different state of affairs obtained.

On the refusal of Sibley Lodge to waive jurisdiction over the three candidates, Bethesda Lodge seems to have determined to receive the petitions in spite of the objection of Sibley Lodge and in disregard of the decision of the Grand Master. The petitions were received and the degrees conferred. On complaint of Sibley Lodge at this action of Bethesda Lodge, R. W. Bro. Scott was appointed to investigate the charges. At the trial the foregoing facts were elicited. Bethesda Lodge admitted all the material facts, but boldly and defiantly maintained that it had done nothing but what was proper and right; that it had never waived jurisdiction over the territory in dispute and intended to maintain its rights at all hazards. The brethren of this lodge seem to have forgotten that their lodge a few years since was moved quite a distance, and that they now exercise jurisdiction over quite a large territory that formerly belonged to a neighboring lodge and that without its consent. After mature deliberation and advice I concluded that it was my imperative duty to arrest the charter of the offending lodge and did so March first. The last heard from the brethren of this lodge, they were perfectly defiant of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, the decision of the Grand Master and the protest of Sibley Lodge. In view of all the facts stated, and for other reasons which might be stated, I trust that my action in this case may be approved, and that the name and number of Bethesda Lodge, No. 661, be stricken from the roll of lodges. I am not alone of the opinion that this action will be for the best interests of all concerned, and that by it the dignity and good name of the Fraternity will be vindicated.

A YOUNG MAN UNDER AGE MADE A MASON.

October 27th I received a formal complaint from Bro. H. Gasaway, W. M. of Clark Lodge, No. 603, charging York Lodge, No. 313, located at York, Clark County, with having made a Mason of a young man under age, and asking for an official investigation. I referred the charges to R. W. Bro. John VonGuten, District Deputy, with authority to investigate all material facts in connection with the case. Brother VonGuten very cheerfully undertook the very delicate duty imposed upon him, and at the expense of much time gave the subject a most thorough investigation, for which he deserves great credit. Pending the investigation, a large amount of evidence was submitted to me, for the purpose of convincing me that the

candidate, John L. Forster, was of age when he petitioned for the degrees. I had the statement of the candidate, of his mother, his grandfather, who, I regret to say, is a Mason, of a number of others, and last, but by no means of least importance, an old family Bible in which appeared a record of the birth of the candidate, which was evidently made to order, and to show that the candidate was of age before his petition was presented to York Lodge. Brethren, think of an old family Bible being compelled to bear false witness as to the age of an unworthy candidate for the honors of Masonry, and simply and solely to shield him from his just deserts. Then think of the desecration carried still further, when the falsity of the record was shown, by the same parties trying to fix the responsibility of the record upon the youth's father, who had been dead fifteen or twenty years, and this in the face of the fact that the record bore unmistakable evidence, according to the opinion of experts, of having been recently made. Such desecration of a Holy Bible and the memory of a deceased father, could scarcely be equalled. The evidence in the case as taken and submitted by Bro. VonGuten, betrays a condition of affairs not often met with, and an absence of the last of the three tenets of a Mason's profession, to a degree not often met with in a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry. The statements of the candidate, before and after he had taken two degrees, were so contradictory that no reliance could be placed in them. The evidence shows that before receiving his first degree he stated that he was not of age, but he was going to join the Masons, that he had a dispensation from the Grand Master. He then stated that he had no dispensation, but that he would take his first and second degrees, and then the third after he was of age. That he would be of age in December, 1885. That he was of age in the Spring of 1885 and much more. The records of the County Court of Clark County show that the mother, when appointed his guardian in 1871, filed an affidavit showing that he would not be of age until December 18th, 1885, one year later than claimed. The nurse who was with the mother when the boy was born testifies to his correct age. The records of the Soldiers' Orphans Home at Normal, of which institution he was once an inmate, show him to be a year younger than claimed; these and the statements of different persons who were well acquainted with him, all go to show positively that the candidate had deceived York Lodge as to his true age. When he and his friends were confronted with the array of evidence which was against them, they immediately abandoned their position that the boy was of age, and suddenly remembered that he was not; that they and the old family Bible had all been mistaken. I ordered the lodge to place the candidate on trial for his offenses, which was done. At his trial he practically pleaded guilty. His plea was guilty of deceiving the lodge but not guilty of "willfully deceiving the lodge." The lodge voted him not guilty. I ordered the lodge to again vote on the question of guilt, and it again voted not guilty. Why the lodge voted as it did I cannot conceive, unless it was because the evidence was not clearly before it.

Considering it to be my duty, I stayed the advancement of the candidate during the pleasure of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master. Before his advancement is authorized, I sincerely trust that such time will elapse as shall clearly establish the fact of his being of lawful age, and that he has been elected by clear ballot after attaining his majority.

## COMPLAINTS.

November 27th a formal complaint was filed with me against Garfield Lodge, No. 686, by Watertown Lodge, No. 49, of the Grand Jurisdiction of Wisconsin. It seems that a person was taken from a train at Watertown Junction, 130 miles from Chicago, who was very sick, and who after a few hours died. It was soon learned that he was a member of the Craft and very recently dimitted by Garfield Lodge. There seemed to be an impression that while in a dying condition and destitute circumstances, he had been dimitted against his will and shipped from the city in order to avoid the expense of caring for him. The deceased brother was buried at considerable expense by Watertown Lodge. A statement of the facts and a bill for expenses incurred were forwarded to Garfield Lodge. The latter declined to contribute to the payment of expenses, on the ground that the deceased brother was not a member of Garfield Lodge. It was requested that Garfield Lodge be called upon to "explain why it dimits a member who is about to die, and then declines to assist in his burial upon the grounds that he is not a member." The complaint was referred to R. W. Bro. R. L. Tatham, who by the assistance of R. W. J. W. Laffin, Representative of this Grand Lodge near that of Wisconsin, gave the matter a thorough investigation, which showed that not a particle of blame could attach to Garfield Lodge. It was conclusively shown that what had been done was at the instance of the brother himself, and against the advice of members of Garfield Lodge. It was clearly shown that the lodge had paid the fare for the brother to the point of his destination in Minnesota, bought wearing apparel for him and gave him \$15 in cash. Watertown Lodge became convinced that Garfield Lodge had acted in good faith, and had done all that could reasonably be asked, and at a stated communication passed resolutions exonerating Garfield Lodge from any blame in the matter.

## TENNESSEE LODGE, No. 496.

For more than a year complaints had from time to time reached me with reference to the action of Tennessee Lodge, No. 496. There had been some action taken looking to the removal of the lodge to Colchester, a thriving village some three miles away. It was charged that when the time would come to vote on the proposition, under one pretext or another, the lodge from time to time was not opened. Finally, the idea of moving the lodge was abandoned, and a move made to organize a new lodge at Colchester, McDonough County. To prevent this it was claimed that the lodge was determined to keep its membership below sixty, so that the constitutional provision would prevent the formation of the proposed new lodge. To accomplish this a number of good Masons were rejected who had applied for membership. I had some correspondence with members of the lodge and a talk with the W. M., from all of which it was quite evident that an obstructive policy had been adopted, and simply to prevent the formation of a new lodge that might deprive Tennessee Lodge of a few of its members. Finally, April 21, Brother E. D. Stevens, of Colchester, filed a formal complaint against the lodge on the basis above stated. M. W. Joseph Robblins and R. W. L. C. Seeley kindly consented to investigate the matter, and did so. The report of the commission shows conclusively that

the charges were well founded. After a thorough investigation and a very free talk to the lodge, it was apparent that harmony could be restored and the lodge allowed to continue its work without interruption. That all has been accomplished that was desired is evidenced from the fact that Tennessee Lodge has recommended the formation of a new lodge at Colchester. The petition of the brethren at the latter point is before this Grand Lodge for its consideration.

#### NATIONAL LODGE NO. 596.

March 10 a formal complaint was filed against National Lodge No. 596, charging irregular and un-Masonic practices.] The complaint was thoroughly investigated by R. W. R. L. Tatham, District Deputy, who reported the charges sustained. These were of so serious a nature that I felt it to be my duty to see that the lodge was disciplined. Accordingly, April 13, R. W. Bro. R. L. Tatham, as my proxy, administered a reprimand to the W. M., Wardens and brethren of the lodge.

#### EVANS LODGE NO. 524.

August 28 Brother Harry Duvall, Sec. of Blaney Lodge No. 271, filed complaint against Evans Lodge No. 524, charging said Lodge with having violated the Grand Lodge By-Laws and one of the Ancient Landmarks of the Craft, by conferring the degrees of Masonry upon a candidate disqualified by reason of physical disability. The complaint was referred to a commission consisting of M. W. D. C. Cregier, R. W. W. M. Egan and R. W. Gil W. Barnard.

The commission gave the subject a very careful consideration, and have submitted a very able, strong and comprehensive report. I have been tempted to quote largely from this very important document, and would do so but for the reason that the subject will be referred to the Grand Lodge and in its discussion all the important points will doubtless be brought out.

#### INVASION OF JURISDICTION.

April 20 Germania Lodge No. 182, filed complaint against St. Paul Lodge No. 3, of the jurisdiction of Minnesota, charging invasion of jurisdiction by St. Paul Lodge, in conferring the degrees of Masonry on Mr. Chas. A. Lambert, a rejected candidate of said Germania Lodge. The case was referred to M. W. R. H. Gove, Grand Master of Masons in Minnesota, who very promptly answered in words of no uncertain meaning. He is a believer in "perpetual jurisdiction," and announces the correct faith in clear and unmistakable language. Under date of May 27, he informed me that he had ordered St. Paul Lodge, which seems to have been imposed upon by the candidate, to prefer charges against him and place him on trial for a number of offenses, all called by their plain English names. Our correspondence has been most cordial and fraternal. From his determination to see that justice is done, I have no doubt but what St. Paul Lodge has taken such action as will meet the approval of Germania Lodge.

Oct. 27 Brother A. T. Beck, of Havana Lodge No. 88, filed a complaint against Southern Lodge U. D., located at Los Angeles, California. This Lodge



had conferred the degrees of Masonry upon a candidate who had been rejected by Havana Lodge. The complaint and papers were referred to M. W. Bro. Jonathan Dean Hines, then Grand Master of Masons in California. After waiting several weeks, and hearing nothing from him, I again addressed him on the subject, but up to this time I have not heard a word from him. Why he should have entirely ignored my communications and failed after his term of office expired, to return to me the papers in the case as requested, I do not know. He perhaps has some plausible excuse for his silence.

March 15th complaint was filed against W. C. Hobbs Lodge No. 306, specifying trespass on the jurisdiction of Danvers Lodge No. 742, by initiating a candidate whose residence was and is in the jurisdiction of Danvers Lodge. The question at issue was fully investigated by R. W. C. F. Hitchcock, District Deputy, who reported that the charge was sustained by the facts, that W. C. Hobbs Lodge was in error as to the actual residence of the candidate, and wished to do what was fair and right, and protested against any intention to trespass on the jurisdiction of Danvers Lodge. I directed W. C. Hobbs Lodge to turn the candidate and the fees collected over to Danvers Lodge which was cheerfully done. Harmony being restored between the two lodges the case was dismissed.

#### DECISIONS.

The following decisions are fraternally submitted :

1. A dimitted Mason is amenable, for his conduct, to the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, until he is elected to membership in some other lodge. The fact of his having petitioned some other lodge for membership, does not relieve him from responsibility to the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides. This can only cease after he has been *elected* to membership in some other lodge.

2. A District Deputy Grand Master is not amenable to his lodge, for his official acts ; for these he is responsible alone to the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

3. After a candidate for the degrees in Masonry has been rejected, the rejecting lodge may at any time waive jurisdiction in favor of another lodge ; and if necessary, the lodge may vote at each stated communication on the question of waiving jurisdiction. The waiver, if granted, cannot confer upon the candidate the right to again petition for the degrees in less time than one year from the date of his rejection.

4. In the formation of a new lodge, the recommending lodges must be chartered lodges.

5. According to the ritual adopted by the Grand Lodge, there is no short form for opening or closing a lodge, for any purpose. The only proper way to open a lodge, in the Second and Third degrees, is to open *regularly* the degree or degrees below, as well as the one desired to be opened. After the business, for which the lodge has been opened, is transacted, it should be closed *regularly*, that is, each degree separately. This has been uniformly taught by the Board of Examiners for



the past twelve or fifteen years, and repeatedly so decided by Grand Masters at the schools of instruction during that time.

6. A W. M. has no right to exclude from the meetings of his lodge any well behaved member, who is in good standing: *Provided*, that after the lodge is opened he may decide as to the proper time to admit members.

7. When the officers of a lodge are to be installed in public, the lodge should first be *regularly* opened on the Third degree, then called to refreshment; the public then admitted and after ceremonies are over and the public has retired, the lodge should be called from refreshment to labor on the Third degree and then *regularly* closed on the Third, Second and First degrees.

#### DISCIPLINE.

As before stated, the Secretaries of three lodges failed to furnish copies of records as ordered. An investigation showed that there was no good reason in either case why the order should have been disregarded. The Secretaries of Nos. 277, 667 and 675 were those who were delinquent. The Secretary of 277, by my order, was dismissed from office and placed on trial by the lodge. The Secretary of 667 was dismissed from office and reprimanded, as per vote of the lodge. The Secretary of 675 was reprimanded, but continued in office. The very serious nature of the offense of disregarding an order from the Grand East, seems not to have been appreciated by these brethren, as all protested entire innocence of any thought of contempt for the Grand Master. The minutes of the meeting of lodge 675 as furnished by the Secretary contains two important items. 1. There had been no stated communication of the lodge from February 16 until after May 25. 2. The following quotation explains itself: "There being no minutes of last meeting, the Secretary was severely reprimanded and ordered not to let it occur again." This last sentence may serve to explain why the record was not promptly forwarded.

#### PHYSICAL QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES.

The question of the "Physical Qualification" of candidates is one that is being agitated very generally, not only in our own Grand Jurisdiction, but also in that of all others so far as my knowledge extends. This is a subject which is constantly being referred to Grand Masters for their decisions or opinions; and judging from my own experience, if there is one question more than another which serves to embarrass a Grand Master, it is this same question of the "Physical Qualification" of candidates. Of all the questions submitted, there is none more delicate, none that requires to be more tenderly handled.

To enforce the rule laid down among the Ancient Landmarks of the Craft, is to exclude, very often, from the privileges and benefits of Masonry, gentlemen who are in every respect worthy and well qualified, save the question of physical qualification. It has come to my knowledge that a Past Grand Master of this Grand Jurisdiction, while Grand Master, was appealed to for an opinion that would warrant a lodge in conferring the degrees upon one of the most elegant, intelligent and refined

gentlemen to be found in the community, who had been so unfortunate as to be maimed for life, and withal a warm, intimate personal friend of the aforesaid Grand Master. It is under such circumstances as these that the question becomes so extremely delicate, and of so much importance in its final disposition. Not only among intelligent and well informed brethren of our own Grand Lodge, but among intelligent brethren of all other American Grand Lodges, so far as I am advised, there is a strong feeling in favor of relaxing the very stringent rules on this subject that have heretofore generally been observed. It is argued that when the Craft was simply an operative institution, it was important that none but perfect youths should be admitted, none but those who could perform manual labor without impediments by reason of physical imperfection; that now since the institution had become simply a speculative science, and physical perfection no longer a necessity, the rule ought to be modified. That since it is the moral rather than physical, the "internal and not the external qualifications of a man that should recommend him to be made a Mason," the rule should no longer apply. While on the other hand there are equally intelligent and well informed brethren who insist that the Landmarks of Masonry should be rigidly enforced; that it is "not in the power of any man, or set of men, to make innovations in the body of Masonry." That it is the duty of every Mason to "transmit unimpaired" the noble tenets of our Institution. I regret to say that there is confusion among the brethren of our own Grand Lodge by reason of a different construction of our by-laws covering this point. Brethren, this question is of so much importance, so far reaching in its effects, that I have thought best to present it to the Grand Lodge, trusting that it will receive that careful and dispassionate consideration its importance demands. There are those who believe that this question threatens the perpetuity of our beloved Institution. I respectfully recommend that it be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, with the request that it present to this Grand Lodge, for its adoption, an exposition of the Landmarks bearing upon the question, as well as a construction of our own by-law on the subject, that will be alike comprehensive and satisfactory, and that will be accepted by the Grand Lodge as a final settlement of this important subject.

#### SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

In accordance with a well established custom, and in compliance with the provisions of the Grand Lodge Constitution I felt it to be my duty to order the usual number of Schools of Instruction to be held during the past winter. Consequently the Board of Examiners, ably assisted by Deputy Grand Lecturers, held a three days' schools at each of the following places: Mt. Vernon, Paris, Bloomington, Bushnell and Chicago. These schools were all well attended; and at two or three places the attendance was quite large. The enthusiasm and interest manifested were fully up to the standard attained in any preceding year. These schools are no longer an experiment. The good that has been accomplished by their means is beyond estimation. To appreciate the vast amount of good, that has been and is capable of being done in this way, it is not only necessary to attend their sessions throughout, but it is important to note the beneficial effects in the places where the schools are held and points contiguous thereto, for years afterward. The fact that a


lodge is in possession, not only of the correct ritual, but of all the forms and ceremonies that so tend to beautify and impress the sublime principles of the degrees upon the novitiate as well as the members of the lodge, serves as a wonderful stimulus to secure a full attendance at lodge meetings. The Schools of Instruction are a power for good in this direction, as well as for the laudable purpose of affording the Craft an opportunity for cultivating more intimate social and fraternal relations. The Board of Examiners have labored earnestly and faithfully, and deserve the thanks of the Grand Lodge.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding my report, I wish again to thank the Grand Lodge for the honor conferred upon me one year ago, by its kind partiality. As your servant I have labored, to the extent of my ability, in the interests of the Craft in Illinois. What I have conceived to be my duty, that I faithfully tried to perform. It has been a source of great pleasure to me to labor for the interests of our grand institution. My duties during the year must have been much more imperfectly performed, had it not been for the very valuable assistance rendered by our very efficient Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. L. L. Munn; who very kindly and promptly not only discharged the laborious duties of his own office, but very materially assisted in the discharge of the duties of the office of Grand Master.

In submitting my report I have purposely gone more into detail than many of my brethren may think desirable or advisable. I am of the opinion that the Grand Lodge ought to know more of the doings of the several lodges. That the best interests of all will best be subserved by a candid statement of facts in each given case, and that the mistakes of lodges may best be avoided by others knowing what those mistakes were. I am fully persuaded that there are many things going on among the lodges of this jurisdiction that ought to be known, to the end that serious abuses might be remedied, and the Craft generally benefitted thereby. Finally, for the uniform kindness and consideration shown me by my brethren I shall only again thank you.

Fraternally,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Alex. J. Darrah." The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the title "Grand Master."

Grand Master.

On motion of R. W. Bro. Wiley M. Egan, the address of the M. W. Grand Master was referred to the Committee on Grand Master's Address.

## REPORT OF THE GRAND TREASURER.

The Grand Treasurer submitted the following report, together with his books and vouchers, which, on motion, were referred to the Committee on Finance :

WILEY M. EGAN, *Grand Treasurer*,

*In account with* GRAND LODGE F. & A. M. OF ILLINOIS.

1885.

DR.

Oct.	5,	To balance credit General Fund.....	\$36,031 47
	5,	“ “ “ Charity Fund.....	326 20
Total credit balance per last report.....			\$36,357 67

1886.

Jan.	2,	To interest on Government bonds, 3 mos.....	\$ 50 00
“	4,	“ dividend on A. A. Glenn's life insurance.....	31 45
July	1,	“ am't rec'd of L. L. Munn, Grand Sec'y.....	523 03
Aug.	2,	“ “ “ “ .....	7,000 00
Sept.	3,	“ “ “ “ .....	9,208 33
Oct.	1,	“ interest on Government bonds, 9 mos.....	150 00
“	1,	“ am't rec'd of L. L. Munn, Grand Sec'y.....	14,000 00
“	4,	“ am't rec'd of L. L. Munn, Charity, 1885.....	126 48
“	4,	“ “ “ “ 1886.....	172 45
“	4,	“ “ “ General.....	131 31
Total amount received since last report.....			\$31,393 05
			\$67,750 72

1885.

CR.

Oct.	8,	By mileage and per diem orders paid per vouchers.....	\$ 2,687 40
“	8,	“ mileage and per diem orders paid Grand Lodge representatives as per vouchers.....	15,048 80
			\$17,736 20

## MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS PAID, AS FOLLOWS :

DATE	OF ORDER.	NO.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	
Aug.	6,	950	C. F. Hitchcock.....	\$ 3 50
Sept.	2,	956	John B. Young.....	10 00
“	30,	959	John R. Thomas.....	125 00

Oct.	4,	966	Alex. T. Darrah.....	77 70
"	4,	967	Journal Printing Co.....	877 10
"	4,	968	Thomas Moore.....	13 00
"	7,	969	T. T. Gurney.....	300 00
"	7,	970	R. R. Stevens.....	100 00
"	7,	971	L. A. Munn.....	25 00
"	7,	972	Z. T. Griffin.....	25 00
"	7,	973	Theodore Hubbard.....	15 00
"	7,	974	Alfred Russell.....	150 00
"	7,	975	Geo. W. Cyrus.....	25 00
"	7,	976	M. H. Morgan.....	10 00
"	7,	977	L. C. Seeley.....	10 00
"	7,	978	James Douglas.....	9 00
"	7,	979	Pontiac Lodge, No. 294.....	2 00
"	7,	980	John R. Thomas.....	43 00
"	7,	981	F. G. Welton.....	7 80
"	8,	982	W. F. Bromfield.....	4 40
"	8,	983	M. H. Morgan.....	10 00
"	8,	984	R. R. Stevens.....	91 22
"	8,	985	E. P. Tilley.....	217 00
"	31,	986	Alex. T. Darrah.....	125 00
"	31,	987	L. L. Munn.....	208 33
Nov.	10,	988	Journal Printing Co.....	1,230 34
"	14,	989	American Express Co.....	183 89
"	14,	990	John F. Smith.....	143 40
"	23,	991	Scott Lodge, No. 743.....	4 50
"	27,	992	Shober & Carqueville.....	225 00
"	30,	993	L. L. Munn.....	208 33
"	30,	994	Alex. T. Darrah.....	125 00
Dec.	21,	995	John Wolf.....	6 00
"	31,	996	Alex. T. Darrah.....	125 00
"	31,	997	L. L. Munn.....	208 33
1886.				
Jan.	21,	998	Edward Cook.....	53 20
"	21,	999	M. D. Chamberlin.....	55 50
"	21,	1,000	James Douglas.....	32 00
"	21,	1,001	C. F. Tenney.....	41 20
"	21,	1,002	W. B. Grimes.....	45 50
"	30,	1,003	Alex. T. Darrah.....	125 00
"	30,	1,004	L. L. Munn.....	208 34
Feb.	8,	1,005	Edward Cook.....	41 20
"	8,	1,006	M. D. Chamberlin.....	53 40
"	8,	1,007	W. B. Grimes.....	44 80
"	8,	1,008	James Douglas.....	52 00
"	8,	1,009	C. F. Tenney.....	34 60

Feb.	17,	1,010	Edward Cook.....	37 60
"	17,	1,011	M. D. Chamberlin.....	39 00
"	17,	1,012	W. B. Grimes.....	38 50
"	17,	1,013	James Douglas.....	45 60
"	17,	1,014	C. F. Tenney.....	31 00
"	27,	1,015	Alex. T. Darrah.....	125 00
"	27,	1,016	L. L. Munn.....	208 33
March	3,	1,017	W. J. Elwell.....	6 18
"	3,	1,018	A. B. Ashley.....	5 10
"	3,	1,019	John P. Hand.....	3 30
"	3,	1,020	F. G. Welton.....	4 80
"	3,	1,021	John M. Pearson.....	30 60
"	3,	1,022	Edward Cook.....	44 20
"	3,	1,023	M. D. Chamberlin.....	42 30
"	3,	1,024	W. B. Grimes.....	34 60
"	3,	1,025	James Douglas.....	50 20
"	3,	1,026	C. F. Tenney.....	41 40
"	17,	1,027	Journal Printing Co.....	99 50
"	17,	1,028	Edward Cook.....	25 00
"	17,	1,029	M. D. Chamberlin.....	37 10
"	17,	1,030	W. B. Grimes.....	52 50
"	17,	1,031	James Douglas.....	57 10
"	17,	1,032	C. F. Tenney.....	40 60
"	31,	1,033	Alex. T. Darrah.....	125 00
"	31,	1,034	L. L. Munn.....	208 33
April	14,	1,035	W. L. Milligan.....	19 22
"	30,	1,036	Alex. T. Darrah.....	125 00
"	30,	1,037	L. L. Munn.....	208 33
May	31,	1,038	Alex. T. Darrah.....	125 00
"	31,	1,039	L. L. Munn.....	208 33
June	29,	1,040	E. C. Pace.....	49 00
"	29,	1,041	Gil. W. Barnard.....	27 10
"	29,	1,042	Jacob Krohn.....	5 00
"	29,	1,043	John F. Smith.....	193 82
"	29,	1,044	Brown & Dollmeyer.....	50 00
"	29,	1,045	Journal Printing Co.....	151 00
"	29,	1,046	L. L. Munn.....	120 87
"	30,	1,047	Alex. T. Darrah.....	125 00
"	30,	1,048	L. L. Munn.....	208 34
July	31,	1,049	John M. Pearson.....	25 00
"	31,	1,050	Alex. T. Darrah.....	125 00
"	31,	1,051	L. L. Munn.....	208 34
Aug.	31,	1,053	Alex. T. Darrah.....	125 00
"	31,	1,054	L. L. Munn.....	208 33
Sept.	30,	1,055	Alex. T. Darrah.....	125 00



Sept.	30,	1,056	L. L. Munn.....	208	34
"	30,	1,057	W. M. Egan.....	400	00
Oct.	4,	1,058	Alex. T. Darrah.....	306	74
"	4,	1,059	L. L. Munn.....	42	70
"	4,	1,060	John F. Smith.....	52	00
"	4,	1,061	Brown & Dollmeyer.....	40	10
"	4,	1,062	Journal Printing Co.....	146	25
Jan.	4,		Premium on A. A. Glenn's ins.....	162	45
Sept.	14,		J. Adger Smyth.....	200	00
				<hr/>	
Total miscellaneous orders paid.....				\$11,154	68
Oct.	4,		By balance to credit Charity Fund.....	\$ 625	13
"	4,	"	" " " General Fund.....	38,234	71
				<hr/>	
Total credit balance .....				\$38,859	84
				<hr/>	
				\$67,750	72

Of the balance to credit of General Fund, \$5,000 is invested in Government bonds; cash on hand, \$33,234.71.

Fraternally submitted,

WILEY M. EGAN,  
Grand Treasurer.

CHICAGO, October 4, 1886.

## GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Grand Secretary submitted the following report of the business of his office for the year, which was referred to the Committee on Finance :

M. W. GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE :

It is with pleasure that I again submit a report of my doings as your Grand Secretary. Soon after the close of the Grand Lodge one year ago, a manuscript copy of the proceedings was placed in the hands of the printer, and on the 20th day of October, twelve days after the close of the Grand Lodge, I commenced the distribution of the printed proceedings to the Grand Officers and the constituent lodges, and completed that task on the 24th day of that month, having sent out by mail and express 2,276 volumes.

A charter was issued to Omega Lodge, No. 775, located at Charleston, in Coles County, at the close of the Grand Lodge.

From an examination of the returns of the constituent lodges for 1885, I find less errors than in any previous year of my official experience, and these errors were in most cases promptly explained or corrected, and it affords me great pleasure to report that fact to the Grand Lodge, as it demonstrates that the Secretaries of the con-

stituent lodges are performing their duty with greater care, and I am satisfied that an efficient, prompt, painstaking Secretary, who carefully performs his duty, can do as much, if not more, than any other officer to promote the best interests of his lodge.

The following communication, from the Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of England, R. W. Bro. Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke, was received by me in April last, and with this letter he forwarded the report of the Colonial Board of that Grand Lodge. I now have the honor to submit them to you for your consideration:

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

FREEMASONS' HALL.

Great Queen St., London, W. C., 31st March, 1886.

R. W. BRO. L. L. MUNN,

Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of Illinois :

*R. W. Sir and Bro. :* I am directed by the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, to transmit the accompanying copy of a report made by its Colonial Board to that Grand Lodge at its quarterly communication held on the 3d inst., and to inform you that the Grand Lodge unanimously approved of the report, and resolved in accordance with the recommendations therein contained.

I am now desired to state, for the information of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, that our M. W. Grand Master, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, approving of and acting on this resolution, has cancelled the appointment of R. W. Bro. Palmer as Representative of the Grand Lodge of England at the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and I am to add that official intimation of the withdrawal of his power is forwarded to that Brother by this mail.

I am, R. W. Sir and Brother,

Your obedient servant,

SHADWELL H. CLERKE, Colonel,  
Grand Secretary of England.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

REPORT OF THE COLONIAL BOARD.

Presented at Meeting of 3rd March, 1886.

The Colonial Board have to report to Grand Lodge that they have had brought under their notice an Official Copy of a Circular issued by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, United States of America, dated 12th November, 1885, and sent from that Grand Lodge to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England.

This edict is addressed to the Lodges in obedience to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and recites a resolution of that Grand Lodge, to the effect that certain Lodges existing in the province of Quebec, and not owing allegiance to the Grand Lodge of that province, are illegal and irregular, and charging the Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois not to hold Masonic intercourse with such Lodges, or with any Members thereof, and the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Illinois thereon issues his edict accordingly.

With reference to this announcement, the Colonial Board have to call attention to the proceedings of Grand Lodge of the 3rd December, 1884, when a correspondence between His Royal Highness the Grand Master and the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec was laid before the Brethren.

It appeared by that correspondence that the Grand Lodge of Quebec demanded that the Warrants of the three Lodges holding under this Grand Lodge, which have existed and were working in Montreal long before the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, should be at once withdrawn, because of the subsequent creation of that Grand Lodge, to which demand the Grand Master replied that he was unable to accede so long as these three Lodges elected to remain under their original and lawful adherence to the Grand Lodge of England, and the Grand Lodge unanimously approved of the action thus taken by the Most Worshipful Grand Master.

Since the Grand Secretary communicated the reply of the Grand Master to the Grand Lodge of Quebec no official communication on the subject has been received from that body, but in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Illinois for the year 1885 an announcement appears in the Report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence that the Grand Master of Quebec had issued his edict "severing fraternal relations" with the "three recusant Lodges holding authority from the Grand Lodge of England," and stating that the claim to have these Lodges recognized as legally existing "does not find any justification in law or common sense," and after quoting the edict of non-intercourse by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, it reports that the Committee had requested the Representative of that Grand Lodge at the Grand Lodge of Illinois to present the subject for consideration.

This having been done, the Grand Lodge of Illinois, at the instance of the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, requested its Grand Master to issue the edict of the 12th November, 1885, whereby all intercourse with the three Lodges in question has been severed.

Inasmuch as the sole ground for thus ostracising the three lodges is their continued allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, the Colonial Board feels bound to submit to Grand Lodge that it would not be consistent that direct relationship should continue to exist between it and the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and that the action of that Body in thus intervening leaves no other course open than to vindicate the undoubted rights and privileges of this Grand Lodge by respectfully recommending to the Most Worshipful Grand Master that he should withdraw the Patent issued by him to the brother representing this Grand Lodge at that of Illinois, and should call on the brother who represents that Grand Lodge here to return the Patent appointing him its representative; and this they submit accordingly.

(Signed.)

JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER,

*President.*

FREEMASONS' HALL, LONDON,  
15th February, 1886.

In the same mail that brought the foregoing letter and report of the Colonial Board from the Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of England, I received the following letter from Bro. Brackstone Baker, in which he resigns his appointment as Representative in England of our Grand Lodge, to which appointment he says he never received the patent. Upon examination I am unable to find evidence, in my office, that this brother ever was nominated or appointed as Representative of our Grand Lodge near that Grand Body. I submit his letter for your consideration:

8 BELMONT PARK, LEE, KENT, S. E., 31st March, 1886.

DEAR SIR & V. W. BROTHER: When in November, 1869, the then Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient, F. & A. M. of England was authorized to submit my name for the honorable appointment of Representative of your Grand Lodge near this Grand Lodge, the desires and intentions were to promote fraternal intercourse between the two Grand Lodges, and between the subordinate lodges within their respective jurisdictions. Unity and concord was thus mutually engendered, and this has subsisted unbroken for the last sixteen years.

I deeply regret that after the promulgation of your M. W. Grand Master's Edict of 12th November, 1885, which stigmatizes three properly constituted lodges at Montreal (Canada), whose members have elected to continue under their English constitution, as being "illegal, irregular and recusant," moreover, interdicting, in your jurisdiction, all Masonic intercourse with the members of them, I feel that the obedience and allegiance I owe to my own Grand Master and Grand Lodge, call upon me respectfully to resign my appointment, and withdraw from the representation in England of your Grand Lodge. The patent of my appointment I would also have surrendered had I ever received one.

Be pleased to lay this letter before the M. W. your Grand Master, and accept, Dear Sir and V. W. Brother, the assurance of my high respect and consideration.

BRACKSTONE BAKER, P. G. D., &c., &c.

To the V. W. Bro. L. L. MUNN,  
Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of Illinois.

All the constituent lodges, but one, in this Grand Jurisdiction made their returns to the Grand Secretary before the first day of October, for the present Masonic year, and all but nine paid their Grand Lodge dues. This is believed to be the most satisfactory showing our Grand Lodge has ever been able to exhibit. From these returns I have prepared a tabular statement, which is submitted, and from which I take the following summaries:

Membership of all lodges, including those U. D., in 1885.....	40,013
Number rejected.....	435
Number initiated.....	2,101
Number passed.....	1,908
Number raised.....	1,932
Number reinstated.....	277
Number admitted.....	694
Number added for error.....	100
Number suspended.....	950
Number expelled.....	26
Number dimitted.....	1,317
Number deceased.....	476
Number deducted for error.....	46
Total membership June 30, 1886.....	40,203
Total membership resident in Illinois.....	36,236

The following lodges failed to pay their Grand Lodge dues on or before the 15th day of August, as the Grand Lodge By-Laws require, to-wit: Nos. 19, 56, 277, 452, 468, 489, 578, 736 and 747. Two of this number have not paid their dues for two years, to-wit: Nos. 56 and 489.

#### GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

The following changes have been made in the Representatives of our Grand Lodge near other Grand Bodies:

V. W. William F. Black, Provincial Grand Treasurer, was commissioned as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Ireland, *vice* V. W. Francis Quinn, deceased.

R. W. James Whitehead, of Warrinton, was commissioned as Representative of our Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Georgia, *vice* R. W. Bro. Samuel Lawrence.

M. W. Hamilton Wallis was commissioned as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, *vice* R. W. Brother Marshal B. Smith.

W. Bro. W. S. Phares, of Columbus, was commissioned as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Ohio, *vice* W. Brother David Dunbar.

## CHARTERS SURRENDERED AND ARRESTED.

The charter of Trinity Lodge, No. 561, located at Monmouth, in Warren county, was surrendered to R. W. Bro. James Peterson, D. D. G. M. of the Thirteenth District, and the charter and books were forwarded to me on the 31st of March.

The charter of Belleflower Lodge, No. 760, located at Belleflower, in McLean county, was surrendered to R. W. Bro. Owen Scott, D. D. G. M. of the Fifteenth District, who forwarded the charter, books and property to the Grand Secretary in August.

The charter of Allin Lodge, No. 605, located at Stanford, in McLean county, was arrested on the 4th of August, 1885, and their case was presented to the Grand Lodge one year ago, and referred back to the Grand Master with power to act, and the effects of the lodge were turned over to R. W. Bro. Owen Scott, D. D. G. M. of the Fifteenth District, and by him forwarded to your Grand Secretary on the 4th of August.

## LODGES CONSOLIDATED.

On the 25th day of January the M. W. Grand Master authorized the consolidation of Malta Lodge, No. 320, located at Malta, in DeKalb county, with Dement Lodge, No. 515, located at Creston, in Ogle county, and a charter was issued to them as Creston Lodge, No. 320, located at Creston, in Ogle county.

I now have the honor of presenting to the Grand Lodge an itemized account of all moneys received by me as Grand Secretary for the past year, together with the cash-book and ledger, and would respectfully ask their reference to the Committee on Finance.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

*S. S. Munw,*  
Grand Secretary.

## GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT.

LOYAL L. MUNN, *Grand Secretary, in account with*

THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, F. &amp; A. MASONS, DR.

TO LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1886.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Bodley.....	1	\$65 25	Prairie.....	77	\$104 25
Equality.....	2	18 00	Waukegan.....	78	89 25
Harmony.....	3	69 00	Scott.....	79	32 25
Springfield.....	4	95 25	Whitehall.....	80	73 50
Friendship.....	7	71 25	Vitruvius.....	81	34 50
Macon.....	8	123 00	DeWitt.....	84	101 25
Rushville.....	9	61 50	Mitchell.....	85	29 25
St. Johns.....	13	42 00	Kaskaskia.....	86	30 75
Warren.....	14	35 75	Mt. Pulaski.....	87	49 50
Peoria.....	15	145 50	Havana.....	88	67 50
Temperance.....	16	46 50	Fellowship.....	89	47 25
Macomb.....	17	93 00	Jerusalem Temple.....	90	113 25
Hancock.....	20	38 25	Metropolis.....	91	58 50
Cass.....	23	47 25	Stewart.....	92	36 75
St. Clair.....	24	49 50	Toulon.....	93	35 25
Franklin.....	25	30 75	Perry.....	95	44 25
Hiram.....	26	19 50	Samuel H. Davis.....	96	19 50
Piasa.....	27	67 50	Excelsior.....	97	81 00
Pekin.....	29	27 00	Taylor.....	98	31 50
Mt. Vernon.....	31	59 25	Edwardsville.....	99	69 00
Oriental.....	33	176 25	Astoria.....	100	50 25
Barry.....	34	72 75	Rockford.....	102	169 50
Charleston.....	35	53 25	Magnolia.....	103	27 00
Kavanaugh.....	36	31 50	Lewistown.....	104	32 25
Monmouth.....	37	57 75	Winchester.....	105	51 75
Olive Branch.....	38	145 50	Lancaster.....	106	21 00
Hermion.....	39	54 00	Versailles.....	108	38 25
Occidental.....	40	95 25	Trenton.....	109	35 25
Mt. Joliet.....	42	103 50	Lebanon.....	110	32 25
Bloomington.....	43	99 00	Jonesboro.....	111	32 25
Hardin.....	44	59 25	Bureau.....	112	84 75
Griggsville.....	45	37 50	Robert Burns.....	113	48 00
Temple.....	46	125 25	Marcelline.....	114	25 50
Caledonia.....	47	18 75	Rising Sun.....	115	19 50
Unity.....	48	25 50	Vermont.....	116	57 00
Cambridge.....	49	41 25	Elgin.....	117	77 25
Carrollton.....	50	70 50	Waverly.....	118	40 50
Mt. Moriah.....	51	58 50	Henry.....	119	34 50
Benevolent.....	52	28 50	Mound.....	122	65 25
Jackson.....	53	75 00	Oquawka.....	123	31 50
Washington.....	55	49 50	Cedar.....	124	70 50
Trio.....	57	113 25	Greenup.....	125	20 25
Fraternal.....	58	66 75	Empire.....	126	57 75
New Boston.....	59	44 25	Antioch.....	127	31 50
Belvidere.....	60	50 25	Raleigh.....	128	14 25
Lacon.....	61	50 25	Greenfield.....	129	48 75
St. Marks.....	63	52 50	Marion.....	130	48 75
Benton.....	64	44 25	Golconda.....	131	34 50
Euclid.....	65	37 50	Mackinaw.....	132	34 50
Knoxville.....	66	46 50	Marshall.....	133	53 25
Acacia.....	67	57 75	Sycamore.....	134	87 75
Naples.....	68	17 25	Lima.....	135	25 50
Eureka.....	69	38 25	Hutsonville.....	136	16 50
Social.....	70	21 75	Polk.....	137	43 50
Central.....	71	29 25	Marengo.....	138	59 25
Chester.....	72	39 75	Geneva.....	139	34 50
Rockton.....	74	33 75	Olney.....	140	62 25
Roscoe.....	75	33 00	Garden City.....	141	199 50
Mt. Nebo.....	76	56 25	Ames.....	142	33 00



## LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1886—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Richmond.....	143	\$44 25	Newton.....	216	\$47 25
DeKalb.....	144	71 25	Mason.....	217	39 75
A. W. Rawson.....	145	34 50	New Salem.....	218	36 75
Lee Centre.....	146	24 00	Oakland.....	219	42 75
Clayton.....	147	57 75	Leroy.....	221	45 75
Bloomfield.....	148	41 25	Geo. Washington.....	222	22 50
Effingham.....	149	39 00	Keeney.....	223	15 75
Vienna.....	150	50 25	Pana.....	226	51 00
Bunker Hill.....	151	48 00	Columbus.....	227	18 75
Fidelity.....	152	18 00	Lovington.....	228	39 75
Clay.....	153	33 00	Manchester.....	229	17 25
Russell.....	154	10 00	New Haven.....	230	24 00
Alpha.....	155	105 75	Wyandot.....	231	29 25
Delavan.....	156	50 25	Farmers.....	232	22 50
Urbana.....	157	82 50	Blandinsville.....	233	61 50
McHenry.....	158	25 50	DuQuoin.....	234	42 75
Kewanee.....	159	66 00	Dallas City.....	235	44 25
Waubansia.....	160	107 25	Charter Oak.....	236	84 75
Virde.....	161	42 75	Cairo.....	237	75 00
Hope.....	162	43 50	Black Hawk.....	238	43 50
Westfield.....	163	22 50	Mt. Carmel.....	239	48 75
Edward Dobbins.....	164	30 00	Western Star.....	240	84 00
Atlanta.....	165	24 00	Shekinah.....	241	60 75
Star in the East.....	166	96 75	Galva.....	243	56 25
Milford.....	168	34 50	Horicon.....	244	56 25
Nunda.....	169	34 50	Greenville.....	245	33 75
Evergreen.....	170	86 25	El Paso.....	246	51 75
Girard.....	171	48 75	Rob Morris.....	247	27 00
Wayne.....	172	25 50	Golden Gate.....	248	30 75
Cherry Valley.....	173	33 75	Hibbard.....	249	34 50
Lena.....	174	48 00	Robinson.....	250	21 00
Matteson.....	175	102 75	Heyworth.....	251	51 00
Mendota.....	176	61 50	Aledo.....	252	43 50
Staunton.....	177	33 75	Avon Harmony.....	253	25 50
Illinois Central.....	178	74 25	Aurora.....	254	101 25
Wabash.....	179	31 50	Donnelson.....	255	28 50
Moweaqua.....	180	22 50	Warsaw.....	257	22 50
Germania.....	182	145 50	Mattoon.....	260	91 50
Meridian.....	183	40 50	Amon.....	261	36 75
Abingdon.....	185	44 25	Channahon.....	262	33 00
Mystic Tie.....	187	36 75	Illinois.....	263	56 25
Cyrus.....	188	40 50	Franklin Grove.....	264	36 75
Fulton City.....	189	45 00	Vermilion.....	265	33 75
Dundee.....	190	35 25	Kingston.....	266	36 00
Farmington.....	192	44 25	La Prairie.....	267	29 25
Herrick.....	193	15 75	Paris.....	268	111 75
Freedom.....	194	35 25	Wheaton.....	269	23 25
LaHarpe.....	195	100 50	Levi Lusk.....	270	24 00
Louisville.....	196	27 75	Blaney.....	271	102 75
King Solomon's.....	197	56 15	Carmi.....	272	52 50
Grandview.....	198	26 25	Miners.....	273	51 75
Homer.....	199	45 75	Byron.....	274	39 00
Sheba.....	200	20 75	Milton.....	275	53 25
Centralia.....	201	90 75	Accordia.....	277	54 75
Lavelly.....	203	24 00	Jo Daviess.....	278	75 00
Flora.....	204	41 25	Neoga.....	279	42 00
Corinthian.....	205	39 75	Kansas.....	280	34 50
Fairfield.....	206	53 25	Brooklyn.....	282	32 25
Tamara.....	207	31 50	Meteor.....	283	69 75
Wilmington.....	208	67 50	Catlin.....	285	37 50
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	147 00	Plymouth.....	286	24 75
Lincoln.....	210	53 25	De Soto.....	287	27 75
Cleveland.....	211	267 75	Genoa.....	288	27 75
Shipman.....	212	21 00	Wataga.....	291	14 25
Ipava.....	213	44 25	Chenoa.....	292	39 75
Gillespie.....	214	24 75	Prophetstown.....	293	51 75

## LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1886—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Pontiac.....	294	\$51 00	Newman .....	369	\$55 50
Dills.....	295	18 00	Livingston.....	371	38 25
Quincy.....	296	60 75	Chambersburg.....	373	25 50
Benjamin.....	297	38 25	Shabbona.....	374	19 50
Waconda.....	298	20 25	Archimedes.....	377	36 00
Mechanicsburg .....	299	15 00	Aroma.....	378	20 25
Hanover.....	300	10 50	Payson.....	379	38 25
Hinckley .....	301	18 75	Liberty.....	380	26 25
Durand.....	302	33 75	M. R. Thompson.....	381	57 00
Raven.....	303	35 25	Gill.....	382	23 25
Onarga.....	305	32 25	LaMoille.....	383	27 00
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	34 50	Waltham .....	384	32 25
T. J. Pickett.....	307	63 75	Mississippi.....	385	29 25
Ashlar.....	308	174 75	Bridgeport .....	386	20 25
Harvard.....	309	70 50	Youngstown.....	387	25 50
Dearborn.....	310	150 00	El Dara.....	388	23 25
Kilwinning.....	311	202 50	Kankakee .....	389	88 50
Ionic.....	312	90 00	Ashmore.....	390	24 00
York.....	313	20 25	Tolono.....	391	26 25
Palatine.....	314	40 50	Oconee.....	392	17 25
Erwin.....	315	26 25	Blair.....	393	141 75
Abraham Jonas.....	316	10 50	Jerseyville.....	394	51 75
J. L. Anderson.....	318	49 50	Muddy Point.....	396	38 25
Doric.....	319	84 00	Shiloh.....	397	13 50
Creston.....	320	33 75	Kimmunity.....	398	34 50
Dunlap.....	321	56 25	Buda.....	399	36 00
Windsor.....	322	58 50	Pacific.....	400	39 00
Orient.....	323	22 50	Odell.....	401	24 75
Harrisburg .....	325	51 00	Kishwaukee.....	402	30 75
Industry.....	327	34 50	Mason City.....	403	53 25
Altona.....	330	39 75	Batavia.....	404	54 00
Mt. Erie.....	331	20 25	Ramsey.....	405	24 75
Tuscola.....	332	63 00	Bethalto.....	406	19 50
Tyrian.....	333	75 00	Stratton.....	408	44 25
Sumner.....	334	61 50	Thos. J. Turner.....	409	93 75
Schiller.....	335	69 00	Mithra.....	410	87 75
New Columbia.....	336	35 25	Hesperia.....	411	246 00
Oneida.....	337	41 25	Bollen.....	412	22 50
Saline.....	339	21 00	Evening Star.....	414	26 25
Kedron.....	340	21 75	Lawn Ridge.....	415	30 75
Full Moon.....	341	36 00	Paxton.....	416	38 25
Summerfield.....	342	16 50	Marseilles.....	417	42 75
Wenona.....	344	33 75	Freeburg.....	418	30 75
Milledgeville.....	345	18 75	Reynoldsburg.....	419	29 25
N. D. Morse.....	346	17 25	Oregon.....	420	39 00
Sidney.....	347	21 75	Washburn .....	421	9 00
Russellville.....	348	18 75	Landmark.....	422	171 75
Sublette.....	349	21 00	Lanark.....	423	42 75
Fairview.....	350	39 00	Exeter.....	424	24 75
Tarbolton.....	351	59 25	Scottville.....	426	30 75
Groveland.....	352	24 75	Red Bud.....	427	24 75
Kinderhook.....	353	32 25	Sunbeam.....	428	33 00
Ark and Anchor.....	354	47 25	Chebanse.....	429	40 50
Marine.....	355	31 50	Kendrick.....	430	21 00
Hermitage.....	356	46 50	Summit.....	431	19 50
Orion.....	358	21 00	Murrayville.....	432	27 75
Blackberry.....	359	32 25	Annawan.....	433	20 25
Princeville.....	360	18 75	Makanda.....	434	44 25
Douglas.....	361	34 50	Philo.....	436	58 50
Noble.....	362	35 25	Chicago.....	437	169 50
Horeb.....	363	39 75	Luce.....	439	57 00
Tonica.....	364	31 50	Camargo.....	440	28 50
Bement.....	365	57 00	Sparland.....	441	19 50
Arcola.....	366	42 75	Casey.....	442	27 75
Oxford.....	367	31 50	Hampshire.....	443	31 50
Jeffersor.....	368	23 25	Cave-in-Rock.....	444	23 25

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1886—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Chesterfield .....	445	\$35 25	Abraham Lincoln.....	518	\$33 75
Watseka.....	446	57 75	Roseville.....	519	24 00
S. D. Monroe.....	447	18 75	Anna.....	520	26 25
Yates City.....	448	32 25	Illio polis.....	521	27 00
Mendon.....	449	33 75	Monitor.....	522	90 00
Loami.....	450	18 75	Chatham.....	523	26 25
Bromwell.....	451	41 25	Evans.....	524	121 50
New Hartford.....	453	30 75	Delia.....	525	15 00
Maroa.....	454	68 25	Covenant.....	526	334 50
Irving.....	455	30 00	Rossville.....	527	42 75
Nokomis.....	456	27 75	Minooka.....	528	22 50
Moscow.....	457	24 75	Adams.....	529	26 25
Blazing Star.....	458	27 75	Maquon.....	530	31 50
Butler.....	459	11 25	Ashton.....	531	23 25
Jeffersonville.....	460	29 25	Seneca.....	532	21 75
Plainview.....	461	21 00	Altamont.....	533	18 00
Tremont.....	462	15 00	Cuba.....	534	29 25
Palmyra.....	463	32 25	Sherman.....	535	31 50
Denver.....	464	17 25	Plainfield.....	536	39 75
Huntsville.....	465	40 50	J. R. Gorin.....	537	49 50
Cobden.....	466	32 25	Lockport.....	538	60 00
South Macon.....	467	39 00	Chatsworth.....	539	28 50
Cheney's Grove.....	468	31 50	Harlem.....	540	100 50
McLean.....	469	28 50	Sigel.....	541	20 25
Rantoul.....	470	26 25	Towanda.....	542	27 00
Kendall.....	471	28 50	Cordova.....	543	23 25
Amity.....	472	47 25	Virginia.....	544	29 25
Gordon.....	473	10 50	Elkhart.....	545	20 25
Columbia.....	474	44 25	Valley.....	547	35 25
Walshville.....	475	10 50	Apple River.....	548	37 50
Manito.....	476	15 75	Sharon.....	550	33 00
Rutland.....	477	12 00	Darwin.....	551	9 75
Pleiades.....	478	156 75	Long Point.....	552	14 25
Wyoming.....	479	45 75	Plum River.....	554	47 25
Logan.....	480	51 00	Humboldt.....	555	34 50
Momence.....	481	29 25	Dawson.....	556	44 25
Lexington.....	482	33 00	Lessing.....	557	59 25
Edgewood.....	484	25 50	Leland.....	558	11 25
Xenia.....	485	30 75	Thomson.....	559	35 25
Bowen.....	486	20 25	Madison.....	560	18 00
Andrew Jackson.....	487	25 50	Villa Ridge.....	562	20 25
Clay City.....	488	32 25	Hamilton.....	563	20 25
Shannon.....	490	20 25	Winslow.....	564	26 25
Martin.....	491	29 25	Pleasant Hill.....	565	31 50
Libertyville.....	492	40 50	Albany.....	566	36 00
Tower Hill.....	493	15 00	Frankfort.....	567	40 50
Bath.....	494	19 50	Time.....	569	22 50
Stone Fort.....	495	41 25	Jacksonville.....	570	72 75
Tennessee.....	496	33 75	Bardolph.....	572	27 00
Alma.....	497	36 00	Gardner.....	573	36 75
Murphysboro.....	498	48 75	Pera.....	574	18 75
St. Paul.....	500	45 75	Capron.....	575	48 75
Stark.....	501	23 25	O'Fallon.....	576	29 25
Woodhull.....	502	31 50	Viola.....	577	26 25
Odin.....	503	21 00	Elbridge.....	579	30 00
East St. Louis.....	504	57 00	Hazel Dell.....	580	27 75
Meridian Sun.....	505	27 75	Dongola.....	581	21 75
O. H. Miner.....	506	57 00	Shirley.....	582	27 00
Home.....	508	107 25	Highland.....	583	28 50
Parkersburg.....	509	21 00	Vesper.....	584	98 25
J. D. Moody.....	510	17 25	Fisher.....	585	20 25
Clintonville.....	511	20 25	Princeton.....	587	58 50
Wade-Barney.....	512	73 50	Troy.....	588	27 00
Bradford.....	514	27 75	Elwood.....	589	24 00
Andalusia.....	516	12 00	Fairmount.....	590	44 75
Litchfield.....	517	42 00	Gilman.....	591	17 25

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1886—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Fieldon.....	592	\$15 75	Pawnee.....	675	\$28 50
Miles Hart.....	595	22 50	A. O. Fay.....	676	33 75
National.....	596	80 25	Enfield.....	677	36 75
Lostant.....	597	17 25	Sheffield.....	678	16 50
Cerro Gordo.....	600	45 00	Illinois City.....	679	15 75
Laclede.....	601	27 75	Clement.....	680	25 50
Watson.....	602	25 50	Morrisonville.....	681	30 75
Clark.....	603	30 75	Blue Mound.....	682	42 75
Hebron.....	604	21 75	Burnside.....	683	25 50
Streator.....	607	81 00	Galatia.....	684	21 75
Piper.....	608	27 75	Rio.....	685	34 50
Sheldon.....	609	30 75	Garfield.....	686	207 75
Union Park.....	610	93 75	Orangeville.....	687	25 50
Lincoln Park.....	611	145 50	Clifton.....	688	19 50
Rock River.....	612	94 50	Englewood.....	690	125 25
Patoka.....	613	38 25	Iola.....	691	16 50
Forrest.....	614	49 50	Raymond.....	692	41 25
Wadley.....	616	18 75	Herrin's Prairie.....	693	41 25
Milan.....	617	30 75	Centre.....	694	13 50
Basco.....	618	23 25	Shiloh Hill.....	695	20 25
Berwick.....	619	17 25	Belle River.....	696	33 00
New Hope.....	620	23 25	Richard Cole.....	697	134 25
Venice.....	621	16 50	Hutton.....	698	39 75
Hopedale.....	622	20 25	Pleasant Plains.....	700	23 25
Locust.....	623	10 50	Temple Hill.....	701	20 25
Union.....	627	22 50	Alexandria.....	702	32 25
Tuscan.....	630	27 00	Braidwood.....	704	83 25
Norton.....	631	35 25	Ewing.....	705	19 50
Ridge Farm.....	632	27 75	Joppa.....	706	18 75
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	81 75	Circle.....	707	61 50
Buckley.....	634	27 75	Lemont.....	708	19 50
Rochester.....	635	21 00	Star.....	709	62 25
Peotone.....	636	30 00	Farmer City.....	710	42 75
Keystone.....	639	72 75	Providence.....	711	47 25
Comet.....	641	38 25	Collinsville.....	712	38 25
Apollo.....	642	106 50	Johnsonville.....	713	41 25
D. C. Cregier.....	643	119 25	Newtown.....	714	42 00
Oblong City.....	644	15 00	Elvaston.....	715	15 75
San Jose.....	645	15 00	Calumet.....	716	49 50
Somonauk.....	646	30 75	Arcana.....	717	96 75
Blueville.....	647	28 50	May.....	718	18 75
Camden.....	648	40 50	Chapel Hill.....	719	42 00
Hinsdale.....	649	24 75	Rome.....	721	23 25
Irvington.....	650	9 75	Walnut.....	722	35 25
Centre Star.....	651	33 75	Omaha.....	723	23 25
Polar Star.....	652	14 25	Chandlerville.....	724	24 00
Greenview.....	653	37 50	Rankin.....	725	14 25
Yorktown.....	655	18 00	Golden Rule.....	726	89 25
Mozart.....	656	36 00	Raritan.....	727	27 00
Lafayette.....	657	14 25	Waterman.....	728	31 50
Rock Island.....	658	50 25	Lake Creek.....	729	21 00
Lambert.....	659	52 25	Eldorado.....	730	30 00
Grand Chain.....	660	29 25	Harbor.....	731	84 00
Bethesda.....	661	18 00	Carman.....	732	30 00
South Park.....	662	29 25	Gibson.....	733	49 50
Phoenix.....	663	21 00	Morning Star.....	734	120 00
Mayo.....	664	12 75	Sheridan.....	735	27 75
Greenland.....	665	22 50	Arrowsmith.....	737	14 25
Crawford.....	666	9 75	Sullivan Centre.....	738	19 50
Eric.....	667	33 00	Lakeside.....	739	89 25
Burnt Prairie.....	668	15 00	Grant Park.....	740	15 75
Herder.....	669	72 00	New Holland.....	741	16 50
Fillmore.....	670	46 50	Danvers.....	742	19 50
Eddyville.....	672	32 00	Scott Land.....	743	18 75
Normal.....	673	28 50	Goode.....	744	29 25
Waldeck.....	674	64 50	Winnebago.....	745	24 75

## LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1886—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Weldon .....	746	\$34 50	Van Meter.....	762	\$18 75
Alta.....	748	20 25	Crete.....	763	26 25
Akin .....	749	28 50	Sullivan.....	764	33 00
Lyndon .....	750	18 00	Palace .....	765	68 25
Lounsbury.....	751	21 75	Littleton.....	766	23 25
Allendale.....	752	21 75	Triluminar .....	767	24 75
Cornell.....	753	9 00	Mizpah.....	768	87 75
Ogden.....	754	29 25	St. Elmo.....	769	21 00
Pre-emption.....	755	23 25	La Grange.....	770	21 00
Hardinsville.....	756	9 75	Bay City.....	771	16 50
Verona.....	757	32 25	New Burnside.....	772	31 50
Mystic Star.....	758	73 50	Mansfield.....	773	19 50
Hickory Hill.....	759	25 50	Lake View .....	774	44 25
Sibley.....	761	27 00	Omega.....	775	25 50

## LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1885.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Temperance.....	16	\$48 00	Hinckley.....	301	\$7 50
St. Clair.....	24	75	Ashlar.....	308	183 75
Tolono.....	93	75	Hermitage.....	356	
Raleigh .....	128	75	Orion .....	358	21 75
Freedom .....	194	32 25	Chambersburg.....	373	26 25
Lavelly .....	203	29 25	Aroma.....	378	20 25
Tamaroa .....	207	75	Paxton.....	416	1 50
Mahomet.....	220	75	Madison.....	560	22 50
Dallas City.....	235	42 75	Gardner.....	573	1 50
Levi Lusk.....	270	1 50	Hopedale.....	622	27 75
Chenoa.....	292	39 00	Weldon.....	746	1 50

## DUES OF 1884.

Home..... | 508 | 75

## LODGES U. D.

Wright's Grove.....\$10 50  
 Ravenswood..... 18 00  
 Grand Crossing..... 12 00  
 Center..... 17 25

## DISPENSATION FEES.

New County Line Church, U. D.....\$100 00  
 Ravenswood, U. D..... 100 00  
 Wright's Grove, U. D. ... 100 00  
 Siloam, U. D..... 100 00  
 Grand Crossing, U. D..... 100 00



## RECAPITULATION.

Dues collected for 1884.....	\$ 75
Dues collected for 1885.....	511 50
Dues collected for 1886.....	29,774 90
Dues collected from Lodges U. D.....	57 75
Dispensations from Lodges U. D.....	500 00
Special Dispensations by Grand Master.....	124 00
Grand Lodge By-Laws sold.....	7 25
Book of Ceremonials sold.....	13 00
	<hr/> \$30,989 15

## CHARITY FUND.

Dues Defunct Lodges.....	\$ 56 45
Supplies from Defunct Lodges sold.....	20 00
Certifying Diplomas.....	96 00
	<hr/> 172 45
Total.....	<hr/> \$31,161 60

M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier, in presenting the report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence, said :

M. W. GRAND MASTER : I have been requested by an absent brother to submit to this Grand Body his Report on Masonic Correspondence. The circumstances that deprives M. W. Theodore T. Gurney, the author of this report, of the privilege of presenting the result of his labors in person, are so sad, that I am sure they will cause a deep feeling of regret on the part of every representative present.

The absence of our M. W. Brother from the sessions of the Grand Lodge for the first time in many years, is caused as you are aware, by his being stricken down with paralysis; the severity of the attack will, I fear, at least terminate his active labors in Freemasonry, with which he has been so closely and zealously identified for nearly forty years. Should our fears be realized the Grand Lodge of Illinois will lose from her councils one of her brightest lights, a brother who has occupied her East for two years with marked ability, one who has contributed as much to the literature of Illinois Masonry as any man in the State; a brother who has proved himself at all times and under all circumstances to be a Christian gentleman, a high minded, honorable citizen, a public officer of fearless and exalted integrity, and a devoted and distinguished Freemason. These elements of character have moulded Brother Gurney's long and useful life, and have governed him in all his relations with his fellow-men.

And now M. W. Grand Master, as we assemble here on this beautiful autumn day, with a cloudless sky, permitting the rays of the sun at this hour of high twelve to make our surroundings cheerful and pleasant, and give a warmth and force to our fraternal affection for all who are in affliction, let us not forget our good Brother Gurney, who lies on his couch at home, his vision circumscribed by the limits of the chamber of sickness. But not so with his thoughts, M. W. Sir; they doubtless revert to this Grand Lodge and to those who compose it, and his prayers, I am sure, go forth to the Supreme Ruler of the universe for His blessing on our labors and on



the institution of Freemasonry everywhere. Let us indulge the hope that Brother Gurney may soon be restored to health and usefulness.

M. W. Grand Master accept the report of M. W. Brother Gurney, which is probably the last he will ever submit to this Grand Lodge, which I move be printed with the proceedings.

Which motion was adopted by a rising vote.

M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley moved that the usual appropriation be made to the Committee on Masonic Correspondence, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins moved that a special committee of three be appointed to formulate and engross resolutions of respect and sympathy for M. W. Bro. Theodore T. Gurney, which motion prevailed.

The M. W. Grand Master named M. W. Bros. Joseph Robbins, D. C. Cregier and Daniel M. Browning as said committee.

### INVITATION TO VISIT BOARD OF TRADE.

R. W. Bro. Wiley M. Egan, at the request of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. George F. Stone, extended a cordial invitation to the officers and representatives of the Grand Lodge to visit the sessions of the Board of Trade at any time during its sessions.

On motion of the Grand Secretary, it was

*Resolved*, That the invitation be accepted, with thanks.

### CALLED OFF.

At 1 P. M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until 2:30 o'clock P. M.

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### FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

TUESDAY, October 5th, A. L. 5886, }  
2:30 o'clock P. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called to labor by the M. W. Grand Master, Grand Officers and Representatives as in the morning.

### ELECTION—Made Special Order.

M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning moved that the election of Grand Officers be made the special order for 10 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, which was adopted.

### REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Address.

R. W. Bro. James I. McClintock presented the following report from the Committee on Grand Master's Address, which, on motion, was received and adopted and the recommendations concurred in :

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge F. & A. Masons of Illinois :*

Your Committee on the Grand Master's Address would respectfully report that they have carefully examined said address, and recommend reference as follows :

To the Committee on Obituaries, so much of said address as relates to our brethren who have passed away during the year.

To the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation, so much of said address as relates to dispensations to form new lodges.

To the Committee on Petitions, that part of said address which refers to petitions for new lodges at Potomac, Colchester, Norwood Park and Chicago.

To the Committee on Finance, the recommendation to provide for expenses of visitations of lodges by District Deputies.

To the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, so much of said address as relates to voluntary dismission, to objections to visitors, to trial of sojourning brethren, to annual returns of lodges under dispensation, to lodge jurisdiction in townships under the same municipal government, to bound volumes of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, to the invasion of the jurisdiction of Germania Lodge, No. 182, and Havana Lodge, No. 88, to physical qualifications of candidates, and also decisions Nos. 1 to 4 inclusive, and Nos. 6 and 7.

To the Board of Grand Examiners, decision No. 5.

Your committee would recommend that the cases of Elizabeth Lodge, No. 276, and the case of John L. Forster, charged with deceiving York Lodge, No. 313, be referred to the Grand Master with power to take such action in the premises as the nature of the case may demand.

We further recommend that the action of the Grand Master in issuing his edict forbidding Masonic intercourse with members of certain lodges in the Province of Quebec ; in the case of a proposed new lodge at Wheeler ; in constituting lodges ; in extending relief to our brethren at Galveston and Charleston ; in appointing Grand Representatives, Grand Examiners and Deputy Grand Lecturers ; in authorizing the

removal of certain lodges ; in restoring Bros. Samuel Hamilton, John T. Alexander and Robert Steel ; in consolidating Malta and Dement Lodges ; in deposing the Worshipful Master of Rock Island Lodge, No. 658, and in staying the advancement of a candidate in said lodge ; in arresting the charters of Bethesda Lodge, No. 661, of Allin Lodge, No. 605, and Sheffield Lodge, No. 678 ; and in the case of National Lodge, No. 596, and his action in other matters not specifically referred, be approved and confirmed.

Your committee note with regret the serious illness of our distinguished brother, T. T. Gurney, and earnestly join with the Grand Master in the hope that he may be speedily restored to health and usefulness.

Your committee deplore the fact that such immoral practices should exist anywhere among Masons as are mentioned by the Grand Master, and while we hope that the evil is not widespread, we would say that lodges and individual brethren can not be too careful in maintaining the dignity and purity of Masonic character, and we commend his remarks on this subject to the thoughtful consideration of the members of this Grand Lodge and of the Craft at large.

Your committee are pleased to see that the Schools of Instruction have been continued, and that they have produced the same valuable results as in former years.

In conclusion, your committee desire to congratulate the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge on the thorough and satisfactory manner in which the duties of the office of Grand Master have been discharged. The labors and responsibilities of the office are a severe tax upon the time and strength of the Grand Master, but a careful perusal of the report will convince all that the responsibilities have been wisely and firmly met, and the duties faithfully performed during the past year.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

J. I. McCLINTOCK,  
THEODORE STEYER,  
A. W. BLAKESLEY,  
Committee.

### REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

W. Bro. George W. Hill presented the following report for the Committee on Chartered Lodges, which was adopted :

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois F. & A. Masons :*

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges would fraternally report :

That we have carefully examined and considered the returns made by all constituent lodges submitted to us by Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. L. L. Munn, for the fiscal year 1886, and submit, together with a tabulated statement, the following summary of facts therein contained :

## INCREASE.

Raised.....	1,932
Reinstated.....	277
Admitted.....	694
Added for error.....	100
Total.....	3,003

## DECREASE.

Suspended.....	950
Expelled.....	26
Dimitted.....	1,317
Died.....	476
Deduct for error.....	44
Total.....	2,813

Net increase.....	190
Membership 1886.....	40,203
“ 1885.....	40,013

Increase.....	190
Resident membership.....	36,276
Non-resident membership.....	3,927

Total membership.....	40,203
Rejections.....	435
Initiations.....	2,124
Passed.....	1,933
Amount of dues reported paid.....	\$29,774 90

All constituent lodges, save No. 578, have made their annual report to Grand Secretary; and all, save Nos. 19, 56, 220, 276, 452, 488, 578, 736 and 747, have made payment of Grand Lodge dues.

We note with pleasure that all constituent lodges but one have reported, and that all but nine have paid Grand Lodge dues; also that the reports, in the main, are correctly prepared, showing care and zeal on the part of officers and the Craft.

We view, with alarm, the increase of dimitted brothers, as shown from the returns of the current year, and we beg to refer the Grand Lodge, for its approval, to the apt and appropriate remarks by our M. W. Grand Master in his annual report.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. HILL,  
S. S. CHANCE,  
JOHN R. HODSON,  
T. M. CROSSMAN,  
HENRY C. CLEAVELAND,  
Committee.

**AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.**

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins moved that the proposed amendments to the Grand Lodge By-Laws be taken up, which was carried.

W. Bro. John B. Fithian moved that the first proposed amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws be adopted, as follows :

No. 1. Amend Section 1, Article 2, Part Third of the Grand Lodge By-Laws by adding the following : " The sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage shall be considered an act tending to impair the good name of Masonry within the meaning of this section."

JNO. B. FITHIAN.

Which amendment was lost.

**CALLED OFF.**

At 4:35 P. M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until 9 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, October 6th.

**SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.**

WEDNESDAY, October 6th, A. L. 5886, }  
9 o'clock A. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master, Grand Officers and Representatives as on the preceding day.

**ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME.**

M. W. Grand Master Darrah said :

I wish to make a statement. Some time since I received a very kind invitation from the Trustees and Directors of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, extending an invitation to dedicate the building which has been purchased for that purpose. The invitation was accepted by your Grand Master. This, of course, included not only the officers of the Grand Lodge but all of its representatives, and all of the brethren in attendance at this Grand Lodge. The time fixed for this dedication is on Thursday afternoon; the hour fixed to meet here at the Grand Lodge is 2:30 P.

M. sharp, at which time we will try to be here brethren, and I trust that every brother who can possibly do so will be here at that time, to go with the Grand Lodge to see this beautiful home and know what is being done for the helpless orphans in our midst, as well as to enjoy and participate in the ceremonies of that occasion.

R. W. BRO. JOHN C. SMITH—Perhaps I may be permitted to say a word on this subject?

M. W. GRAND MASTER—You have permission, surely.

R. W. BRO. SMITH—The time fixed for the assembling of the Grand Lodge is 2 o'clock. A definite hour had to be appointed, because the Commanderies of Knights Templar, the several Chapters of this city, and the Grand Lodge will be there as organizations—largely represented, at least. It is expected that a very large body of Masons will be present on that occasion. The column will form on Monroe street, the right resting on State. The Grand Lodge will assemble here in this hall, and take its position in the rear of the column. I trust that every member of the Grand Lodge will be present; and please bear in mind, 2 o'clock is the hour for assembling, 2:30 for the column to move, and I give you my word that it will move at that time if there are but a dozen present.

### M. W. BRO. IRA A. W. BUCK, P. G. M.

R. W. Bro. L. L. Munn said: Since my arrival in this city for the purpose of attending this Grand Communication, I received a note from Past Grand Master Ira A. W. Buck, stating that he was ill and requesting me to call upon him. I called upon him, and found him quite poorly. He said that on Saturday when he saw in the papers a notice that this Grand Lodge was to assemble on Tuesday of this week, he felt very sad to think that his condition was such that it would be impossible for him to be present with you. He said that during the past summer he had been looking forward to this meeting anticipating the pleasure of meeting and greeting you once more; and he desired me to say to you that he wished to extend to you a hearty greeting.

Bro. Buck was Grand Master of this Grand Lodge during the years 1858, 1859 and 1860—the only man who ever served this Grand Lodge for three successive years. At that time he was strong and vigorous, and no man in the State of Illinois has done more than he to place the Grand Lodge of Illinois in the proud position which it occupies to-day. During those three years of service he received no compensation, but cheerfully spent his own money, and devoted his time for the best interests of this Grand Lodge. And now, brethren, it seems, under the peculiar circumstances of his declining years, that this Grand Lodge ought to present him some token of their appreciation of his services and worth, therefore I have prepared a resolution that I will read, and ask its reference to the Committee on Finance:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be and they are hereby instructed to devise a suitable Past Grand Master's jewel.



*Resolved, further,* That they are hereby instructed to procure such jewel and present it to M. W. Past Grand Master Ira A. W. Buck, on behalf of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois.

### PETITIONS—Presented.

The Grand Secretary presented a petition from Youngstown Lodge, No. 387; also a petition for a lodge at Wheeler, in Jasper county, which, on motion, were referred to the Committee on Petitions.

### SPECIAL ORDER—Election of Officers.

M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning, presiding, announced the appointment of the following named brethren as tellers :

#### COUNTING TELLERS.

Owen Scott, Frank G. Welton, James Peterson, L. W. Shepherd, Jno. C. White, Jacob Krohn, G. H. B. Tolle and Jno. Kidder.

#### COLLECTING TELLERS.

C. F. Tenney, R. S. Hall, W. J. Elwell, J. B. Fithian, W. K. Forsyth, W. O. Butler, J. H. C. Dill, Chas. Truax and J. W. Rose.

During the collecting, assorting and counting of the ballots by the tellers, the Grand Lodge proceeded with the following business :

W. Bro. H. C. Clarke submitted the following report for the Committee on Credentials, which was, on motion, received and adopted :

### REPORT—Committee on Credentials.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois F. & A. Masons :*

Your Committee on Credentials fraternally report that the following brethren, whose names appear in this report, are present and entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

H. C. CLARKE,  
C. H. PATTON,  
C. F. TENNEV,

Committee.

## GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. ALEXANDER T. DARRAH....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON .....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. REV. GEORGE W. SCAWTHON.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. ISAAC CLEMENTS.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. LESLIE A. MUNN.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. EDWARD L. CRONKRITE.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant</i>
W. ROWLEY PAGE.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. W. H. CURTIN.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. J. H. C. DILL.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. THOMAS S. MATHER.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. A. B. WICKER.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. J. G. MARSTON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. BENJ. STEINGARDT.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

## PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
R. W. JAMES H. MATHENY.....	<i>Past Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. W. J. A. DELANCEY.....	<i>Past Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. ASA W. BLAKESLEY.....	<i>Past Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. H. C. CLEVELAND.....	<i>Past Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. HENRY E. HAMILTON.....	<i>Past Senior Grand Warden.</i>

## DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. W. W. K. FORSYTH.....	<i>First District.</i>
R. W. ROBERT L. TATHAM.....	<i>Second District.</i>
R. W. FRANCIS S. BELDEN.....	<i>Third District.</i>
R. W. A. W. ADAMS.....	<i>Fourth District.</i>
R. W. JACOB KROHN.....	<i>Fifth District.</i>
R. W. E. T. E. BECKER.....	<i>Sixth District.</i>
R. W. W. L. MILLIGAN.....	<i>Ninth District.</i>
R. W. W. H. KISTER.....	<i>Tenth District.</i>
R. W. F. G. WELTON.....	<i>Eleventh District.</i>
R. W. LEWIS C. SEELEY.....	<i>Twelfth District.</i>
R. W. JAMES PETERSON.....	<i>Thirteenth District.</i>
R. W. OWEN SCOTT.....	<i>Fifteenth District.</i>
R. W. FAYETTE S. HATCH.....	<i>Sixteenth District.</i>
R. W. D. M. WIEDER.....	<i>Seventeenth District.</i>
R. W. CHAS. F. TENNEY.....	<i>Eighteenth District.</i>
R. W. L. W. SHEPHERD.....	<i>Nineteenth District.</i>
R. W. W. O. BUTLER.....	<i>Twenty-first District.</i>
R. W. I. M. MCCOLESTER.....	<i>Twenty-second District.</i>
R. W. WM. T. VANDEVEER.....	<i>Twenty-third District.</i>
R. W. JOHN VON GUNTEN, JR.....	<i>Twenty-fourth District.</i>
R. W. W. J. A. DELANCEY.....	<i>Twenty-fifth District.</i>
R. W. SAMUEL RAWSON.....	<i>Twenty-sixth District.</i>
R. W. JAMES DOUGLAS.....	<i>Twenty-seventh District.</i>
R. W. E. J. INGERSOLL.....	<i>Twenty-eighth District.</i>
R. W. W. J. ELWELL.....	<i>Twenty-ninth District.</i>
R. W. PLEAS. T. CHAPMAN.....	<i>Thirtieth District.</i>

## REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

JAMES A. HAWLEY .....	<i>Alabama.</i>
MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....	<i>Arizona.</i>
LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>British Columbia.</i>
WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Canada.</i>
JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Colorado.</i>
D. C. CREGIER.....	<i>Connecticut.</i>
JOHN O'NEILL.....	<i>Delaware.</i>
D. C. CREGIER.....	<i>District of Columbia.</i>
W. J. A. DELANCEY.....	<i>Georgia.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Idaho.</i>
D. C. CREGIER.....	<i>Indiana.</i>
CHARLES H. PATTON .....	<i>Indian Territory.</i>
JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Iowa.</i>
WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Ireland.</i>
FRANCIS S. BELDEN.....	<i>Kansas.</i>
CHAS. H. BRENNAN.....	<i>Maine.</i>
JACOB KROHN.....	<i>Manitoba.</i>
D. C. CREGIER.....	<i>Michigan.</i>
D. C. CREGIER.....	<i>Mississippi.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH .....	<i>Nevada.</i>
HENRY E. HAMILTON.....	<i>New Hampshire.</i>
HENRY E. HAMILTON.....	<i>New Mexico.</i>
W. A. STEVENS.....	<i>North Carolina.</i>
S. S. CHANCE.....	<i>Ohio.</i>
JOHN M. PEARSON.....	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER .....	<i>Quebec.</i>
JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Rhode Island.</i>
CHARLES H. PATTON .....	<i>South Carolina.</i>
HASWELL C. CLARKE.....	<i>Tennessee.</i>
EDWARD COOK.....	<i>Texas.</i>
OWEN SCOTT.....	<i>Utah.</i>
JOHN L. McCULLOUGH.....	<i>Vermont.</i>
D. M. BROWNING.....	<i>Virginia.</i>
GIL. W. BARNARD.....	<i>Wisconsin.</i>

## REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
1	H. K. Newby.....W. M.	79	John L. Nichols*.....W. M.
	A. W. Blakesley*.....S. W.	80	William A. Winn*....."
2	Jo G. Bunker.....W. M.	81	Thomas Keats....."
3	M. Minter....."	84	J. W. Coultis....."
4	H. H. Biggs....."	85	John D. Valentine*....."
7	G. D. Laing....."	86	William M. Schuwerk....."
8	T. W. Pinkerton*....."	87	T. F. Whitaker....."
9	Mark Bogue....."	88	L. R. Haack....."
13	F. D. Hardy.....S. W.	89	J. M. Burkhardt....."
14	L. H. Adams.....W. M.	90	C. C. Nichols....."
15	A. I. Harbers....."	91	Ike Baer....."
16	T. N. Pitkin....."		L. W. Bowker.....J. W.
17	A. K. Lodge....."	92	Charles Riley.....W. M.
19	J. G. Strodtman....."	93	J. Knox Hall....."
20	Peter Jackson....."	95	John E. Morton*....."
	W. R. Hamilton*.....S. W.	96	Peter Housholder....."
23	George N. Goodell.....W. M.	97	J. L. Hughes.....J. W.
24	Ch. Schutt.....S. W.	98	J. F. Hoover.....S. W.
25	J. S. Elwell.....W. M.	99	R. B. Evans....."
26	A. B. Turpin*....."	100	S. R. D. Palmer*.....W. M.
27	H. R. Phinney....."	102	E. S. Bartholomew....."
29	O. F. Fagelmarm....."	103	S. B. Mitchell....."
31	John H. Mitchell....."	104	H. J. Benton.....S. W.
33	Wm. K. Steele....."	105	Samuel W. Puffer.....W. M.
	Ed. D. Cooke.....S. W.	106	J. M. Bolton....."
34	D. W. Greene.....W. M.	108	John L. Peters.....S. W.
35	Geo. M. Sefton.....S. W.	110	John Reimann.....W. M.
36	L. D. Overstreet....."	111	David R. Sanders....."
37	D. D. Dunkle*.....W. M.		W. S. Day.....J. W.
38	James C. Probst*....."	112	L. D. Romburger.....W. M.
39	Wm. F. Bader....."	113	R. C. Humbert....."
40	W. L. Milligan....."	114	B. A. Van Dyke....."
42	S. S. Tyler.....J. W.	115	E. J. Tower....."
43	J. M. Smith.....W. M.	116	John H. Hunter....."
44	C. F. Rickey.....J. W.	118	J. D. Henry....."
45	L. J. Harvey.....W. M.	119	C. C. Slygh.....S. W.
46	John Schofield....."	122	Wm. M. Chamberlain.....J. W.
47	John Flynn....."	123	Jonathan Simpson.....W. M.
48	H. T. Rockwell....."	124	J. S. R. Scovill....."
49	John P. Hand....."	125	Thomas Cox....."
50	George W. Davis....."	126	James R. Cooper....."
51	A. H. Clotfelter....."	127	Alexander Trotter....."
52	Joseph Schmitt....."	128	W. H. Thornberry....."
53	Milton Barber.....J. W.	129	W. P. Ennis....."
55	J. H. Sawyer.....W. M.	130	C. E. Jennings....."
57	M. M. Briggs....."	131	A. D. Pierce*....."
58	Samuel Cole....."	132	A. B. Brinenstol....."
	P. B. Reys.....J. W.		Philip Smith*.....S. W.
59	George Lytle.....W. M.	133	James A. Michael.....W. M.
60	Jerome H. Thomas....."	134	F. A. Jones*....."
61	R. C. Newell....."	135	T. E. Conover....."
63	E. E. Thomas*.....S. W.	136	C. V. Newton*....."
64	F. M. Youngblood*.....W. M.	137	Samuel J. Pake....."
65	Samuel Mather....."	138	Lester Barber....."
66	Joseph R. Scott.....S. W.		S. B. Oakley.....S. W.
67	Charles A. Coulter.....W. M.	139	A. W. Adams.....W. M.
68	W. C. Carver.....S. W.	140	Thomas Tippit....."
69	Charles E. Smith.....W. M.	141	Henry McCall....."
70	Martin Bauman.....S. W.		John Barton Payne.....S. W.
71	Zimri A. Enos*.....W. M.		Clarence M. Stiles.....J. W.
72	E. A. Dudenbster.....J. W.	142	D. G. Moore.....W. M.
74	J. W. Winsor.....W. M.	143	James V. Aldrich....."
75	Jabez Love....."	144	S. O. Vaughan....."
76	Alexander H. Bell....."	145	R. W. Eason....."
77	E. M. Propst....."	146	Thomas Nicholson....."
78	H. L. Hatley....."	147	E. B. Ball....."

\*Proxy.

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
148	John S. Hartley.....W. M.	214	Henry Behrans.....W. M.
149	John C. White....."	216	W. H. Lathrop....."
150	J. B. Kuykendall....."	217	H. N. Ruffner....."
151	A. M. Yancey....."	218	W. R. Hooper....."
152	John Charney....."	219	John Rutherford....."
153	W. H. Offitt....."	221	John F. McKenzie....."
155	George W. Thompson....."	222	J. F. Thomas....."
156	James D. Taylor....."	223	W. A. Hubbard....."
157	F. E. Enbeling....."	226	Warren Hettiger....."
158	Charles C. Colby....."	227	J. W. Bonney*....."
159	C. E. McCullough.....J. W.	228	W. S. Shivey....."
160	George S. Norfolk.....W. M.	229	J. H. Wilson....."
	Lucius Fink.....S. W.	230	J. H. Graddy.....S. W.
	A. T. Bartlett.....W. M.	231	Thomas Roach*.....W. M.
161	Wm. P. Askins....."	232	John R. Witherill....."
162	Charles Downey....."	233	George S. Fuhr....."
163	Charles H. Martin....."	234	Jacob Messmore....."
165	O. Brinkerhoff....."	235	B. Mendenhall....."
166	B. A. Weber....."	236	John N. Rose....."
168	James A. McConnell*....."	237	Rudolph Nebsacker....."
169	John H. Palmer....."	238	W. H. Tyrrell....."
170	O. F. Potter....."	239	Jacob Zimmerman....."
171	F. L. Thompson....."	240	J. B. A. Collan.....S. W.
172	J. M. Burkholder....."	241	T. C. McKinney.....W. M.
173	Henry Andrus....."	243	O. P. Stoddard....."
174	Orrin J. Wilsey....."	244	D. A. Baxter....."
175	John B. Fithian....."	245	Isaac Norman....."
176	Jacob Scheidenhelm....."	246	W. R. Shinn.....S. W.
177	J. R. Ripley*....."		M. Cassell.....J. W.
178	R. D. Badger.....S. W.	247	Jacob McChesney.....W. M.
179	A. Y. Hart.....W. M.	248	W. W. Shoop.....S. W.
180	A. J. Combs....."	249	Thos. A. Peas.....W. M.
182	Herman Parney....."	250	Thomas S. Price....."
183	S. Ed. Snow....."	251	Geo. Stephenson....."
185	L. B. Myers....."	252	A. M. Arthur....."
187	S. W. Clark....."	253	F. M. Nance....."
188	Chas. C. Farmer....."	254	V. H. Snook....."
189	John C. Martindale....."	255	P. D. Smith....."
190	A. W. Wilbern....."	257	James F. Crawford....."
	E. C. Hawley.....S. W.	260	P. A. Kemper....."
	David Hill.....J. W.		David Springer.....S. W.
192	J. T. Scudder.....W. M.		John Martin.....J. W.
193	A. B. Bonneville*....."	261	John H. Tyler.....W. M.
194	C. W. Bradshaw....."	262	Albert F. Randall....."
195	Geo. W. Soule.....S. W.	263	W. H. Eastman*....."
196	W. R. Whitman.....W. M.	264	Geo. D. Black....."
197	Samuel E. Brown....."	265	J. Russ Grace....."
198	Geo. A. Gilbert....."	266	Wm. Likes....."
199	W. A. Conley....."	267	John G. Schwartz....."
200	Wm. H. Gilbert....."		Chas. M. Hern.....S. W.
201	D. B. Robertson....."		Jacob L. Strickler.....J. W.
203	C. C. VanMeter....."	268	Geo. F. Howard.....S. W.
204	G. W. Smith....."	269	Geo. W. Brown.....W. M.
205	Wm. Nicholson*.....J. W.		F. P. Knowles.....J. W.
206	L. D. Bennett.....W. M.	270	L. O. Hills*.....W. M.
207	Cyril L. Willoughby....."	271	Wm. F. Crouse.....S. W.
208	Frank Martin....."	272	Thos. M. Logan....."
209	Henry Lesch....."	273	C. J. Bench.....W. M.
	John S. Stiles.....S. W.	274	Wm. A. Grove....."
	Chas. S. Rankin.....J. W.	275	N. D. McEvers....."
210	Robt. Goebel.....W. M.	276	J. F. Taylor....."
111	Thomas G. Morris....."	278	W. L. Gale*....."
	D. F. Flannery.....S. W.	279	S. F. Wilson....."
	Geo. N. Davis.....J. W.	280	E. T. Wiley....."
212	F. R. Kahl.....W. M.	282	W. C. Hoedren....."
213	I. M. Van Horn....."	283	L. D. Woodruff....."

\*Proxy.



## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
285	A. Jones.....W. M.	353	M. D. Geggett.....W. M.
286	E. D. Olmstead....."	354	L. B. McCarter....."
287	J. L. Davis....."	355	Isaac Cox....."
	G. B. Davis.....S. W.	356	H. B. Smith....."
	Jos. H. Cully.....J. W.	358	Homer Darling.....S. W.
288	A. C. Senska.....W. M.	359	Coit Spalding.....W. M.
291	J. H. Merrill....."	360	A. M. Wilson*....."
292	O. O. Sweet....."	361	B. Ritter.....J. W.
293	H. A. Sturtevant....."	362	H. E. Roberts.....W. M.
294	J. C. Kallun....."	363	A. J. Graham....."
295	F. M. Clark....."	364	F. Nickerson....."
296	Edwin D. Smith....."	365	Charles H. McGaffrey.....S. W.
297	James K. P. Little.....S. W.	366	T. L. Wardenburg.....W. M.
298	Dr. C. R. Wells.....W. M.	367	A. T. Forgy....."
299	Miles H. Wilmot....."	368	M. V. B. Montgomery....."
300	A. B. White....."	369	O. H. Cappock....."
301	J. A. LaBrant....."	371	J. B. Parsons*....."
302	Peter Patterson....."	373	James L. Metz....."
305	Doctor F. Ward....."	374	M. V. Allen*....."
306	Andrew Tomb....."	377	Curt. Heinfeldten....."
307	W. J. Frische....."	378	H. P. Lowe....."
308	John McRobie....."		Aaron Lodge.....J. W.
	Harry Hammond.....S. W.	379	John Kidder.....W. M.
	J. E. Church.....J. W.	380	S. F. McBride....."
310	F. M. Wilder.....W. M.	381	D. B. Breed....."
	John T. Richards.....S. W.	382	Richard Boston....."
	Geo. M. Gross.....J. W.	383	Daniel Clough....."
311	Giles Rendell.....W. M.	384	David Anderson....."
	R. V. Stanley.....S. W.	386	C. M. Piper....."
	A. S. Allen*.....J. W.	387	B. H. Kidder....."
312	J. C. Hostetler*.....S. W.	388	Mayberry Evans.....S. W.
	Omer T. Shawler.....W. M.	389	Frank D. Hatch.....W. M.
313	T. P. Kellogg....."	390	J. E. Dudley....."
314	T. N. Bone....."	391	W. E. Handy....."
316	E. B. West....."	392	Philip Diefenthorter....."
318	Perry H. Davis.....J. W.	393	Alfred Latham....."
320	H. C. Robbins.....W. M.	394	R. S. Beatty....."
321	G. H. Kentfield....."		Thomas J. Diehl.....S. W.
322	J. H. Gilpin....."	396	A. J. Funkhouser.....W. M.
323	N. J. Copleigh....."	397	Fred. Meinhardt....."
325	J. S. Ferguson....."	398	Thomas Bagott....."
327	Wm. Kinkade.....S. W.		A. D. Boad....."
330	H. L. Weaver.....W. M.	400	E. H. Stitson....."
331	Samuel Kronmiller....."	401	Charles E. Axt*....."
332	Cornelius Bye....."	402	J. H. Fillmore....."
333	Frank Hudson, Jr*....."	403	A. Damarin....."
	Lewis H. Miner*.....S. W.	404	R. R. Hunt....."
334	T. M. Stevens.....W. M.	405	J. P. Jeppeson....."
335	I. A. Wiel*....."	406	H. T. McCrea....."
336	T. A. Cummins....."	408	J. J. Lanib....."
337	S. C. Whitcomb....."		W. A. Tweddy.....S. W.
339	J. J. Fly....."	409	J. E. Pettibone.....W. M.
340	John W. Angur....."		Charles Canisius....."
341	J. Tidball....."	412	John I. Marvel....."
	N. B. Tindall.....S. W.	414	John Weber....."
342	Carl Dreher*.....W. M.	415	John B. Phillips....."
344	Benjamin Judd*....."	416	Robert S. Hall....."
345	T. P. Ruth....."	417	David Samuels....."
346	Adam Wenger....."	418	Louis G. Joseph....."
347	W. A. Robinson....."	419	J. H. Hood.....J. W.
348	N. A. Little....."	420	H. L. Currier....."
349	Joel S. Cook....."	421	E. Buckingham....."
350	W. B. Swogle....."	422	L. A. Harvey.....W. M.
351	C. F. H. Carrithers....."		Peter Daggy*.....J. W.
352	Joel P. O'Brien....."	423	R. P. Wales.....W. M.
	B. H. Harris*.....S. W.	424	S. H. Funk....."

\*Proxy.

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
426	William Feely*.....W. M.	492	F. Z. Kimball.....W. M.
427	J. A. Turner.....S. W.	493	J. K. P. McCullough....."
428	Francis Kemp.....W. M.	494	D. C. Harmison....."
429	C. D. Rounds....."	495	J. C. B. Smith....."
430	L. A. Kinney....."	496	J. W. Aikin....."
431	Jay Brown....."	497	Samuel J. Steele....."
432	George F. Towne*....."	498	R. J. Young....."
433	J. F. Self....."	500	Phillip J. Slenker....."
433	R. W. Milan.....S. W.	501	Joseph Melprout*.....S. W.
434	H. E. Ferrell.....W. M.	501	E. G. Hill.....W. M.
434	W. Fleming....."	502	F. W. Turner.....J. W.
436	Joseph B. Schlossman.....S. W.	503	G. W. Black.....W. M.
437	Henry N. Greenebaum.....S. W.	504	E. J. Eggman....."
439	J. O. Gunn.....W. M.	505	J. W. Walker....."
440	A. Salisbury....."	506	B. F. Hartman....."
441	T. E. Gapin....."	508	T. B. Dixon....."
442	D. C. Sturdevant....."	508	B. B. Wiley.....S. W.
443	B. L. Adams.....S. W.	509	E. W. Adkinson.....J. W.
443	C. Ball.....W. M.	510	M. L. Howe.....W. M.
444	C. E. Sholes.....S. W.	510	John R. McQuown....."
445	D. F. Frayser.....W. M.	512	E. D. Bone....."
447	E. G. Ducks....."	514	A. M. Mutchmore....."
447	L. S. Highsmith....."	516	Benj. Dill....."
448	Henry Saldwell....."	517	A. T. Kiethley....."
449	S. H. Bradley....."	518	A. B. Holliday....."
450	Joseph Jones....."	519	J. W. Conlee....."
451	George Hutchinson.....S. W.	520	John Spire....."
453	Henry Poleard.....W. M.	521	J. H. Grubb....."
454	F. M. Smith....."	522	C. E. Ahle....."
455	A. A. Rhinehart....."	523	B. G. Smith.....S. W.
456	J. W. Scott....."	524	M. B. Iott.....W. M.
457	L. Shaddrick....."	525	Geo. H. Hotchkiss*.....S. W.
458	J. W. Ervin....."	525	F. J. Davis.....W. M.
459	W. G. Diddle....."	525	J. T. Merry.....J. W.
460	George H. Hillard....."	526	James Hibben.....W. M.
461	W. J. Donahue....."	526	Charles Rerfourder.....S. W.
462	A. V. Norman....."	528	Samuel S. Friedley.....J. W.
463	J. W. McCoy....."	528	E. N. Weese.....W. M.
464	E. McClure....."	529	Joseph H. Vickers....."
465	C. H. Phelps....."	530	L. J. Dawley....."
466	J. F. F. Wallace....."	531	J. J. Hodges....."
467	S. G. Washburn.....S. W.	532	C. H. P. Thomas*....."
469	P. M. Stubblefield.....J. W.	533	Thomas Craven.....J. W.
470	Charles Dameron.....W. M.	534	J. H. Johnson.....W. M.
471	George F. Hoadley....."	534	Henry Shiery*....."
472	J. P. Esmay*....."	535	J. M. Hanna....."
473	S. J. Gullick....."	536	A. H. Tyler....."
474	Albert L. Martin....."	537	H. J. Robinson*....."
475	A. T. Sirange....."	539	Wm. H. Gearhart.....J. W.
476	E. S. Starrett....."	540	Alfred E. Bartelme....."
477	James Ball....."	541	W. F. Geren.....S. W.
478	Richard C. Nelson....."	542	Samuel Marsh....."
478	Chas. D. Camp.....S. W.	543	W. R. Freek.....W. M.
479	E. A. Ackerman.....J. W.	544	G. T. Willey*....."
480	T. W. Bloomer.....W. M.	544	Ellis W. Elden....."
481	James Gillispie....."	545	David Lyons....."
482	Wm. Astle....."	547	James Charlton....."
482	John L. Langstaff....."	548	E. H. Harris....."
484	Joseph Danks....."	550	Edward Pearce....."
485	H. K. Burton.....J. W.	551	B. F. Colehown....."
485	A. H. Porter.....W. M.	552	Charles Robinson....."
486	Frank S. Nash....."	555	Otto J. Gondolf....."
487	T. M. Mitchell....."	556	A. M. Fidler.....J. W.
488	J. T. Evans....."	557	Philip Mars.....W. M.
490	J. Mastin....."	558	George J. Henick....."
491	H. J. Platt....."	559	John H. Taylor....."

\*Proxy.

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.		
560	Henry Scharf.....	W. M.	641	J. E. Reilsback*.....	S. W.
562	S. H. Graves.....	"	642	William H. Elliott.....	W. M.
563	John S. Williams.....	"	643	James Keats.....	"
564	James M. Rybolt.....	"	644	B. M. Ornolds.....	"
565	F. E. Zerenberg.....	"	645	Wm. E. Carrothers.....	"
566	J. G. Capper.....	"	646	Silas Townsend.....	"
567	John A. Baker.....	"	647	Iverson Stokes.....	"
569	W. H. Pringle.....	"	648	S. F. Cady.....	"
570	W. A. Edwards.....	"	649	David A. Courter.....	"
572	H. B. Skiles.....	"		Alexander S. Johnston.....	S. W.
574	Oscar Curlson.....	"		A. R. Robinson.....	J. W.
575	C. E. Fenton.....	"	650	T. D. Hinkley.....	W. M.
576	B. I. Van Court.....	"	651	W. J. Biggs.....	S. W.
577	Evan J. Morgan.....	"	652	Henry Hudson.....	W. M.
579	W. A. Pearson.....	"	653	John A. Petrie.....	"
580	C. G. Cochran.....	"	655	J. E. Gremman.....	"
581	D. Jerome Dellow.....	"	656	Joseph Wetze.....	"
582	A. E. McCoy.....	"	657	Charles C. Huthweacher.....	"
	W. G. Heffner.....	J. W.	658	William Kennedy.....	"
583	J. A. Keith.....	W. M.	659	James B. Fox.....	"
584	Wm. R. Hoyle, Jr.....	"	660	J. M. Jones.....	"
585	Orlando Z. Housley.....	"	661	H. L. Terpening*.....	"
587	John Pickels.....	"	662	R. H. Garrigan.....	J. W.
588	Elias Buck.....	S. W.	663	Michael McMorrow.....	W. M.
589	W. H. Wallace.....	W. M.	664	James A. McCorkle.....	"
590	A. L. White.....	"	665	James H. Alsop.....	"
591	O. R. Morey.....	"	666	T. J. Athey.....	"
592	William Eads.....	J. W.	667	A. M. Lane*.....	"
595	R. N. Cuny.....	W. M.	668	Wesley Phillips.....	"
596	George C. Tate.....	"	669	Frank Wenter.....	"
597	Nelson Dugan.....	"	670	J. W. Miller.....	S. W.
600	Melvin Welty.....	"	672	John S. Barger.....	"
601	S. M. Gentry.....	"	673	George Champion.....	W. M.
602	W. M. Abraham.....	"	674	L. Vrenerdee.....	"
603	F. J. Haines.....	J. W.		L. Eggers.....	S. W.
604	D. A. Clary.....	W. M.		H. D. Joerson.....	J. W.
607	Ira D. Bullock*.....	"	675	G. C. D. Dennan.....	W. M.
608	W. C. Jones.....	"	676	G. F. Bennett*.....	"
609	R. B. Myers.....	S. W.	677	W. R. Miller.....	"
610	L. Hazzard.....	W. M.	678	William L. Spear.....	"
611	D. R. Comode.....	S. W.	679	Joseph Ryan.....	"
	R. Furlong.....	J. W.	680	Charles P. Jacobson.....	"
612	Henry C. Ward.....	W. M.	681	J. M. Pence.....	"
	S. D. Gossert*.....	S. W.	682	William Marshall.....	"
613	William C. Kesner.....	W. M.	683	Uriah H. Ashcraft.....	"
614	Fred. Duckett.....	"	684	J. C. D. Carr.....	"
616	W. P. Hast.....	"	685	G. S. Snow.....	"
617	E. N. Campbell.....	"	686	C. W. Walduck.....	"
618	William Berger.....	S. W.		Herbert Preston.....	S. W.
620	W. H. Haslit.....	W. M.		W. M. Johnson.....	J. W.
621	Thomas P. McFell.....	"	687	John F. Fink*.....	W. M.
622	S. M. Donley.....	S. W.	688	Peter Wright.....	"
623	J. C. Handel.....	W. M.	690	Lee White.....	"
627	Marshall Culp.....	"	691	James C. Craig.....	"
630	J. S. Williams.....	"	692	John Greene.....	"
631	W. A. Colton.....	"	693	D. R. Harrison.....	"
632	Frank Fellers.....	"	694	G. I. Ladd*.....	"
	John F. Woodyard.....	J. W.	695	T. B. Canaday.....	"
633	John C. Garver.....	W. M.	696	W. R. Ross.....	"
634	W. A. B. Tate.....	"	697	Thomas Ockerby.....	"
635	Ira F. Twist.....	"	698	J. A. Stull.....	"
636	James J. McMahon.....	"	700	William Lynd.....	"
639	Simon Fisch.....	"	701	E. R. Houchin.....	"
	August Graper.....	S. W.	702	C. W. Postlewait.....	"
	August Olsen.....	J. W.	704	C. K. Charlton.....	"
641	H. L. Ogden.....	W. M.	705	R. D. Swain.....	"

\*Proxy.

## REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
706	T. M. McClanahan.....W. M.	742	George F. Pease.....W. M.
707	Ezra K. Thornburg.....S. W.		J. W. Vance*.....S. W.
	Jacob Cassell.....M. W.	743	Warren Newcomb.....W. M.
709	George Steeley.....“	744	Wm. H. Morris.....“
710	R. Clearmeters.....“	745	George W. Weaver.....“
711	S. A. Cameron.....“	746	A. M. Drew.....“
712	W. C. Hadley*.....S. W.	748	C. J. Haller.....“
713	F. M. Galbraith.....W. M.	749	Enoch Summers.....“
714	John O'Farrell*.....“	750	John Roberts.....“
715	W. H. Avise.....“	751	E. R. Clark*.....“
716	H. B. Robinson.....“	753	Henry M. Connell.....“
718	W. E. Jennings.....“	754	T. E. Silkey.....“
719	T. J. Thrognoton.....“	755	William C. Gray.....“
721	Robert F. Casey.....“	756	C. P. Carlton.....“
722	Elijah Ross.....“	757	Nathan Small.....“
723	L. E. Onigley.....“	758	L. H. Ames.....“
724	Levi Dick.....“	759	Lyria J. Branson.....“
725	B. R. Cole.....“	761	W. A. Bickett.....“
726	Willard F. Riggle.....“	762	J. B. Vanmeter.....“
727	R. L. Taylor.....“	763	R. A. Hewes.....“
728	Enoch P. Rowley.....“	764	John H. Dunscombe.....“
729	G. W. Duncan.....“		Isaac Mayer.....S. W.
730	T. H. Humphrey.....“	765	A. McLachlan.....W. M.
731	Joseph D. Wright.....“		J. A. Kerr.....S. W.
732	R. A. Lomax.....“	766	James L. DeWitt*.....W. M.
733	S. J. Lelevre.....“	767	A. W. McLaughlin.....“
734	Isaac W. Ross.....“	768	F. T. Croxon.....“
735	R. W. Bower*.....“	769	P. M. Johnston.....“
737	R. E. Howell.....“	771	Wm. S. Moseley.....“
738	S. E. Lewis.....“	772	G. W. Smott*.....S. W.
	T. L. Spafford.....S. W.	773	L. L. Tayman.....“
739	Nicholas Martin.....W. M.	774	George H. Frizzell.....W. M.
740	E. H. Buck.....“	775	Richard S. Curd.....S. W.
741	A. M. Caldwell.....“		G. W. Rosebrough*.....J. W.

\*Proxy.

## AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS.

The M. W. Grand Master announced that the second proposed amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws was now before the Grand Lodge for consideration.

The amendment was discussed by W. Bro. John C. White, M. W. Bros. D. C. Cregier, Joseph Robbins and others.

Upon motion to adopt the report a vote by lodges was demanded, and being seconded by more than twenty lodges, was ordered.

The lodges voting aye, and casting three votes each, were :

Nos. 4, 14, 17, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 35, 36, 37, 42, 44, 47, 50, 51, 58, 63, 66, 71, 77, 86, 87, 88, 93, 96, 99, 100, 104, 111, 114, 115, 118, 122, 126, 128, 130, 133, 136, 148, 149, 150, 151, 156, 157, 161, 162, 163, 164, 169, 171, 177, 179, 189, 192, 193, 195, 197, 199, 203, 206, 207, 209, 211, 212, 213, 217, 221, 223, 226, 231, 232, 234, 240, 241, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 255, 260, 262, 265, 268, 269, 272, 275, 279, 280, 286, 287, 295, 298, 299, 306, 313, 322, 323, 325, 331, 333, 336, 340, 347, 348, 350, 354, 361, 365, 367, 380, 381, 388, 390, 392, 394, 399, 414, 419, 426, 431, 432, 441, 447, 448, 449, 450, 455, 457, 459, 460, 474, 480, 482, 484, 485, 488, 493, 495, 497, 498, 500, 509,

512, 514, 516, 517, 518, 521, 523, 529, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 542, 554, 556, 558, 564, 579, 581, 589, 601, 616, 617, 620, 623, 627, 630, 632, 635, 646, 647, 651, 652, 656, 657, 665, 666, 668, 677, 681, 682, 691, 694, 695, 698, 700, 701, 702, 706, 709, 710, 713, 719, 721, 725, 728, 732, 743, 748, 756, 762, 769, 771, 772, 773, 774. Lodges Nos. 64 and 775 cast two votes each aye. Lodges Nos. 408 and 412 cast one vote each aye. The Grand Officers voting aye, and casting one vote each, were Senior Grand warden and Grand Secretary. Total affirmative vote, 641.

The lodges voting no, and casting three votes each, were :

Nos. 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 20, 25, 31, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 60, 61, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, 85, 91, 92, 95, 97, 98, 102, 106, 108, 112, 116, 119, 125, 127, 129, 131, 132, 134, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 144, 145, 147, 152, 153, 155, 159, 160, 165, 166, 168, 170, 172, 176, 178, 180, 183, 185, 187, 188, 194, 196, 200, 204, 205, 208, 214, 216, 218, 227, 228, 230, 233, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 243, 246, 247, 248, 257, 261, 263, 264, 266, 270, 271, 273, 274, 276, 282, 283, 285, 291, 292, 293, 294, 296, 297, 300, 302, 305, 307, 308, 310, 311, 312, 314, 316, 318, 319, 321, 327, 330, 334, 337, 339, 341, 342, 344, 351, 352, 353, 355, 356, 358, 359, 362, 363, 364, 368, 371, 373, 374, 377, 382, 383, 386, 387, 389, 391, 393, 396, 398, 400, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 409, 410, 411, 416, 417, 418, 420, 421, 422, 423, 427, 429, 433, 434, 437, 439, 444, 445, 451, 453, 454, 456, 458, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 469, 470, 472, 477, 478, 479, 481, 486, 487, 490, 492, 494, 496, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 508, 510, 519, 520, 524, 526, 530, 532, 540, 545, 547, 550, 551, 552, 555, 559, 562, 565, 567, 570, 572, 575, 576, 577, 580, 585, 587, 588, 590, 591, 592, 596, 600, 603, 604, 607, 608, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 618, 634, 636, 639, 641, 642, 643, 644, 649, 650, 653, 655, 659, 660, 662, 667, 670, 672, 673, 674, 676, 679, 680, 684, 686, 687, 688, 692, 696, 697, 705, 707, 711, 712, 715, 723, 724, 726, 729, 730, 734, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 744, 745, 750, 751, 755, 757, 759, 761, 764, 765, 766, 768. Nos. 2, 201, 408, 412 cast two votes each in the negative. Nos. 64, 775 cast one vote each in the negative. The Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers voting in the negative, and casting one vote each, were Grand Treasurer, Past Grand Masters D. C. Cregier, Joseph Robbins and Daniel M. Browning. Total negative vote, 983.

And the amendment was declared lost.

R. W. Bro. John O'Niell asked leave to have a record made of the fact, that on the 11th day of November, 1884, he, as District Deputy Grand Master, constituted Lake View Lodge, No. 774, located at Lake View, in Cook County, and installed its officers, which was, on motion, granted.

W. Bro. James Keatz submitted the following proposition, and moved its reference to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which was adopted :

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois F. & A. Masons :*

A Lodge is established at a certain locality, and is invested with certain territorial jurisdiction due to said location. Said lodge subsequently removes its place of meeting to a distant point. Query : Does said lodge lose jurisdiction over its former territory, provided the latter is nearer another lodge ? Requested that the matter be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

## GRAND OFFICERS ELECTED.

The tellers having collected and counted the several ballots, reported that the following named brethren had received a majority of all the votes cast :

ALEXANDER T. DARRAH, Grand Master.  
JOHN C. SMITH, Deputy Grand Master.  
JOHN M. PEARSON, Senior Grand Warden.  
MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Junior Grand Warden.  
WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer.  
LOYAL L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

Whereupon they were each declared to be duly elected Grand Officers of this M. W. Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year, and until their successors shall be duly elected and installed.

M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier moved that the bonds of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary be fixed at thirty thousand dollars each. Adopted.

### REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Address.

R. W. Bro. James I. McClintock submitted the following report for the Committee on Grand Master's Address, which, on motion, was adopted :

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :*

Your Committee on Grand Master's Address, in addition to their former report, recommend that the name and number of Bethesda Lodge, No. 661, be stricken from the roll of lodges, as recommended by the Grand Master, and that the matter of Sheffield Lodge, No. 678, be referred to the Grand Master, with power to act.

Fraternally submitted.

J. I. MCCLINTOCK,  
THEODORE STEYER,  
A. W. BLAKESLEY,  
Committee.

### CALLED OFF.

At 12.30 P. M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until 2:30 o'clock P. M.

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### SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, October 6th, A. L. 5886, }  
2.30 o'clock P. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master, Grand Officers and Representatives as in the morning.



## REPORT—Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation.

R. W. Bro. H. E. Hamilton submitted the following report from the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation, which, on motion, was received and adopted :

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois F. & A. Masons :*

Your committee on Lodges Under Dispensation have carefully examined the by-laws, records and returns of four lodges working under dispensation, three of which are located in the suburbs of Chicago, and the fourth at New County Line Church in Johnson County.

Your committee are pleased to note a very decided improvement in the returns which are sent up, from year to year, from this class of lodges, but whether the improvement is caused by the repeated criticisms of your committee, or whether an era of greater intelligence has dawned upon lodge secretaries, we are unable to decide.

In the report of this committee submitted at the annual session of this Grand Lodge in 1883, attention was directed to the fact that the by-laws submitted by Lodges Under Dispensation, all appear to have been copied from the same original, and invariably contain provisions which, if not in direct conflict with the by-laws of this Grand Lodge, are rarely applicable to lodges of the character under consideration.

Upon the recommendation of your committee, made at that time, it was "*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a suitable code of by-laws and a circular of instruction for the use of lodges Under Dispensation, and report the same to this Grand Lodge at its next annual communication ; and that after the same shall have been adopted by this Grand Lodge, it shall become the duty of the Grand Secretary to furnish copies thereof to each lodge working Under Dispensation."

We sincerely hope that the appointment and report of this committee need be no longer delayed, as we are more than ever convinced of its necessity.

### GRAND CROSSING.

This lodge is located at Grand Crossing, a thriving village in Cook County. Dispensation was granted October 20, 1885.

The record of the first meeting of the lodge says that the Worshipful Master was *installed* by the District Deputy Grand Master, which statement we deem to be the fiction of the Secretary.

By-laws were adopted December 14, 1885, and are the usual stereotyped edition, adaptable, in but few of their sections, to the needs of a lodge working Under Dispensation. Contrary to their own provisions, which require that a proposed amendment shall lay over for four weeks before adoption, an amendment was proposed February 22d and adopted March 8th.

The records of this lodge were well kept, and with few exceptions show that the business of the lodge was properly transacted. At a special communication held June 30th, business was transacted which could have been legally done at a stated communication only. The Worshipful Master seems, however, generally to have familiarized himself with the law of this Grand Jurisdiction, and there is abundant evidence of his skill and efficiency.

Eleven petitions were received, and eleven Entered Apprentice, ten Fellow Craft and ten Master Mason degrees were conferred.

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this Lodge, as Grand Crossing Lodge, No. 776.

#### CENTRE LODGE.

Dispensation was granted to this lodge on the 24th day of October 1885. It is located at New County Line Church in Johnson County. The returns of work show a fair degree of prosperity, and give promise of a strong and healthy membership.

The records are generally correct, though their appearance is far from commendable. A code of by-laws was properly adopted, and more nearly conform to the law of this jurisdiction than is usually the case with the by-laws adopted by lodges under dispensation; they provide, however, for the election and installation of officers, and assume other powers which are not supposed to be vested in lodges of that character.

Ten petitions were received, all of which successfully passed the ordeal of the ballot. Twenty-eight degrees were conferred, viz: ten Entered Apprentice, nine Fellow Craft and nine Master Mason, and twenty-three names are appended to the petition for charter.

Owing to the fact of there already being a lodge in this jurisdiction named Center Lodge, your committee have been compelled to drop that name, and gladly avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of doing honor to a distinguished brother, who for many years has assisted in our deliberations and aided us by his counsel, a brother distinguished alike at home and abroad for his great skill as a Craftsman, as well as for his honesty and integrity in all stations of life. To his fidelity to the interests entrusted to him by this Grand Lodge, is largely due the sickness and infirmity which deprives us of his presence, M. W. Bro. Theodore T. Gurney, Past Grand Master. We recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Gurney Lodge, No. 778.

#### RAVENSWOOD LODGE

is located in the village of that name, in Cook county; dispensation was granted October 28, 1885; by-laws were adopted March 8, 1886, and are models of conciseness and correctness. The records of this lodge are worthy of the fullest commendation. Your committee have failed to find a single error, erasure or interlineation.

Twelve petitions were received and balloted upon. Thirty-six degrees were conferred, viz.: Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, twelve each.

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Ravenswood Lodge, No. 777.

WRIGHT'S GROVE LODGE.

This lodge is located at Lake View, in Cook county, adjoining the northern limits of this city; dispensation was issued March 1, 1886, to thirty brethren. The records are complete and perfect in every particular, and the by-laws were evidently framed and adopted for the use of a lodge under dispensation, and present no objectionable features.

Twenty-two petitions were received. Nineteen E. A., seven F. C. and six M. M. degrees were conferred. Thirty-five brethren join in the petition for charter.

We recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Wright's Grove Lodge, No. 779.

Your committee have heretofore had occasion to call the attention of this Grand Lodge to the fact that lodges under dispensation are in the habit of borrowing money for the purpose of fitting up their halls, and for other expenses attending the formation of a new lodge.

Lodges under dispensation are nothing more nor less than committees of this Grand Lodge, appointed and designated for a particular purpose, and limited in their powers and existence to a certain specified time, and no reasonable doubt can exist that this Grand Lodge would be held liable for the payment of such indebtedness if the lodges themselves fail to do so.

Your committee recommend that this subject be referred to the Committee on Finance, for such action as the brethren of that committee shall deem proper.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

H. E. HAMILTON,  
D. B. GRATTON,  
JOHN B. YOUNG,  
C. C. ALDRICH,  
C. J. MANVEL,

Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation as the committee named in the foregoing report.

### REPORT—Committee on Obituaries.

W. Bro. F. W. Havill submitted the following report from the Committee on Obituaries, which, on motion, was adopted by a rising vote.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois F. & A. Masons :*

Your Committee on Obituaries, to whom was referred that portion of the M. W. Grand Master's address which relates to those of our brethren who have joined the silent majority, fraternally report:

In the literature of nations a vein of sorrow is wafted to succeeding generations in the prose and poetry of all the races of men. Death begins at birth. The forces of nature seem combined against the tender tenement which she herself has erected. From its very inception life is a continual contest, which has no laurels for the victor, and to the conquered, suffering, decay and death.

Death at all times and under all circumstances is something that we contemplate with terror. In the solemn and impressive providence of death there is something appalling to the stoutest heart. It is the great antagonism of life. The cold thought of the tomb is "the skeleton at all our feasts." The human nature of our Saviour, though perfectly holy, shrank back from the agonies of dying, and He prayed that the cup might be removed. Even those whose lives have been most exemplary and blameless; who have illustrated by their walk and conversation the sublime end of morality taught by the Redeemer; even those who have risen to that high plane of spirituality where they can look unabashed upon the splendor of a purity that shines alone in the face of Jesus; when their heart strings are breaking; when their brows are damp with the spray of Jordan; when memory stands like an unspotted saint by the cold river of death, and the rainbow of promise spans the dark flood, linking this world of gloom and graves to a shadowless and eternal world beyond, then, even then—

" Still they shrink back again to life,  
Fond of their prison and their clay."

Aye, when the heart turns back upon its buried years, and feels no regretful throb; when the serene spirit remembers nothing that it wishes to forget; when the glories, the unshadowed glories of the better land gleam like the visions of the Apocalypse on the waiting soul of the sainted one already half immortal—the loves and hopes and dreams of this life twist and twine themselves around the heart fluttering in the throes of dissolution. Death is terrible, even when the Angel of Mercy comes to the sufferer with the dear Saviour's precious relic: "I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

If death ended all, we should indeed contemplate its coming with a horror unspeakable. But who can believe that beyond the grave there is only nothingness? True, no thought comes to us from the mute lips of the dead. They do not speak to us across the darkness. They display no beacon light from the shoreless beyond to light us through the gloomy valley; but—

" A voice within us speaks the startling word,  
' Man, thou shalt not die !' Celestial voices  
Hymn it round our souls ; according harps,  
By angel fingers touched, when the mild stars  
Of morning sang together, sound forth still  
The song of our great immortality."

Although our brethren are dead, He, who every springtime, with sunshine and shower touches the bosom of mother earth, that the rose and the jasmine may come forth and shed their fragrance on the world, will not allow a human soul, the very culmination of His creation, to remain forever in the night of the grave.

"Immortality o'ersweeps  
All pains, all tears, all time, and peals  
Like the eternal thunders of the deep,  
Into our ears this truth, He lives forever."

From the green mountains of Vermont come the sad tidings of the death of R. W. Bro. William H. Root, late Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Vermont. The Grand Master of that Grand Jurisdiction says of him :

"Bro. Root was an upright citizen, a man of unswerving integrity, and of earnest devotion to the cause of Freemasonry. \* \* \* Ever prompt and faithful in the discharge of his duty, he served the Craft with marked ability."

In our own jurisdiction we mourn the death of W. Bro. Thomas Jefferson Wade, a patriarch in Masonry, who entered into eternal rest, at his late home in Ottawa, September 6. Father Wade had reached the ripe old age of eighty-five years, more than one-half of his life being a laborer in the Masonic vineyard. He was made a Mason in 1842, and in addition to filling the various offices of a constituent lodge, he had served acceptably a number of years as Grand Lecturer, and also as District Deputy Grand Master. At the time of his death he was a member of Occidental Lodge, No. 40, and by that lodge his funeral services were conducted.

In all the walks of life Father Wade was an upright man and Mason, whose heart was filled with kindness, and

"Who never made a brow look dark,  
Nor caused a tear but when he died."

He was broad and catholic in his views, and to all to whom Christianity holds out its promise of an existence continued somewhere, where the earthly virtues shall continue and grow, it is a matter of great exultation that a soul so pure and lofty has passed safely on—and without a stain—to another stage of being, where

That, which is  
True life, lives on.

Father Wade's life was not fragmentary and unfinished, but full-orbed and complete. Death was not an interruption, but a climax. His sun was neither clouded nor eclipsed, but followed the appointed path to the western horizon.

The death of W. Bro. John Bennett removes another Masonic veteran. Bro. Bennett was born in Virginia, December 21, 1805; died in Petersburg, Illinois, December 6, 1885, aged 79 years, 11 months and 15 days. For a number of years Bro. Bennett was an invalid, suffering acutely, but bearing his aches and pains with a rare courage worthy of emulation. His funeral services were conducted by the Craft he

loved so well, and although the day was inclement, the attendance of his Masonic brethren from near and far was so unusually large as to command more than a passing notice, indicating, as it did, the high regard and fraternal love in which our deceased brother was held by those who knew him best.

Bro. Bennett was not unknown in this Grand Body, having served as Grand Junior and Senior Deacons, and on various Grand Lodge committees. For six years he was District Deputy Grand Master. His death was regretted and lamented by all who knew him, but—

“ They cannot render back  
The golden bowl that’s broken at the fountain,  
Or mend the wheel that’s broken at the cistern,  
Or twist again the golden cord that’s loosed.”

A pang of genuine sorrow passed through many hearts when the announcement was made that “ Frank Holcomb is dead.” The grief manifested at his death was sincere, and in his funeral cortege there were many more genuine mourners than are often found following to the grave the remains of one more prominent in the affairs of men or the country than was our deceased brother.

Hiram Francis Holcomb was born in Hartford County, Connecticut, December 11, 1834; died at Jefferson, Ill., July 30, 1886. He was W. M. of Garden City Lodge, No. 141, for five years, and also D. D. G. M. of the First Masonic District of Illinois. At the time of the great fire he was Vice President of the Masonic Board of Relief of Chicago. How well he executed that trust, doubtless there are many here to-day who can testify. In recalling his memory, in reviewing his life, we are forcibly reminded that—

Our lives are albums, written through  
With good or ill, with false or true;  
And as the blessed angels turn  
The pages of our years,  
God grant they read the good with smiles,  
And bless the ills with tears.

Your committee is also advised of the death of W. Bro. Geo. C. Lanphere, of Knox County, Illinois. He was born in Oneida County, New York, June 30, 1814; died July 6, 1886.

Bro. Lanphere was made a Mason in 1843. He was the first W. M. of Alpha Lodge, No. 155, and remained in the East of that lodge for a number of years, filling that honorable position so worthily as to gain the lasting esteem and fraternal confidence of his brethren. In 1863 he was honored with the office of Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Illinois, Knights Templar. His friends can review his character with satisfaction, for it was strong in its structure, complete in its appointments and polished in its finish. After a long and upright life, he went down to the grave “ like a shock of corn that cometh in his season.”



To our honored M. W. Grand Master, whose heart has been stricken, and whose home has twice been desolated within the past year by the visits of the great destroyer, the sympathy of this Grand Lodge goes out.

To the memories of our departed brethren, your committee recommend that a memorial page in the journal be dedicated.

Fraternally submitted,

FRANK W. HAVILL,  
HAMILTON A. FORMAN,  
JOHN SCHOFIELD,

Committee.

### REPORT—Committee on Finance.

R. W. Bro. E. C. Pace submitted the following report from the Committee on Finance, which was adopted :

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :*

Your Committee on Finance fraternally report that they have examined the report of moneys received by the R. W. Grand Secretary and accompanying vouchers, and find that he has received and disbursed as follows :

#### RECEIPTS—GENERAL FUND.

Dues for 1884 .....	\$	75
“ 1885 .....	511	50
“ 1886 .....	29,774	90
“ from Lodges U. D .....	57	75
Dispensations for Lodges U. D .....	500	00
Special dispensations by Grand Master.....	124	00
Grand Lodge By-Laws sold.....	7	25
Books of Ceremonials sold.....	13	00
		<hr/>
		\$30,989 15

#### CHARITY FUND.

Dues from defunct lodges.....	\$	56 45
Supplies from defunct lodges sold.....	20	00
Certifying diplomas .....	96	00
		<hr/>
		172 45

Total.....\$31,161 60

Which amount has been paid to R. W. Bro. W. M. Egan, Grand Treasurer.

We further report, that the accounts and vouchers submitted by R. W. Bro. Wiley M. Egan, Grand Treasurer, show receipts and expenditures as follows :

## DR.

Balance in his hands Oct. 5, General Fund.....	\$36,031	47
“ “ “ “ Charity Fund.....	326	20
		<hr/>
		\$36,357 67
Interest on Government bonds.....	\$ 200	00
Dividend on life insurance A. A. Glenn.....	31	45
Received from Grand Secretary—General Fund.....	30,862	67
“ “ “ Charity Fund.....	298	93
		<hr/>
		\$31,393 05
		<hr/>
Total.....	\$67,750	72

## CR.

by M. and P. D. warrants Grand officers and committees.....	\$ 2,687	40
“ “ “ lodge representatives.....	15,048	80
“ miscellaneous warrants.....	11,154	68
Balance Charity Fund .....	625	13
“ General Fund.....	38,234	71
	<u>\$67,750</u>	<u>72</u>

An examination of the report of M. W. Bro. Alex. T. Darrah, Grand Master, shows that he has received :

From special dispensations .....	\$124 00
“ dispensations to form new lodges.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$624 00

All of which has been paid to the Grand Secretary.

As required by the By-Laws, your committee, during the vacation of the Grand Lodge, examined and approved the following bills and accounts :

Freeport Journal Printing Co., stationery, etc.....	\$ 151 00
“ “ “ “ .....	99 50
“ “ “ printing and binding reports.....	1,230 34
John F. Smith, Postmaster, Freeport, postage.....	193 82
“ “ “ “ .....	143 40
L. L. Munn, sundry expenses.....	120 87
John M. Pearson, abstract of title to Missouri land.....	25 00
“ “ taxes on same.....	30 60
Expense of Finance Committee, Freeport.....	81 10

## Expenses by order of Grand Master—

Commission to Rock Island .....	\$ 13 20	
W. L. Milligan, official visits.....	19 22	
John Wolf, services as surveyor.....	6 00	
W. J. Elwell, official visit.....	6 18	
L. W. Shepherd, official visit .....	5 25	
		49 85
Brown & Dollmeyer, office supplies.....	50 00	
Shober & Carqueville, charters and engraving.....	225 00	
L. L. Munn, express charges.....	183 89	
Grand Examiners' expenses—		
School of Instruction, Mt. Vernon.....	\$ 227 40	
“ “ Paris.....	226 00	
“ “ Bloomington.. ..	191 70	
“ “ Bushnell.....	212 70	
“ “ Chicago.....	212 30	
		1,070 10
Freeport Journal Printing Co., supplies G. Secretary's office.....	146 25	
“ “ printing correspondence.....	847 90	
Brown & Dollmeyer, supplies G. Secretary's office.....	40 10	
L. L. Munn, sundry office expenses.....	42 70	
J. F. Smith, P. M., Freeport, postage.....	52 00	
A. T. Darrah, M. W. G. M., expenses of office.....	306 74	
		\$5,090 16

The following lodges are reported as having failed to pay Grand Lodge dues within the time required by the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, to-wit: Nos. 19, 24, 56, 150, 154, 205, 220, 276, 277, 452, 468, 487, 578, 675, 736, 747, 751.

Your committee respectfully suggest the importance of so keeping the accounts of the Grand Lodge that the Grand Secretary's report and books shall show not only a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures, but that it shall also show the amounts expended for each of the following items, to-wit: Printing and binding reports and correspondence, expenses of Grand Secretary's office, postage and express charges, expense of Deputy Grand Masters, expense of Schools of Instruction, books, stationery and blanks, printing other than reports and correspondence, expenses attending session of Grand Lodge, mileage and per diem of members, committees and representatives, miscellaneous expenses and charity.

E. C. PACE,  
GIL. W. BARNARD,  
S. W. WADDLE,

Committee.

## REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

R. W. Bro. Joseph E. Dyas presented the following report from the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, which, on motion, was received and adopted, except in the case of No. 13 vs. Farmers Lodge, No. 232, in which case the M. W. Grand Lodge sustained the action of the lodge :

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :*

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances fraternally report as follows :

— — — — —	}	No. 1.
<i>vs.</i>		
LEWISTON LODGE, NO. 104.		

In this case the appellant, a F. C., was placed on trial, found guilty and expelled. The committee recommend that the action of the lodge, in finding the accused guilty, be sustained, and that the punishment be modified to indefinite suspension.

— — — — —	}	No. 2.
<i>vs.</i>		
CHARTER OAK LODGE, NO. 236.		

The committee recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

— — — — —	}	No. 3.
<i>vs.</i>		
IPAVA LODGE, NO. 213.		

The committee recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained as to finding the accused guilty, and that he be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

— — — — —	}	No. 4.
<i>vs.</i>		
SIBLEY LODGE, NO. 761.		

The committee recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

— — — — —	}	No. 5.
<i>vs.</i>		
HEYWORTH LODGE, NO. 251.		

The committee recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

— — — — —	}	No. 6.
<i>vs.</i>		
RICHARD COLE LODGE, NO. 697.		

The committee recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

— — — 7/5.	}	No. 7.
CAIRO LODGE, No. 237.		

Your committee recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

— — — 7/5.	}	No. 8.
YORK LODGE, No. 313.		

The committee recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

— — — 7/5.	}	No. 9.
SUMMIT LODGE, No. 431.		

The committee recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

— — — 7/5.	}	No. 10.
O'FALLON LODGE, No. 576.		

The committee recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

— — — 7/5.	}	No. 11.
J. R. GORIN LODGE, No. 537.		

The committee recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

— — — 7/5.	}	No. 12.
FAIRVIEW LODGE, No. 350.		

The committee recommend that the action of the lodge, in indefinitely suspending the accused, be set aside, and the accused restored to all his former rights in Masonry.

— — — 7/5.	}	No. 13.
FARMERS LODGE, No. 232.		

The lodge found the accused guilty, and fixed his punishment at three month's suspension. The committee recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside, and the accused suspended for one year from March 13, 1886.

— — — — — 25.	}	No. 14.
COMET LODGE, No. 641.		

The committee recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside, and the accused be indefinitely suspended during the pleasure of said lodge.

— — — — — 26.	}	No. 15.
MT. NERO LODGE, No. 76.		

This case was tried in the lodge on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1886, which resulted in the acquittal of the defendant. The prosecuting witness, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1886, gave verbal notice of an appeal. No statement in writing, giving the grounds of the appeal, was ever filed in the lodge below, nor was any appeal filed with the Grand Secretary. The record in this case was filed on the 9th day of September, 1886. This record does not disclose any appeal other than a mere verbal statement made on the 19th of June, 1886, that an appeal would be taken. Your committee are of the opinion that the papers in this case should be stricken from the files for want of jurisdiction, no appeal having been taken.

All of which is fraternally reported,

JOSEPH E. DYAS,  
GEO. M. HAYNES,  
W. S. CANTRELL,  
H. J. HAMLIN,  
H. M. GILLMORE,

Committee.

R. W. Bro. Edward Cook, from the Committee on Petitions, moved that the petition from Youngstown Lodge, No. 387, which had been referred to their committee, be referred to the Committee on Finance, which was so referred.

R. W. Bro. L. W. Shepherd presented an excuse for Pawnee Lodge, No. 675, for not paying their Grand Lodge dues within the prescribed time, their Secretary being absent from the State, and being unexpectedly detained until after the time they should have been paid. But on his return they were forwarded at once; therefore he moved that, under the circumstances, it was the sense of the Grand Lodge that their dues were paid in time, which was adopted.

Excuses were presented for the following lodges for their failure to pay their dues within the prescribed time, and in each such case it was voted that, under the circumstances stated, it was the sense of the Grand Lodge that their dues had been paid in time, viz: 19, 24, 205 and 751.



## ORATION.

R. W. Bro. Isaac Clements, Grand Orator, delivered the following oration:

M. W. GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN:

When a person begins looking over the field with a view to preparing a Masonic lecture, he finds himself bewildered by the number and importance of the subjects that present themselves for consideration. Masonry grows with the study of it. The questions arise when, and where and how did it originate? Whence the name "Masonry?" What is its object? What are its methods? What its use? And as he seeks an answer to these questions the field widens before him till it seems almost boundless in extent.

If he turns to question of its origin, he finds himself at the very outstart examining, not a merely benevolent organization, arising out of present necessities, temporary in its character and ephemeral in its existence, but standing at the portals of an Institution whose vista stretch far back to the dim twilight of earth's early morning, where history is lost in tradition, ceases indeed to be history, and becomes only tradition. He finds it, or something akin to it, existing as an applied science, as its name indicates, in the midst of the prehistoric civilization of the Orient, and he sees the work of its hands, standing to-day challenging the admiration and wonder of the world; which were old when Abraham, a wandering shepherd, trod the yet unpeopled wilds of Palestine. These works of art, temples, tombs, monuments, palaces, like mountain peaks gleaming in the light of the setting sun, tell of a day that is past. A day of civilization and enlightenment that had well nigh reached its meridian before Joseph was sold by his not yet civilized brethren to the Midianites. A civilization the wings of whose commerce whitened every sea; whose architecture designed and erected buildings that modern times have never equaled; whose mathematics calculated eclipses; whose astronomy named the fixed stars, and gave the planets their places; whose wise men knew Arcturus, and the "belt of Orion," and "felt the sweet influence of the Pleiades," and whose other wise men two thousand years afterwards, saw the Star in the East and knew it, and came and knelt at the manger and worshiped.

Turning to the question of its object, he finds that, as its name indicates, its object was largely architecture and building, but that in addition to these there was a complete system of symbolic teaching; that scientific knowledge and moral instruction were thereby combined with practical skill and knowledge.

As to its methods, he finds this ancient organization, thus combining the instruction of the head and heart with that of the hands, taught the young student, through his instructors in architecture and in practical building, that every physical duty has its spiritual counterpart; just as the young Freemason is now taught by his Masonic instructor. Was the novice learning to form a perfect circle, he was taught that there is a higher moral circle that bounds the perfectly rounded human character;

was he learning the use of the common gavel, he was taught that there is a spiritual gavel whose work it is to remove the rough and the wrong from the moral character; was he using the square and the compass, he was taught that there is another square to square his actions, and another compass to circumscribe his passions and keep them in due bounds.

And, indeed, from the laying of the corner stone, when he was taught to lay firm and sure the principles of right and justice as the foundation of his life, to the time when he beheld the master builder take the stone, "hewn, drawn and numbered" in the quarries, place it in its position, saw it fit neatly and perfectly in the place for which it had been prepared, and heard the whole building, from capstone to foundation, pronounced complete, perfect, without flaw or blemish. He was taught to so shape his life that it might be fitted, as a living stone, for a place in that spiritual building that they taught and believe the "Supreme Architect of the Universe" would erect in the eternal hereafter. And so the student finds that all through his work the young Mason was taught to apply the finishing and perfecting processes of his daily work—by symbol—to finishing and perfecting his own manhood.

Having thus learned something of the probable origin of this ancient Institution its object, and its methods of teaching, the student turns to its precepts, and he finds them to have been intended, and still intended, for use in daily life. He sees them deeply graven on every stepping-stone as he moves upward, beckoning him on toward the infinite in good; deeply engraven on every stepping-stone as he moves downward, warning him away from the infinite in evil. And thus, in whatever direction he turns, he finds the field of thought and of work widening before him even as the possibilities of man widen before him. Hence I have said, this student finds himself bewildered by the number and importance of the subjects that present themselves for consideration.

In thus looking over the field, it has occurred to me that a few thoughts based on the name of our organization might not be without profit to us, and have therefore selected the name "Ancient Free and Accepted Masons" as the subject for this lecture.

Such an address, of course, must be largely historical, and will involve an investigation of the much mooted, but ever unsettled, question of Masonic origin. In making this investigation it will be contended that in the midst of the most ancient civilization of which we have any knowledge, that of Egypt, the learning and wisdom of the nation, including architecture, practical building, civil engineering, astronomy, and in fact all the "liberal arts" as we know them in Masonry, were consigned to the keeping of certain organizations, reference to which has already been made, and that descended from these, in almost unbroken lineage, has come the Freemasonry of to-day. The points of resemblance, and the legitimate, logical conclusions are strong enough, it seems to me, to convince fair-minded men of the correctness of this position. In tracing the growth of the organization, also, the words "Free" and "Accepted" will each be found to mark important epochs of its devel-

opment. Both enemies and friends concede greater or less antiquity to Freemasonry. Masons themselves do not claim to know the exact date of its origin. In fact they willingly concede that since the earliest dates of which they have traditional knowledge Masonry has undergone changes, just as municipal governments have done—brought about as necessary results of the growth and development of man. But they do not concede that these changes in any wise affect the landmarks, the principles or the peculiar symbolisms of Masonry. But they claim, permit me to say, that in these Masonry remains what it was thousands of years ago.

No, we do not claim to know the exact date of the beginning of Masonic organization. Our earliest authentic history simply shows the Institution, already in existence, fully organized and at work. Passing beyond the limit of authentic history, into the dimly outlined fields of tradition, we find that even here everything is not harmonious. Some of our traditions and ceremonies undoubtedly point toward the ancient Egyptian mysteries; others refer directly to the kingdom of Tyre, and Hiram, its ruler; and others, and by far the stronger, let me admit, refer to Palestine and the reign of Solomon as the time and place, and the erection of the temple as the occasion of the origin of the organization. So strong are the latter, in fact, that Brother Mitchell, in his history of Masonry, says: "All our talk about 'ancient landmarks,' 'ancient usages' becomes an idle tale, if Masonry originated before or since the building of the temple." Yet, notwithstanding the recognized value of this authority, it would seem as if there should be some method of harmonizing our traditions and accounting for the apparently diversified origin of our ceremonies. This can be done on the theory here proposed, that is, that the Institution was cradled in the ancient Egyptian mysteries and modified afterwards, as already stated.

Let us examine the evidences. Premising that as yet we know comparatively little of these ancient mysteries, and are as yet but on the threshold of discovery in regard to this wonderful people, there are certain things that can be safely stated. We do know that the wisdom of Egypt was consigned to the keeping of the priesthood. Only certain selected persons were admitted into this priestly brotherhood, and of them long courses of study and initiation were required. Brother Rebold, Past Deputy of the Grand Orient of France, in his Masonic history says: "Among the Egyptians the priests formed a distinct class, and devoted themselves to teaching special branches of human knowledge. The youth, who by them were instructed, were initiated into the mysteries of religion, and during their novitiate formed an outer class or corporation of artisans who, according to the designs drawn by the priests, erected the temples and other monuments consecrated to the worship of the gods." Dr. Samuel Birch, one of the most noted English Egyptologists, and for a number of years in charge of the Egyptian and oriental antiquities of the British Museum, in the preface to a little work entitled "A History of Ancient Egypt from the Monuments," published by him, says: "The political constitution of Egypt appears to have consisted in a territorial aristocracy, at the head of which was the monarch and a powerful priesthood with richly endowed temples, in possession of the literature and learning of the race. \* \* \* The priesthood was all powerful and divided into several grades." Among the priesthood that portion of them espe-

cially devoted to architecture were in high favor with the rulers. Egyptologists tell us that the king had his "Court Architect," and that this officer frequently intermarried with the royal family. One author tells us that "these architects were among the most honored people of the kingdom. They were admitted to close intercourse with the king, and their names and faces were engraved upon the stone monuments." Time forbids further references. But these show that the priesthood was a powerful body, divided into grades or degrees, with its secret method of initiation, possessing the wisdom of the country and imparting it only to their initiates. That architecture was of the first importance with them, ranking apparently higher than any other branch of knowledge; that the initiates into the secret, sacred mysteries were required to devote special attention to architecture and building; that they were organized into lodges of builders or masons and given charge of the work of erecting temples, monuments, tombs, etc., the designs for which had been prepared by the more advanced priests, their masters in the work. The drudgery of building was performed by the untaught masses, but the accurate cutting, the beautiful carving, the rare sculpture, the fine engraving, was performed by these young priests. This would seem to be reasonably strong proof of the correctness of the position assumed.

But let us go farther. In addition to these facts, the most doubting must admit that the remains of that civilization do show organized, well-directed, intelligent supervision and work. The pyramids were not built, the tombs were not fashioned, the temples were not erected, the engraving in lines so fine that the microscope must be used to detect it, on material so hard that the edge of our finest steel tools is turned by it, was not accomplished by an untaught, unskilled, ungoverned mob. These things show the highest order of skill and ability, a broad knowledge of the liberal arts, organization, system and harmony of action. One illustration must suffice.

Mr. R. G. Poole, a recognized authority, speaking of the great Pyramid, built at least 2000 years before the beginning of our era, says: "Its height was originally 480 feet 9 inches, and the base 764 feet square." (It covers over 12 acres of ground.) "It is virtually a mass of solid masonry. \* \* The finer stone used for casings and lining passages, was quarried on the other side of the river, ten miles away, and the red granite used for linings was quarried at Syene, nearly 550 miles away by the course of the river. The labor of quarrying these huge blocks of stone was enormous, especially when the hard red granite, which turns the edge of our modern steel tools, and yet was cut by bronze ones, had to be hewn out and cut into accurate blocks. The great Pyramid is not a mass of piled up stone. It is a model of constructive skill. A sheet of paper cannot be placed between the casing stones."

Now, think of it. A huge pile covering twelve acres of ground, five hundred feet high—a very mountain of masonry, in fact—cased with stone so hard that our best tools will scarcely make an impression on it; yet with these stones so accurately cut and fitted in place that with this immense weight resting upon them for forty

centuries, there is not variance enough from the original position to admit the insertion of a sheet of paper between any two of them.

Another writer tells us that this Pyramid was built with such exact reference to the zodiac, that at 12 o'clock precisely on the 21st day of June—the summer solstice—the sun shines on every side of it, North, South, East and West, and that to a person standing exactly at the centre of the north side at that moment, the sun seems to hang like a star over the exact apex of the Pyramid. Heroditus, the Greek historian, tells us that the work of building was carried on by relays of 100,000 workmen each. That each relay worked ten months and was then relieved, and that the total number engaged in the work rose far up into the millions.

Now, could this vast accurate work have been accomplished otherwise than by the most perfect system and thorough knowledge? Further, must not the superintendent, the foremen and overseers, have had some place of meeting, where they could have made their reports and received instruction from the master of the work, as the work progressed? Must not this have been some quiet place, retired from the 100,000 laborers encamped around? And what else was this place of meeting for the Master Masons, but a Masonic lodge? The necessities of the case required that just such a state of affairs should exist, and history strongly points to the fact of its existence. Thus our knowledge of the facts, backed by legitimate reasoning, warrants the conclusion—may I not say conclusively proves—that inside the priestly order four and five thousand years ago, were schools of architecture and building into which a course of initiation was necessary, and that admission was accorded not to all who might desire it, but only to such as were selected therefor?

But, further, let me refer to a few significant facts in connection with our ceremonies and symbols. First, as to the position and duties of the three principal officers of the lodge. The temple of Osirus, the Egyptian god of light, contained three principal stations; Morning the opening in the East, Noon the resting in the South, Evening the closing in the West. How similar to our three principal officers and their duties. Osirus on first appearing in the East was met by the hosts of darkness, whom he easily dispelled; at noon, they having rallied with additional force, a severer battle ensued; he again dispersed them; but in the evening, at the West, he encountered a still stronger force of the powers of darkness, was overcome, slain, carried to the East and buried, whence he arose again to begin the duties of the new day.

In the course of his initiation into the sacred mysteries, the novitiate was made to personate Osirus. I leave each Mason to “think on these things.”

The second section of the Fellowcraft's degree, with its instruction in the liberal arts, points very strongly to an Egyptian origin.

Permit me also to refer to one or two of our symbols. The ancient Egyptians worshipped the ram, assigning him the place in the heavens which the sun entered at



the vernal equinox. It was to them the emblem of prosperity. Later in the season, at the harvesting, happy children climbed on the pet ram and rode him home, laden with the products of the field, his horns being hung with the fruits of the harvest. Hence our horn of plenty. Hence, also, possibly, our venerable custom of requiring the young Mason to ride the goat. One other instance must suffice. The early settlers in the fertile valley of the Nile found that annually there came a sudden overflow of the river, when they had to seek the adjacent high grounds for safety. This overflow occurs about the last of June, regularly; but they had no means or dates by which to designate the time. It was before any calendar had been established, and therefore no date could be assigned as the one when the rise would occur. However, they noticed that this overflow was preceded every year for a few days by a brilliant star showing itself in the east between dawn and sunrise. They named it "the dog star," since it was to them as a faithful watch dog, warning them of approaching danger. Now we have the "blazing star," whose teachings so closely correspond with this that we are almost forced to the conclusion that we obtained this symbol on the banks of the Nile. Time will not admit of further references, although they are abundant.

But admitting all that is claimed in regard to this ancient organization, you ask how does this theory harmonize with Masonic references to Tyre and its workmen.

Let us see. Some two thousand years before the beginning of our era Egypt was overrun and largely subdued by a foreign people. The native rulers were dethroned and the invaders installed their own rulers in their stead. These people are known as the Shepherds, and the era of their supremacy as that of the "Shepherd Kings." It was during their time that Joseph was sold into Egypt, and one of their kings was the Pharaoh to whom Joseph became prime minister; and one of their high priests, whose daughter he married. And it is not at all strange that this king, being himself of foreign blood and not of Egyptian ancestry, should look kindly on this wise youth from Palestine. These people ruled Egypt wisely. They had their own wise men initiated into the sacred mysteries, appointed to the priesthood, and taught in the learning and "wisdom of the Egyptians."

At length, after some centuries, the native Egyptians succeeded in throwing off the dominion of the invaders, driving them from the land and reinstating their own native rulers. It was one of these who, the Bible tells us, "knew not Joseph," and who enslaved the Israelites. The Shepherds had treated kindly the kindred of Joseph, who had saved them from famine, and who, like them, were strangers in the land; the native Pharaoh's enslaved them. Now, our best Egyptologists, including Mariette, have decided that these Shepherds were from Phœnicia. But Phœnicia, as you are aware, was "the land of Tyre and Sidon." So that these Phœnicians, driven from Egypt, returned to their native land with their scholars learned in Egyptian wisdom, engineering, architecture, etc., and had nothing to do, but to organize their priesthood, as in Egypt. And we have enough in our Masonic tradi-



tions and in Bible history to convince us this was done. Before their journey to Egypt they had been wandering tribes; now they were an organized nation, with an educated priesthood, and history tells us they soon after rose to the front rank as merchants, manufacturers and builders. Thus it would seem there is no difficulty in harmonizing these two sets of traditions, the latest Egyptian discoveries furnishing this easy solution.

Let us now return to Egypt. Israel is in bondage; centuries pass; oppressions grow more terrible. At length an order is issued that all male children born to the Israelites be slain. A beautiful boy is born, and his mother, as I have no doubt tens of thousands of other Hebrew mothers did, tries to save the life of her boy by hiding him from the cruel murderer of little children. But he is discovered by the King's daughter, and, wonderful freak of fortune, if you choose to call it such, is adopted into the royal family. He is called Moses, and is known as the son of Pharaoh's daughter. One author tells us he became a priest of Heliopolis. These were at the head of the scholars of Egypt, and their reputation for wisdom and learning was world-wide. To them came Solon, Thales, Plato for instruction. Josephus tells us that Moses became a general in the Egyptian army; that at one time, as a large Ethiopian army was invading the land, and driving all before it, Moses was assigned to the chief command of the Egyptians, defeated the invaders, drove them from the land and saved the nation. Certain it is, at least, that all the knowledge that could be imparted to one of the royal family was imparted to him. All gateways of knowledge were open to him. He was exercised in handling and governing large bodies of men. He was being unwittingly prepared for the great work in reservation for him. "He was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians," says the Bible. But we have already seen that this wisdom was in the keeping of the "powerful priesthood." Moses, therefore, must have been one of them, as the historian states. This wisdom was taught orally, just as our Masonic teachings are to-day, for of books, as we know them, they were ignorant. Moses, then, was familiar with Egyptian wisdom, a member of the learned priesthood, acquainted with their organization and their methods of teaching.

Now, having known no other means of retaining or imparting wisdom than that of a selected priesthood, would it not have been natural for him, when leading his people, to have selected a body of men, organized them into a similar priesthood, and have imparted to their keeping the wisdom he had learned in Egypt, especially the principles of mathematics, engineering and architecture, so that when they arrived in Palestine, the home of their father Abraham, to which they were returning, they would be able to again build up their waste places and fortify their strong places? Well, the Bible tells us that is exactly what he did do. He selected the tribe of Levi, his own tribe, and set them aside as a consecrated priesthood. Can it be doubted that this priesthood were taught by Moses the things he had learned in Egypt? Would he be willing that, so far as his people were concerned, this valuable knowledge should die with him? For what had he learned this wisdom, except that through him it should go to them? For centuries they had been kept in ignorance

and slavery. When they arrived at home how could they, an ignorant mass of ex-slaves, do the work assigned them ?

If, as we believe, Moses had been specially set apart and prepared as the leader of his people, and had been taught all this wisdom, which was so essential to them, as the scriptures are careful to tell us he had, he could not have kept it locked up in his own breast and been guiltless. The very announcement that he had it means that he had it for them. *They had it not for themselves ; he, their guide, had it for them.* He alone 'mid all that vast surging multitude was wise, and his duty to them and his duty to his God required that some means should be adopted whereby they should have the benefit of that wisdom when he was gone. You who believe he was saved from death in infancy by miraculous power, and brought up in the very *sanctum sanctorum* of Egyptian knowledge, do you believe that all that wisdom died with him "on Nebo's lonely mountain," before the feet of his people had even touched the brink of Jordan, which yet rolled between them and their home ? Brethren, it could not have been so. During the forty years in the wilderness, these principles so necessary to their welfare, defense and protection as a people, must have been imparted by some one, that it might be preserved till the occasion for its use arrived. And the persons to whom it was imparted must have been this priesthood, the Levites, his brethren. And I will go farther, and assert that when David was making the preliminary arrangements for building God's great temple, to be carried out by Solomon, he selected these same Levites to take charge of the work, and that too because they understood the principles of the work.

Do you think this is imagination ? Listen. Says David, in talking to Solomon about building the temple : "There are workmen with thee in abundance, hewers and workers of stone and timber, and all manner of cunning men for every manner of work." 1 Chron., 22d chapter, 15th verse. And immediately afterwards occur these words : "And David gathered together all the princes of Israel, with the priests and the Levites. And the Levites were numbered from the age of thirty years and upward, and their number by their polls, man by man, was thirty and eight thousand, of which twenty and four thousand were to set forward the work of the house of the Lord."

Where did these men obtain their knowledge of the principles of working in brass, and iron, and stone, and fine building save from the stores of wisdom obtained by Moses in Egypt, and by him imparted to their tribe during the journeys in the wilderness ? It has often seemed to me that the whole history of Israel, from the time of Jacob to the time of Solomon, points to the grand consummation of Mt. Zion. That the long years of unrequited toil in Egypt ; the making of bricks without straw ; the working in iron, and brass, and bronze and stone, was but fitting them by toil and discipline for the work before them. Drilled and disciplined by labor and obedience, they were ready for work. And the Levites, taught by Moses the principles of engineering, mathematics, philosophy and architecture learned by him in Egypt, were ready to design and superintend the erection of public works and public buildings in all their details, so that when the time came for the erection of the temple, the masses

being thus taught to work and accustomed to discipline, and the Levites being so trained in the rules governing the erection of buildings, examining details, inspecting materials and superintending construction, the work could proceed. But one thing was lacking: skilled in theory as were the workmen, and extensive as may already have been their experience in building, Solomon needed some one with more practical experience, more educated skill, to superintend the finer and more delicate work in castings, mouldings, engravings and colorings. To the northwest of him lies the city and kingdom of Tyre, the fame of whose workmen had already reached Jerusalem. There is a traditional friendship between the nations. The king of Tyre is the successor, and probable descendant of one who as king of Egypt had befriended Joseph centuries before. Indeed, the wisdom of Joseph had saved both nations from destruction in that foreign land. Accordingly Solomon sends to Hiram, king of Tyre, for the needed help. It is readily granted. One Hiram, a widow's son, a thoroughly practical, skillful man, comes and takes charge of the fine, intricate colorings, traceries and mouldings. Thousands of Tyrian workmen, skilled in hewing and cutting, go with Solomon's men into the mountains of Lebanon for cedar, and into the quarries for stone, and the work moves smoothly and harmoniously on, because superintendents and builders have all been taught in the same school of architecture, studied the same rules and been governed by the same principles—the rules and principles that had governed the best school of architecture of that day, the architects and masons of Egypt a thousand years. Nor can it be doubted that here the same organization and instruction of foremen and superintendents, thousands in number, as the Bible tells us was requisite as at the building of the pyramids, and as is required to-day. For every one knows that no important or valuable building is erected in our times without a superintendent's office, where the foremen and overseers go for instruction. And, indeed, up to the time when Masonry became a purely philosophical institution, to which reference will soon be made, there is ample evidence that the Masonic corporations erecting public buildings had their lodgerooms and held their meetings in the buildings, combining there instructions both in philosophic or symbolic Masonry and in their work. There can be no doubt that such a Masonic lodge existed at the temple during its erection, its existence being an absolute necessity. And here I doubt not was perfected and developed the organization and the forms and methods adopted that have largely governed Masonry ever since.

Brethren, will any one say that there was not something of the divine ordering in this arrangement, whereby the descendants of the two men who jointly had ruled Egypt centuries before, and the two nations who had lived in Egypt as friends, should here meet on Mt. Zion, in Palestine, and erect the first temple ever erected and dedicated to the one true, ever-living Jehovah, God. In distant Egypt, in far away India, in luxurious Babylon, temples, models of grace and beauty, glowing in Oriental splendor and magnificence, had been long erected and dedicated to the worship of their purely national gods. But here mid swinging censers and burning incense and chanting choirs; here while the Shekinah descended and rested between the wings of the Cherubim, and the cloud of God's glory filled the whole house; here, and now for the first time in the world's history, was dedicated to the Almighty

Jehovah, a temple, the grandest ever erected on earth. Fitting reward for the years of discipline and toil and drudgery in Egypt. Grand consummation of the lessons learned and the friendships begun in distant Egypt centuries before. And grander consummation for us as Masons, my brethren; our traditions do meet and harmonize around the Masonic altar erected there.

Now, brethren, after examining our traditions, our symbols, our ceremonies, the historic evidence, the very necessities of the case, can we not safely conclude that an organization did exist in ancient Egypt with its secret ceremonies, initiations and degrees, having architecture and building as one of its special objects? That this organization, possibly modified by circumstances, can be fairly traced, flowing through two streams, down to the time of and uniting at the temple, and that at the building of the Temple of Solomon was organized and perfected in the work? That this organization was for the purpose of commemorating certain events that transpired there, and perpetuating the memory of the friendship between the two nations, the Hebrew and the Tyrians?

Up to this point, then, we certainly have reasonably safe footing. Masonic organization certainly existed as indicated. But we are asked, what connection there can be between these ancient organizations of operative Masons, engaged in the work of designing and erecting buildings, and our modern Freemasonry. Let us see if we can trace any connection other than the resemblance heretofore mentioned. Solomon's temple was erected about one thousand years before Christ. Passing down the stream 250 years, we find the work of building still going on at Jerusalem and Tyre. The temple is still standing, resplendent with its marble and gold and precious stones, the crowning glory of Oriental architecture. Rome is founded. Numa Pompiliuz, one of its earliest rulers, became Emperor 715 years B. C. He fondly dreams that beneath that beautiful blue sky, in that glorious Italian climate, a city shall rise that will become mistress of the world. Her manufactures shall surpass those of Tyre. Her commerce shall drive that of Phoenicia from the sea; her temples and public buildings shall surpass anything ever known. With the latter object specially in view, Numa determined on a system of public buildings and public works of great grandeur and magnificence, embracing streets, roads, aquaducts, viaducts, palaces, temples and other public buildings. In order that his plans might be successful, it became necessary to obtain the services of educated and skilled men from other nations. Accordingly he established two sets of corporations or colleges. The one was to be composed of architects and designers, and were called "*Collegia Fabrorum*." The second, 132 in number, were composed of educated workmen, practical builders, and were called "*Collegia Artificum*." These two sets of colleges were organized to work in harmony, and were given entire control of the public works. And in order to induce foreign artists to come to Rome and assist in the work, they were given certain privileges or freedoms not granted to other citizens. They were free from the necessity of worshipping the gods of Rome; free from the control of the local authorities in designing and executing their plans; free from the necessity of performing military service, in fact they were *free* Masons. And to

these fraternities we can trace the origin of the word "free" in the name of our Order. These privileges had the desired effect, and gathered at Rome skilled architects, artisans, civil engineers, men capable of building a city, and embellishing it with the most stately and beautiful buildings and public works.

The fraternities prospered at Rome, and the beautiful remains of their work are yet a source of pleasure to thousands of tourists annually.

Passing rapidly, however, we find that when Rome resolved on the conquest of Britain, a few years before the beginning of the Christian era, numbers of these fraternities were attached to the Roman legions that were sent to Britain, for the purpose of erecting fortifications, selecting, arranging and fortifying camps, and taking all necessary steps to secure and protect what Roman valor won. Here, as in Rome, they had entire charge of the erecting of fortresses, public buildings, in short, of all work requiring either scientific knowledge or skill. Constantine the Great, proclaimed emperor A. D. 306, being converted to Christianity, immediately gave a new impetus to building by ordering the erection of Christian temples. Among the very first to be begun in England were St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey. However, intrigues at Rome bringing on internal wars, compelled the abandonment of Britain by the Roman legions in the fifth century, after about five hundred years of possession. Thereupon those warlike German tribes, the Angles and the Saxons, and later the Danes, invaded Britain. For centuries the island was but little else than a field for war and bloodshed, and public work was almost suspended. The fraternities, however, continued their organization with varying degrees of prosperity. Early in the seventh century the cathedrals at Rochester and Canterbury were founded. During this century, also, we find persons who were not operative Masons admitted inside the lodges and known as "accepted" Masons. Just when or how this custom originated we do not know, but "accepted" Masons are mentioned in the seventh century, about twelve hundred years ago.

Peace being at length largely restored, King Athelstan being himself, as history tells us, a friend of education and a lover of the arts of peace, determined to begin the work of rebuilding and restoring the destroyed public buildings and erecting new ones. Accordingly he ordered the Masonic fraternities to assemble in general convocation under his son, Prince Edwin, at York, in the year 926, and granted them the charter of York. In the proclamation, after referring to the devastations produced by the Saxons and the Danes, these words occur: "But the pious King Athelstan, who has much esteem for the art, and who has established many superb edifices, has desired to make up this deficiency. \* \* \* It is in this intention that he has remitted to his son Edwin an edict by which *the Masons can have their own government, and establish all proper rules to render their art prosperous*. Behold then in the pious Prince Edwin your protector, who will execute the orders of the king, and who would encourage and exhort you no more to fall into past faults." Thus reaffirming to them their freedoms, and admonishing them to make good use thereof, thenceforward the order flourished; kings and princes were



its grand officers, and the immense palaces, cathedrals, monasteries, now standing in England, are the result. At length, in 1717, when the lodges of London, under the supervision of Grand Master Sir Christopher Wrenn, had finished the rebuilding of St. Paul's, after the great London fire, the following resolution, memorable in our history, was adopted :

“ *Resolved*, That the privileges of Masonry shall no longer be confined to operative masons, but be free to men of all professions, provided that they be regularly approved and initiated into the Fraternity.”

And although “accepted” Masons had long existed, this resolution broke down all barriers between operative masons and other professions, and made the order what it is to-day, a purely philosophical institution. Thenceforth the order had nothing to do as an order with architecture or building, but confined itself entirely to philosophic Masonry. We have thus, as I think correctly, the origin of the name “ ‘Ancient’ ‘Free’ and ‘Accepted’ Masons.”

Certainly the organization is an ancient one; the name “Free” originated twenty-five hundred years ago; “Accepted” Masons have existed at least twelve hundred years. As already stated, each word in the name of our order marks an era in its growth. So step by step it has advanced, adjusting itself to the necessities of each age, ever holding itself true to its prime objects—the formation of the beautiful and the preservation of the true in art and in morals. And thus it has grown, until now no more must the initiate spend long and weary years toiling in the quarries, or with chisel and mallet carving things of life and beauty out of inanimate stone, or the hours of the night in learning these secret principles of form and beauty and symmetry that must take shape in the building he is assisting to erect. Henceforth the Masonic field is the moral world. Brethren, are we “duly and truly prepared” for the contest? The true Mason can be no sluggard in the work of life. There are for us the hours of study, the years of toiling to shape out of the moral character a thing of beauty that shall harmonize with the true and the good, that it may live with them in peace forever. Our symbols tell us that these natures of ours are given us for development. That the grand result to be obtained in this life is to learn the right and the true and do them willingly and gladly. That by a law of our nature we grow constantly, and that this growth is limitless—we must grow whether we will or no. We can only choose the method. It is either as the fruit and the flower grow, upward toward the light and the sunshine, or downward as the poisonous vine that, scorning the light, reaches over the precipice and down for its sustenance to the noisome exhalations of the gloomy depths below. We grow toward our loves. If we love the pure, we grow in purity. If we love the corrupt and base, we grow in corruption and baseness. Brethren, have you ever thought how wonderful are the capabilities, how fearful are the possibilities of human nature? Moses and Plato, Nero and Caligula, Wilberforce and Jeffries, Washington and Benedict Arnold; Peter, in the gloom and darkness of the night by the flickering campfire, with fear and trembling denying his Master to a woman; that same Peter in the broad sunlight, before king



and priest, proclaiming, dying for his Master; Saul persecuting to the death the new doctrine; Paul, the martyr, dying for the new doctrine—all are evidences of the capabilities and possibilities of the nature within us. From the lowest depths where every impulse and every passion is mastered by evil, to the highest plane where all the desires and all the aspirations are for the greatest good, all is within the limits of the possible for every one. Aye, they but mark the degrees on an ascending or descending scale upon which we are moving. The direction is of our own choosing. We will grow in the principles of our noble order, or we will sink beneath them. Are we stronger to day than yesterday? If not, we are weaker. The Grand Master of the moral universe tells us that he who improves his knowledge of the right to-day, will the better know the right to-morrow. That he who neglects the right as he knows it to day, will be less able to distinguish it to-morrow. It is a law of our being that the exercise of our moral powers is requisite to their development. As well might the prize-fighter seek to win the bloody triumphs of the ring without the physical exercise that hardens and develops the muscles. As well might the mental athlete, on an infinitely higher plane, seek to win the grand prize of mental victory without long hours of deep study and earnest labor, as for the seeker after moral growth to hope to win the unfading laurels, the wreaths of victory that shall never wither, without daily effort for correct moral growth. In vain are all our symbols, if we fail to profit by them; and worse than vain are they if, knowing them, we turn from their teachings and do evil. Our name is a symbol. If “free” from all evil, we shall be “accepted” at last as fit stones for that living temple of the Master builder hereafter—“Free and Accepted Masons” forever.

R. W. Deputy Grand Master John C. Smith said :

*M. W. Grand Master and Brethren :* The compliment of requesting a copy of the oration is so common place that I almost hesitate to ask it at this time, but the oration that we have listened to has so much of thought and research in it, that I feel it would be but the unanimous desire that our Grand Orator should furnish a copy of the same for publication in the proceedings. I move that our Orator be requested to do so.

R. W. Bro. COOK : I take great pleasure in seconding the motion.

M. W. Bro. BROWNING : I desire, in seconding the motion of R. W. Brother Smith, if he would accept it, to amend the motion, that the thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to the Grand Orator for the oration.

Which was accepted. Carried.

## REPORT—Committee on Finance.

R. W. Bro. E. C. Pace submitted the following reports from the Committee on Finance, which were adopted :

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :*

Your committee to whom was referred the petition of Youngstown Lodge, No. 387, for remission of dues on account of destruction of their hall and furniture by fire, fraternally report : That the uniform action of this Grand Body for years, on applications of this nature, has been adverse to granting the relief petitioned for. We fail to see any reason in these cases why this Grand Lodge should be called upon to supply from its treasury losses that are the direct result of a failure, on the part of the constituent lodges, to exercise the ordinary business cautions necessary for their protection from loss by fire.

We can see no reason why Youngstown Lodge should be made an exception to the custom of the Grand Lodge, and recommend that the petition be not granted.

Fraternally submitted.

E. C. PACE,  
GIL. W. BARNARD,  
S. W. WADDLE,  
Committee.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois F. & A. Masons :*

According to the usual custom, adopted by this Grand Lodge, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the following appropriations are hereby made, and the Grand Secretary is directed to draw his warrant upon the Grand Treasurer for the same :

M. W. T. T. Gurney, Committee on Correspondence,.....	\$300
R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler,.....	100
Leslie A. Munn, Deputy Grand Secretary .....	25
Z. T. Griffin, Assistant Grand Secretary.....	25
Theodore Hubbard, Janitor,.....	25
Alfred Russell, Rent of Armory,.....	150

And to the members of the several committees in attendance on this Grand Communication, we recommend the payment of three dollars per day for each day's service, in addition to the amount allowed by the by-laws.

Fraternally submitted,

E. C. PACE,  
GIL. W. BARNARD,  
S. W. WADDLE,  
Committee.

**CALLED OFF.**

At 5:10 P. M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until 9 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 7th.

**THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.**

THURSDAY, October 7th, A. L. 5886, }  
9:00 o'clock A. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master, Grand Officers and Representatives as on the preceding day.

**AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS PROPOSED.**

W. Bro. John H. Tyler offered the following amendment to the By-Laws, which being seconded by twenty representatives, lies over until the next annual communication:

Amend Section 5, Article XIII, Part Second of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out the words "or jurisdictional residence."

JOHN H. TYLER.

**AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION PROPOSED.**

W. Bro. John C. White offered the following amendment to the Constitution, and moved it be submitted to the several subordinate lodges for their approval or rejection, which motion prevailed:

Amend Section 2, Article XVI, of the Constitution of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, so the Section shall read as follows:

SEC. 2. The By-Laws of this Grand Lodge may be amended in the following manner: every alteration, addition or amendment shall be proposed in writing at a regular communication of the Grand Lodge; if seconded by twenty representatives, the proposed alteration, addition or amendment shall lie over one year, be printed in the minutes, and if adopted by a majority vote it shall become a part of the By-Laws.

M. W. D. C. Cregier presiding.

## REPORT—Committee on Petitions.

R. W. Bro. Wm. E. Ginther submitted the following report from the Committee on Petitions, which report was received and adopted, excepting that portion of the report referring to the petition for a dispensation for a lodge at South Park Avenue and 27th Street, in the City of Chicago, to work in German. With reference to this portion of said report, R. W. Bro. John C. Smith moved to strike out the recommendation of the committee, and insert that when the requirements of the constitution are complied with, that the Grand Master be authorized to issue his dispensation, which amendment was adopted.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :*

Your Committee on Petitions, to whom was submitted the following cases, have diligently and exhaustively examined into all their bearings, and beg leave to report them in their order, viz :

## I.

The petition of fifteen Master Masons for a dispensation for a lodge at South Park Avenue and 27th Street, in the City of Chicago, to work in German, involves several very serious questions, which prompt your committee to a little more elaborate statement than is usual for your proper understanding, endeavoring, however, to avoid undue prolixity.

As an abstract question, shorn of local and extraneous considerations, the wisdom of this Grand Lodge is not conspicuous in ever chartering lodges to work in any but the English, its own official language, and of our common country ; in which all its deliberations are conducted, all its records and official documents appear, and upon which its entire system of administrative government and traditional supervision are founded.

It is certainly inconsistent, as well as unjust, to give life to lodges of this class, upon the plea of ignorance of the very language in which alone the constitution, laws and edicts are promulgated for their government ; to conform to and abide by which they are solemnly pledged under penalties, but which they can, confessedly, but imperfectly comprehend.

But no less inconsistent is the fact, that bodies are thus created in languages wholly foreign to your Grand Officers, with possibly now and then an accidental but transitory exception, and yet these overseers are held responsible for their acts.

The Grand Master being ex-officio W. M. of every subordinate in his jurisdiction, is expected to visit these, as well as English lodges, to preside therein when duty calls him, and possibly to hear evidence in case of Masonic trials, to decide questions between contending parties, and praise or reprimand the conduct of the lodge, or any of its officers, as occasion may require ; but all this time he has been

unable to understand a word, while on the other hand, his audience is equally confounded with half or more of what he utters.

But if it be contended that all this can be done in English, the members generally having advanced sufficiently to understand it, but not to talk it fluently, then the margin to their linguistic proficiency must be so narrow as to rob the plea for the necessity of these lodges of all its force.

It is asserted that Masonry being universal, all should be permitted to use their mother tongue; but your committee are of the opinion that, to concede this argument to be good outside of each Mason's native country and as a right for local lodges for the various nationalities among us, then logic also involves concession of exclusive territorial jurisdiction, when demanded, for independent Grand Lodges of their own.

And it seems illogical, after the adoption of a certain English standard in the work and ritual, to every precise word of which its custodians are subjected, and to which all lodges are exhorted and expected to conform, to create a number of them in foreign languages, when no suitable brother can be found competent to teach it nor to prove their version, and when the petitioners for a new one are unable to comply with the constitutional requirement to furnish a certificate of efficiency of their proposed W. Master, as in this case.

It ought not to be an enigma to the more intelligent of the foreign-born American citizens, who have received Masonic light, that the sooner they assimilate themselves to this country's institutions, its laws and customs, and learn to speak the English language, for which end the English work and ritual of Masonry is a most efficient medium, the better it is for their prosperity and all concerned, and that clanish and exclusive organizations are not the proper vehicle to its rapid consummation.

Moreover, it is well known that complaints loud and deep of an existing excess of lodges within this city, and verbal protests against an indiscriminate increase, have been heard for years. Investigation shows, however, that this evil—if so it is—exists mainly in and about the business centers, while the Craft in other parts are clamoring for more. To remedy this, removals have been proposed of such as languish for want of work, and yet the execution of this suggestion within this year, by Waldeck Lodge, No. 674, has resulted in the petition now before us for a duplicate.

But while changes in location have thus proved inadequate to successfully meet the difficulty, the resistless logic of the detailed reasons and kindred arguments seem to be conclusive, that additional lodges, whenever deemed expedient or necessary, either within or beyond this city, should be English; and although temporarily inconvenient to the petitioners, for lack of sufficient present knowledge to adopt that language as a basis for a future application, your committee are persuaded that they can come to the mountain much easier than it can come to them, and hence recommend that the prayers of this petition be fraternally declined, and that the following resolution be adopted, viz.:

*Resolved*, That hereafter no dispensation or warrant be granted to any lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction to work in any other than the English language.

## II.

Thirty-seven brethren in good standing desire a dispensation for a lodge in the town of Colchester, McDonough County, which has a population of about 2000. All the papers are in form and in strict conformity to law, and accompanied by the requisite recommendation of the three nearest lodges. Hence your committee recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted.

## III.

This is a petition by twenty-three Master Masons for a dispensation for a lodge at Potomac, in Vermilion County. A personal examination upon the spot, in addition to documentary evidence submitted, has convinced your committee that the best interests of Masonry will be subserved by granting them a lodge, and see no good reason why they should not succeed; but as one of the three recommending lodges, viz: Newtown, No. 714, acted upon this petition in less than four weeks, in violation of the constitution, your committee recommend that this case be referred to the Grand Master, with power to act when that lodge shall have rectified its error.

## IV.

In this nine Master Masons apply for a dispensation to open a lodge in the town of Norwood Park, Cook County. This is one of the growing suburban towns of this great city, with abundant first-class material for a prosperous lodge. The papers are in due form and complete, and a personal knowledge of the Masonic proficiency and general attainments of the petitioners, together with the surroundings of the proposed location, have prompted your committee to recommend granting of the prayer of this petition.

## V.

This petition for a lodge at Monroe Center, Ogle County, lacks the constitutional requirement of a certificate from a Grand Lodge Lecturer, "that the proposed Master is able to open and close a lodge, and to confer the degrees of E. A., F. C., and M. M., correctly and in full;" fails to state the distances between the recommending lodges and the proposed location, as required by Section 4, Article XXIII., Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, and violates bodily, by omission, Section 6 of same. Your committee regret the evident oversight of these petitioners, but as the Grand Lodge cannot violate its own laws, we recommend that no further action be taken in this case.

## VI.

By this petition Cobden Lodge, No. 466, prays for the restoration of B. F. Ross to good standing in the Fraternity, there being only fourteen out of over forty mem-



bers present. He was suspended indefinitely by this Grand Lodge last year, after he had been tried twice by the petitioning lodge, and acquitted each time; the second trial being by order of the M. W. Grand Master, who had set aside the action of the lodge after a thorough investigation of the case and examination of the evidence. The specific crime with which he was charged, and for which he was thus punished, upon recommendation of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, is one of the blackest a Mason can commit. No evidence whatever is furnished your committee, tending to show contrition or reformation, nor is there a petition from said Ross asking to be restored. Hence we recommend that the prayer of this petition be refused.

In this connection your committee feel that they would be derelict in their duty if they failed to call your attention to an evident state of affairs in Cobden Lodge, No. 466, as revealed to them by a careful examination of the evidence and papers in the above case, which are quite voluminous, which must make the angels weep. In that part of his address to the Grand Lodge last year, devoted to the same subject, M. W. Grand Master Darrah said: "The correspondence in this case was very extensive, voluminous, and with a number of the members of the lodge; from all of which I infer that it is a serious question whether this lodge has not survived the period of its usefulness, and whether its charter ought not to be arrested."

The recent actions of this lodge, as set forth in the papers now before us, give added emphasis to this question, and we would recommend that the propriety of arresting the charter of Cobden Lodge, No. 466, be referred to the Grand Master with power to act.

#### VII.

The petition of James I. Toler, who was expelled by Anna Lodge, No. 520, seeks restoration to good standing in the Fraternity, but the recommendation of said lodge accompanying it fails to state whether the meeting at the time of such action was a stated or called communication, nor how many members were present, neither does it disclose the time nor cause of expulsion, and your committee are left in the dark whether there has been any reformation; hence we are compelled to recommend that no action be taken upon this case.

#### VIII.

Franklin Marsh, expelled by Toulon Lodge, No. 93, August 6, 1881, asks to be reinstated to good standing in the Fraternity. The recommendation of this lodge is equally faulty with the foregoing, except as already stated, and gives no data from which your committee can form a proper conclusion upon which to base a recommendation, other than that no action be taken herein.

#### IX.

A recommendation of Sheba Lodge, No. 200, to restore Thomas Gravett, whom it expelled for un-Masonic conduct on the 13th day of November, 1882, is not ac-

accompanied by any petition at all. It also fails to state the number of members present when the vote was taken, and whether there is any repentance or reformation, and hence your committee are again compelled to recommend no further action.

In the following cases the papers are in due and lawful form, and convey full and explicit information, from which your committee have been enabled to form definite conclusions, and are glad to recommend the restoration to all the rights and privileges of Masonry of the following, viz. :

## X.

G. W. Logan, expelled by Windsor Lodge, No. 322, Oct. 10, 1871.

## XI.

John Bell, expelled by Monmouth Lodge, No. 37, in 1874.

## XII.

Wm. H. DeBord, expelled by Hazel Dell Lodge, No. 580, Oct. 11, 1879.

## XIII.

Thomas Nelson, expelled by Corinthian Lodge, No. 205, Jan. 25, 1872.

## XIV.

Valentine G. Wehrheim, expelled by Kaskaskia Lodge, No. 86, March 20, 1852.

## XV.

Joseph L. Thomas, expelled by Vienna Lodge, No. 150, June 2, 1857.

## XVI.

C. B. Horrell, expelled by Tennessee Lodge, No. 496, Sept. 19, 1874.

## XVII.

M. F. Emmerson, expelled by Herrin's Prairie Lodge, No. 693, Oct., 1881.

## XVIII.

Hume Hodgson, expelled by Kendrick Lodge, No. 430, June 7, 1873.

## XIX.

W. A. Linderman, expelled by Omaha Lodge, No. 723, June 5, 1884.

## XX.

J. B. Goshorn, expelled by Gibson Lodge, No. 733, in 1879.

## XXI.

This is a petition for restoration to good standing in the Fraternity of George N. Van Houten, who was expelled in 1870 by H. W. Bigelow Lodge, No. 438, now extinct, for alleged criminal complicity in the sale of stolen drugs. It is accompanied by a strong recommendation by Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, after an exhaustive investigation by its committee.

A careful examination of the record, and other evidence, has raised a strong presumption in the minds of your committee that this brother has been too severely treated; for even if he was guilty as charged, sixteen years of Masonic disgrace, and exclusion from all the Masonic bodies of which he was a member, have been in the opinion of your committee, an extreme punishment. During all these years he has been in business in this city, and has borne a moral and upright life, abundantly vouched for by business men and firms, as well as Masons. His restoration to all the rights and privileges of Masonry is fraternally recommended.

## XXII.

Center Star Lodge, No. 651, at Atwood, unanimously asks that its name be changed to conform to that of the place or town of its location, and your committee, seeing no good reason why their wish should not be respected, recommend that the name be changed upon our register, and that the lodge be known hereafter as Atwood Lodge, No. 651.

## XXIII.

Samuel B. Holloway, expelled by Olive Branch Lodge, No. 38, petitions for restoration. The papers are informal and incomplete, and your committee is unable to determine when the penalty was inflicted, nor whether the brother is now a better man, hence recommend no further action in this case.

## XXIV.

W. Brother J. Alexander Montgomery, who was deposed last spring from the office of Worshipful Master of Rock Island Lodge, No. 658, asks to have his disabilities removed, and to be allowed to resume the functions of his office.

As stated by the M. W. Grand Master, in that part of his recent address relating to this subject, the punishment was inflicted only after a thorough investigation by a commission appointed for that purpose, and who found the W. Brother guilty of having initiated a candidate over the objection of several members of the lodge.

After due deliberation, and a patient hearing of the petitioner, your committee believe that the interests of the Craft will be best subserved by continuing the disability during the will and pleasure of the M. W. Grand Master, and accordingly so recommend.

## XXV.

Hamilton Lodge, No. 563, applies for a duplicate charter, the original having been destroyed by fire, with the hall and furniture, September 22d, 1881, since which time the lodge has met and worked without it. The details of the case are fully stated by the Grand Master in his recent address, and therefore need no further elucidation. After much deliberation, and considerable investigation, your committee are not satisfied that it is for the best interests of all concerned to immediately comply with the request, but recommend that this case also be recommitted to the M. W. Grand Master, with power to act, when, in his judgment, a sound and prosperous lodge can be maintained in that locality.

## XXVI.

This is the same petition and accompanying documents, before the Grand Lodge last year, praying for a new lodge at Wheeler, Jasper County. The address of the M. W. Grand Master gives the necessary explanation of the disposition of this case upon these papers. Your committee are of the opinion that they have become too antiquated to serve as a basis for a new application, and as Section 6, Article XXIII., Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, has not been complied with, your committee recommend no further action.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

WM. E. GINTHER,  
EDWARD COOK,  
J. S. GARRETT,

Committee.

## REPORT—Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

W. Bro. Ed. S. Mulliner, from the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, presented the following report, which was adopted:

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois F. & A. Masons :*

Your Committee on Mileage and Per Diem would fraternally report, that the following Grand Officers, Committees and Members of this Grand Lodge are entitled to mileage and per diem as set forth in the following pages :

ED. S. MULLINER,  
GEORGE W. CYRUS,  
JOHN A. LADD,  
Committee.

### GRAND OFFICERS.

NAMES,	OFFICE.	Miles....	Mileage..	Per Diem	Total....	RESIDENCE.
A. T. Darrah.....	Grand Master .....	126	\$12 60	\$..	\$12 60	Bloomington
John C. Smith.....	Deputy Grand Master...	...	.....	6	6 00	Chicago
John M. Pearson.....	Senior Grand Warden...	257	25 70	6	31 70	Godfrey
Monroe C. Crawford.....	Junior Grand Warden ..	329	32 90	6	38 90	Jonesboro
Wiley M. Egan.....	Grand Treasurer.....	...	.....	..	.....	Chicago
Loyal L. Munn.....	Grand Secretary.....	121	12 10	..	12 10	Freeport
Geo. W. Scawthon.....	Grand Chaplain.....	316	31 60	6	37 60	Murphysboro
Leslie A. Munn.....	Deputy Grand Secretary	121	12 10	..	12 10	Freeport
Isaac Clements.....	Grand Orator.....	308	30 80	6	36 80	Carbondale
E. L. Cronkrite.....	Grand Pursuivant.....	121	12 10	6	18 10	Freeport
Rowley Page.....	Grand Marshal.....	164	16 40	6	22 40	Galesburg
H. W. Curtin.....	Grand Standard Bearer..	261	26 10	6	32 10	Carlyle
J. H. C. Dill.....	Grand Sword Bearer.....	126	12 60	6	18 60	Bloomington
Leroy A. Goddard.....	Senior Grand Deacon.....	326	32 60	6	38 60	Marion
Thos. S. Mather.....	Junior Grand Deacon.....	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield
Geo W. Hamilton.....	Grand Steward.....	187	18 70	6	24 70	Prairie City
A. B. Wicker.....	Grand Steward.....	7	70	4	4 70	Austin
J. G. Marston.....	Grand Steward.....	262	26 20	6	32 20	Jerseyville
Benj. Steingardt.....	Grand Steward.....	...	.....	6	6 00	Chicago
Robert R. Stevens.....	Grand Tyler.....	...	.....	6	6 00	Chicago

### DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

W. K. Forsyth .....	1st District.....	.....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago
Robert L. Tatham.....	2d ".....	.....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago
Francis S. Belden.....	3d ".....	12	1 20	6	7 20	Evanston
A. W. Adams.....	4th ".....	36	3 60	6	9 60	Geneva
Jacob Krohn.....	5th ".....	121	12 10	6	18 10	Freeport
E. T. E. Becker.....	6th ".....	127	12 70	6	18 70	Mt. Carroll
W. H. Kister.....	10th ".....	127	12 70	6	18 70	Henry
Frank G. Welton.....	11th ".....	154	15 40	6	21 40	Cambridge
Lewis C. Secley.....	12th ".....	237	23 70	6	29 70	Littleton
James Peterson.....	13th ".....	203	20 30	6	26 30	Oquawka
Owen Scott.....	15th ".....	126	12 60	6	18 60	Bloomington
Fayette S. Hatch.....	16th ".....	56	5 60	6	11 60	Kankakee
D. M. Wieder.....	17th ".....	165	16 50	6	22 50	Paris
L. W. Shepherd.....	19th ".....	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield
W. O. Butler.....	21st ".....	216	21 60	6	27 60	La Harpe
I. M. McCollister.....	22d ".....	240	24 00	6	30 00	Whitehall
Wm. T. Vandever.....	23d ".....	198	19 80	6	25 80	Taylorville
John Von Gunten.....	24th ".....	234	23 40	6	29 40	Olney
W. J. A. DeLancy.....	25th ".....	253	25 30	6	31 30	Centralia
Samuel Rawson.....	26th ".....	279	27 90	6	33 90	Troy
E. J. Ingersoll.....	28th ".....	308	30 80	6	36 80	Carbondale
W. J. Elwell.....	29th ".....	310	31 00	6	37 00	Shawneetown
Pleas. T. Chapman.....	30th ".....	339	33 90	6	39 90	Vienna

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

## COMMITTEES.

NAMES.	Miles...	Mileage ..	Per Diem.	Total. ...	RESIDENCE.
JURISPRUDENCE.					
Joseph Robbins .....	263	\$26 30	\$20	\$46 30	Quincy.
DeWitt C. Cregier.....	...	....	20	20 00	Chicago.
James A. Hawley.....	98	9 80	20	29 80	Dixon.
Daniel M. Browning.....	307	30 70	20	50 70	Benton.

## CHARTERED LODGES.

Geo. W. Hill .....	316	\$31 60	\$20	\$51 60	Murphysboro.
S. S. Chance .....	249	24 90	30	54 90	Salem.
H. C. Cleaveland .....	162	16 20	15	31 20	Rock Island.
Thomas M. Crossman .....	266	26 60	30	56 60	Edwardsville.
John R. Hodson .....	...	....	30	30 00	Chicago.

## APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Joseph E. Dyas .....	164	\$16 40	\$35	\$51 40	Paris.
H. J. Hamlin .....	195	19 50	35	54 50	Shelbyville.
George M. Haynes .....	...	....	35	35 00	Chicago.
William S. Cantrell.....	307	30 70	35	65 70	Benton.
H. M. Gilmore.....	157	15 70	35	50 70	Delavan.

## LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

Henry E. Hamilton.....	...	\$ .....	\$30	\$30 00	Chicago.
C. J. Manvel.....	...	....	15	15 00	Chicago.
John B. Young .....	352	35 20	30	65 20	Golconda.
D. B. Grattan .....	330	33 00	30	63 00	Galatia.
C. C. Aldrich.....	141	14 10	15	29 10	McLean.

## MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

E. S. Mulliner.....	263	\$26 30	\$30	\$56 30	Quincy.
George W. Cyrus.....	242	24 20	30	54 20	Camp Point.
John A. Ladd .....	110	11 00	30	41 00	Sterling.

## FINANCE.

Edward C. Pace.....	266	\$26 60	\$20	\$46 60	Ashley.
Gil. W. Barnard.....	...	....	20	20 00	Chicago.
Sam. W. Waddle.....	126	12 60	20	32 60	Bloomington.



## EXAMINATION OF VISITORS.

M. D. Chamberlain.....	121	\$12 10	\$15	\$27 10	Freeport
W. B. Grimes.....	255	25 50	15	40 50	Pittsfield.
James Douglas.....	321	32 10	15	47 10	Chester.
J. E. Evans.....	145	14 50	15	29 50	Monticello.

## CREDENTIALS.

H. C. Clarke.....	56	\$ 5 60	\$20	\$25 60	Kankakee.
C. H. Patton.....	282	28 20	20	48 20	Mt. Vernon.
C. F. Tenney.....	153	15 30	20	35 30	Bement.

## PETITIONS.

Wm. E. Gunther.....	182	\$18 20	\$25	\$43 20	Charleston.
Edward Cook.....	...	...	20	20 00	Chicago.
J. S. Garrett.....	124	12 40	20	32 40	Normal.

## OBITUARIES.

Frank W. Havill.....	252	\$25 20	\$20	\$45 20	Mt. Carmel.
John Schofield.....	145	14 50	20	34 50	Peoria.
H. A. Forman.....	288	28 80	20	48 80	DuQuoin.

## GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

James I. McClintock.....	283	\$28 30	\$20	\$48 30	Carmi.
Theo. Steyer.....	339	33 90	20	53 90	Golconda.
A. W. Blakesley.....	263	26 30	20	46 30	Quincy.

## RAILROADS.

William Jenkins.....	84	\$8 40	\$35	\$43 40	Mendota.
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REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGES,	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES,	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Bodley.....	1	H. K. Newby.....	263	\$ 26 30	\$5	\$32 30
Equality.....	2	Jo G. Bunker.....	304	30 40	6	36 40
Harmony.....	3	M. Minter.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield.....	4	H. H. Briggs.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Friendship.....	7	G. D. Laing.....	98	9 80	6	15 80
Macon.....	8	T. W. Pinkerton.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
Rushville.....	9	Mark Bogue.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
St. Johns.....	13	F. D. Hardy.....	100	10 00	4	14 00
Warren.....	14	L. H. Adams.....	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria.....	15	A. I. Harbers.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Temperance.....	16	T. N. Pitkin.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Macomb.....	17	A. K. Lodge.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Hancock.....	20	Peter Jackson.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Cass.....	23	George N. Goodell.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Franklin.....	25	J. S. Elwell.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Hiram.....	26	A. B. Turpin.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Piasa.....	27	H. R. Phinney.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Pekin.....	29	O. F. Fagelmark.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Mt. Vernon.....	31	John H. Mitchell.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Oriental.....	33	Wm. K. Steele.....	..	..	6	6 00
Barry.....	34	D. W. Greene.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Charleston.....	35	Geo. M. Sefton.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Kavanaugh.....	36	L. D. Overstreet.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Monmouth.....	37	D. D. Dunkle.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Olive Branch.....	38	James C. Probst.....	124	12 40	4	16 40
Hermon.....	39	Wm. F. Bader.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental.....	40	W. L. Milligan.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Mt. Joliet.....	42	S. S. Tyler.....	37	3 70	4	7 70
Bloomington.....	43	J. M. Smith.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin.....	44	C. F. Rickey.....	255	25 50	6	31 50
Griggsville.....	45	L. J. Harvey.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Caledonia.....	47	John Flynn.....	368	36 80	6	42 80
Unity.....	48	H. T. Rockwell.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Cambridge.....	49	John P. Hand.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Carrollton.....	50	George W. Davis.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Mt. Moriah.....	51	A. H. Clotfelter.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Benevolent.....	52	Joseph Schmitt.....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Jackson.....	53	Milton Barber.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Washington.....	55	J. H. Sawyer.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Trio.....	57	M. M. Briggs.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Fraternal.....	58	Samuel Cole.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Boston.....	59	George Lytle.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Belvidere.....	60	Jerome H. Thomas.....	78	7 80	6	13 80
Lacon.....	61	R. C. Newell.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
St. Marks.....	63	E. E. Thomas.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Benton.....	64	F. M. Youngblood.....	307	30 70	6	36 70
Euclid.....	65	Samuel Mather.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Knoxville.....	66	Joseph R. Scott.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Acacia.....	67	Charles A. Coulter.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
Naples.....	68	W. C. Carver.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Eureka.....	69	Charles E. Smith.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Social.....	70	Martin Bauman.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Central.....	71	Zimri A. Enos.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester.....	72	E. A. Dudenbster.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Rockton.....	74	J. W. Winsor.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Roscoe.....	75	Jabez Love.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
Mt. Nebo.....	76	Alexander H. Bell.....	224	22 40	6	28 40
Prairie.....	77	J. M. Propst.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Waukegan.....	78	H. L. Hatley.....	35	3 50	6	9 50
Scott.....	79	John L. Nichols.....	261	26 10	6	32 10
Whitehall.....	80	William A. Winn.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Vitruvius.....	81	Thomas Keats.....	25	2 50	6	8 50
DeWitt.....	84	J. W. Coultis.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mitchell.....	85	John D. Valentine.....	290	29 00	4	33 00

## REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	.....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Kaskaskia.....	86	William M. Schuwerk.....	334	\$ 33 40	6	\$ 39 40
Mt. Pulaski.....	87	T. F. Whitaker.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Havana.....	88	S. R. Haack.....	198	19 80	6	25 80
Fellowship.....	89	J. M. Burkhardt.....	326	32 60	6	38 60
Jerusalem Temple.....	90	C. C. Nichols.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Metropolis.....	91	Ike Baer.....	402	40 20	6	46 20
Stewart.....	92	Charles Riley.....	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon.....	93	J. Knox Hall.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Perry.....	95	John E. Morton.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Samuel H. Davis.....	96	Peter Householder.....	96	9 60	6	15 60
Excelsior.....	97	J. L. Hughes.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Taylor.....	98	J. F. Hoover.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Edwardsville.....	99	R. B. Evans.....	266	26 60	6	32 60
Astoria.....	100	S. R. D. Palmer.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Rockford.....	102	E. S. Bartholomew.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Magnolia.....	103	S. B. Mitchell.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Lewistown.....	104	H. J. Benton.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Winchester.....	105	Samuel W. Puffer.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Lancaster.....	106	J. M. Bolton.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Versailles.....	108	John L. Peters.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Lebanon.....	110	John Reimann.....	286	28 60	6	34 60
Jonesboro.....	111	David R. Sanders.....	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau.....	112	L. D. Romburger.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Robert Burns.....	113	R. C. Humbert.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Marcelline.....	114	B. A. Van Dyke.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Rising Sun.....	115	E. J. Tower.....	46	4 60	6	10 60
Vermont.....	116	John H. Hunter.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Waverly.....	118	J. D. Henry.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Henry.....	119	C. C. Slygh.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Mound.....	122	Wm. M. Chamberlain.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Oquawka.....	123	Jonathan Simpson.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
Cedar.....	124	J. S. R. Scovill.....	62	6 20	2	8 20
Greenup.....	125	Thomas Cox.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Empire.....	126	James R. Cooper.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Antioch.....	127	Alexander Trotter.....	45	4 50	6	10 50
Raleigh.....	128	W. H. Thornberry.....	303	30 30	6	36 30
Greenfield.....	129	W. P. Ennis.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Marion.....	130	C. E. Jennings.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Golconda.....	131	A. D. Pierce.....	352	35 20	6	41 20
Maekinaw.....	132	A. B. Brimenstol.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall.....	133	James A. Michael.....	176	17 60	6	23 60
Sycamore.....	134	F. A. Jones.....	60	6 00	6	12 00
Lima.....	135	T. E. Conover.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hutsonville.....	136	C. V. Newton.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Polk.....	137	Samuel J. Pake.....	306	30 60	6	36 60
Marengo.....	138	Lester Barber.....	66	6 60	6	12 60
Geneva.....	139	A. W. Adams.....	36	3 60	6	9 60
Olney.....	140	Thomas Tippit.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Garden City.....	141	Henry McCall.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ames.....	142	D. G. Moore.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Richmond.....	143	James V. Aldrich.....	60	6 00	6	12 00
DeKalb.....	144	S. O. Vaughan.....	58	5 80	6	11 80
A. W. Rawson.....	145	R. W. Fason.....	107	10 70	6	16 70
Lee Centre.....	146	Thomas Nicholson.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Clayton.....	147	E. B. Ball.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield.....	148	John S. Hartley.....	147	14 70	6	20 70
Efingham.....	149	John C. White.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Bunker Hill.....	151	A. M. Vancey.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Fidelity.....	152	John Charney.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Clay.....	153	W. H. Offill.....	206	20 60	6	26 60
Alpha.....	155	George W. Thompson.....	104	10 40	4	20 40
Delavan.....	156	James D. Taylor.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Urbana.....	157	F. E. Eubeling.....	130	13 00	6	19 00

## REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
McHenry.....	158	Charles C. Colby.....	54	5 10	96	\$11 10
Kewanee.....	159	C. E. McCullough.....	132	13 20	6	19 20
Waubensia.....	160	George S. Norfolk.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Virden.....	161	A. T. Bartlett.....	207	20 70	6	26 70
Hope.....	162	Wm. P. Askins.....	310	31 00	6	37 00
Westfield.....	163	Charles Downey.....	181	18 10	6	24 10
Edward Dobbins.....	164	Charles H. Martin.....	226	22 60	6	28 60
Atlanta.....	165	O. Brinkerhoff.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Star in the East.....	166	B. A. Weber.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Milford.....	168	James A. McConnell.....	88	8 80	6	14 80
Nunda.....	169	John H. Palmer.....	43	4 30	6	10 30
Evergreen.....	170	O. F. Potter.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Girard.....	171	F. L. Thompson.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Wayne.....	172	J. M. Burkholder.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Cherry Valley.....	173	Henry Andrus.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena.....	174	Orrin J. Wilsey.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Matteson.....	175	John B. Fithian.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Mendota.....	176	Jacob Scheidenhelm.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Staunton.....	177	J. R. Ripley.....	245	24 50	6	30 50
Illinois Central.....	178	R. D. Badger.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Wabash.....	179	A. Y. Hart.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Moweaqua.....	180	A. J. Combs.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Germania.....	182	Herman Parney.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Meridian.....	183	S. Ed. Snow.....	73	7 30	6	13 30
Abingdon.....	185	L. B. Myers.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mystic Tie.....	187	S. W. Clark.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Cyrus.....	188	Chas. C. Farmer.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Fulton City.....	189	John C. Martindale.....	130	13 60	6	19 60
Dundee.....	190	A. W. Wilbern.....	42	4 20	6	10 20
Farmington.....	192	J. T. Scudder.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Herrick.....	193	A. B. Bonneville.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Freedom.....	194	C. W. Bradshaw.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
LaHarpe.....	195	Geo. W. Soule.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
Louisville.....	196	W. R. Whitman.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
King Solomon's.....	197	Samuel E. Brown.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Grandview.....	198	Geo. A. Gilbert.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Homer.....	199	W. A. Conley.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Sheba.....	200	Wm. H. Gilbert.....	268	26 80	6	32 80
Centralia.....	201	D. B. Robertson.....	253	25 30	6	31 30
Lavelly.....	203	C. C. VanMeter.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Flora.....	204	G. W. Smith.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Fairfield.....	206	L. D. Bennett.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tamaroa.....	207	Cyril L. Willoughby.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Wilmington.....	208	Frank Martin.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	Henry Lesch.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lincolen.....	210	Robt. Goebel.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Cleveland.....	211	Thomas G. Morris.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Shipman.....	212	F. R. Kahl.....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Ipava.....	213	I. M. Van Horn.....	206	20 60	6	26 60
Gillespie.....	214	Henry Behrens.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Newton.....	216	W. H. Lathrop.....	222	22 20	6	28 20
Mason.....	217	H. N. Ruffner.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
New Salem.....	218	W. R. Hooper.....	251	25 10	6	31 10
Oakland.....	219	John Rutherford.....	167	16 70	6	22 70
Leroy.....	221	John F. McKenzie.....	135	13 50	6	19 50
Geo. Washington.....	222	J. F. Thomas.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Keeney.....	223	W. A. Hubbard.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Pana.....	226	Warren Hettiger.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Columbus.....	227	J. W. Bonney.....	247	24 70	4	28 70
Lovington.....	228	W. S. Shivey.....	175	17 50	6	23 50
Manchester.....	229	J. H. Wilson.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
New Haven.....	230	J. H. Graddy.....	298	29 80	6	35 80
Wyanet.....	231	Thomas Roach.....	112	11 20	6	17 20
Farmers.....	232	John R. Witherill.....	409	40 90	6	46 90
Bladinsville.....	233	George S. Fuhr.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
DuQuoin.....	234	Jacob Messmore.....	288	28 80	6	34 80

## REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	mileage.....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Dallas City.....	235	B. Mendenhall.....	223	\$12 30	26	\$28 30
Charter Oak.....	236	John N. Rose.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Cairo.....	237	Rudolph Nebsacker....	305	36 50	6	42 50
Black Hawk.....	238	W. H. Tyrrell.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Mt. Carmel.....	239	Jacob Zimmerman.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Western Star.....	240	J. B. A. Collan.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
Shekinah.....	241	T. C. McKinney.....	308	30 80	6	36 80
Galva.....	243	O. P. Stoddard.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Horicon.....	244	D. A. Baxter.....	75	7 50	6	13 50
Greenville.....	245	Isaac Norman.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
El Paso.....	246	W. R. Shinn.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Rob Morris.....	247	Jacob McChesney.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Golden Gate.....	248	W. W. Shoop.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Hibbard.....	249	Thos. L. Kees.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Robinson.....	250	Thomas S. Price.....	205	20 50	6	26 50
Heyworth.....	251	Geo. Stephenson.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Aledo.....	252	A. M. Arthur.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Avon Harmony.....	253	F. M. Nance.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Aurora.....	254	V. H. Snook.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Donnelson.....	255	P. D. Smith.....	243	24 30	6	30 30
Warsaw.....	257	James F. Crawford.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Mattoon.....	260	P. A. Kemper.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Amon.....	261	John H. Tyler.....	139	13 90	6	19 90
Channahon.....	262	Albert F. Randall.....	55	5 50	6	11 50
Illinois.....	263	W. H. Eastman.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Franklin Grove.....	264	Geo. D. Black.....	88	8 80	6	14 80
Vermilion.....	265	J. Russ Grace.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Kingston.....	266	Wm. Likes.....	265	26 50	6	32 50
La Prairie.....	267	John G. Schwartz.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Paris.....	268	Geo. F. Howard.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Wheaton.....	269	Geo. W. Brown.....	25	2 50	6	8 50
Levi Lusk.....	270	L. O. Hills.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Blaney.....	271	Wm. F. Crouse.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Carmi.....	272	Thos. M. Logan.....	283	28 30	6	34 30
Miners.....	273	C. J. Pench.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Byron.....	274	Wm. A. Grove.....	88	8 80	6	14 80
Milton.....	275	N. D. McEvers.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Elizabeth.....	276	J. F. Taylor.....	337	33 70	6	39 70
Jo Daviess.....	278	W. L. Gale.....	145	14 50	4	18 50
Neoga.....	279	S. F. Wilson.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Kansas.....	280	E. T. Wiley.....	174	17 40	6	23 40
Brooklyn.....	282	W. C. Holdren.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
Meteor.....	283	L. D. Woodruff.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Catlin.....	285	A. Jones.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Plymouth.....	286	E. D. Olmstead.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
De Soto.....	287	J. L. Davis.....	302	30 20	6	36 20
Genoa.....	288	A. C. Senska.....	68	6 80	6	12 80
Wataga.....	291	J. H. Merrill.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Chenoca.....	292	O. O. Sweet.....	102	10 20	6	16 20
Prophetstown.....	293	H. A. Sturtevant.....	129	12 90	6	18 90
Pontiac.....	294	J. C. Kallun.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Dills.....	295	F. M. Clark.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Quincy.....	296	Edwin D. Smith.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Benjamin.....	297	James K. P. Little.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Waconda.....	298	Dr. C. R. Wells.....	40	4 00	6	10 00
Mechanicsburg.....	299	Miles H. Wilmot.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Hanover.....	300	A. B. White.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Hinckley.....	301	J. A. LaBrant.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Durand.....	302	Peter Patterson.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
Onarga.....	303	Doctor F. Ward.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	Andrew Tomb.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
T. J. Pickett.....	307	W. J. Frische.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Ashlar.....	308	John McRobie.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Dearborn.....	310	F. M. Wilder.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Kilwinning.....	311	Giles Rendell.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ionic.....	312	J. C. Hostetler.....	170	17 00	6	23 00



## REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ..	Per Diem.	Total.....
York .....	313	Omer T. Shawler.....	196	\$19 60	\$6	\$25 60
Palatine .....	314	T. P. Kellogg .....	26	2 60	6	8 60
Abraham Jonas.....	316	T. N. Bone.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
J. L. Anderson.....	318	E. B. West.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Doric .....	319	Perry H. Davis.....	100	16 00	6	22 00
Creston .....	320	H. C. Robbins.....	64	6 40	6	12 40
Dunlap .....	321	G. H. Kentfield.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor.....	322	J. H. Gilpin.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Orient.....	323	N. J. Copleigh.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
Harrisburg .....	325	J. S. Ferguson.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Industry.....	327	Wm. Kinkade.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
Altona.....	330	H. L. Weaver.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mt. Erie.....	331	Samuel Kronmiller.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tuscola.....	332	Cornelius Bye.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
Tyrian.....	333	Frank Hudson, Jr.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Sumner .....	334	T. M. Stevens.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Schiller .....	335	J. A. Wiel.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Columbia.....	336	T. A. Cammins.....	349	34 90	6	40 90
Oneida .....	337	S. C. Whitcomb.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Saline .....	339	J. J. Fly.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Kedron.....	340	John W. Augur.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Full Moon.....	341	J. Tidball.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Summerfield.....	342	Carl Dreher.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Wenona .....	344	Benjamin Judd.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Milledgeville.....	345	T. P. Ruth.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
N. D. Morse.....	346	Adam Wenger.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
Sidney .....	347	W. A. Robinson.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Russellville.....	348	N. A. Little.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Sublette .....	349	Joel S. Cook.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Fairview .....	350	W. B. Swogle.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Tarbolton .....	351	C. F. H. Carrithers.....	98	9 80	6	15 80
Groveland.....	352	Joel P. O'Brien.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Kinderhook .....	353	M. D. Leggett.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Ark and Anchor.....	354	L. B. McCarter.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Marine .....	355	Isaac Cox.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hermitage.....	356	H. B. Smith.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Orion.....	358	Homer Darling.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Blackberry .....	359	Coit Spalding.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
Princeville.....	360	A. M. Wilson.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Douglas.....	361	B. Ritter.....	301	30 10	6	36 10
Noble .....	362	H. E. Roberts.....	241	24 10	6	30 10
Horeb.....	363	A. J. Graham.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Tonica .....	364	F. Nickerson.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Bement .....	365	Charles H. McGaffrey.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Arcola .....	366	T. L. Wardenburg.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford .....	367	A. T. Forgy.....	161	16 10	6	22 10
Jefferson.....	368	M. V. B. Montgomery.....	290	29 00	6	35 00
Newman .....	369	O. H. Cappock.....	166	16 60	6	22 60
Livingston.....	371	J. B. Parsons.....	74	7 40	6	13 40
Chambersburg.....	373	James L. Metz.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Shabbona.....	374	M. V. Allen.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Archimedes.....	377	Curt. Heinfeldt.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Aroma .....	378	H. P. Lowe.....	61	6 10	6	12 10
Payson.....	379	John Kidder.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Liberty .....	380	S. F. McBride.....	283	28 30	6	34 30
M. R. Thompson.....	381	D. B. Breed.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Gill.....	382	Richard Boston.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
LaMoille.....	383	Daniel Clough.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Waltham .....	384	David Anderson.....	94	9 40	6	15 40
Bridgeport .....	386	C. M. Piper.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Youngstown.....	387	B. H. Kidder.....	197	19 70	6	25 70
El Dara .....	388	Mayberry Evans.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Kankakee .....	389	Frank D. Hatch.....	56	5 60	6	11 60
Ashmore.....	390	J. E. Dudley.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Tolono .....	391	W. E. Handy.....	137	13 70	4	17 70
Oconee .....	392	Philip Diefenthorter.....	210	21 00	6	27 00



## REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ..	Per Diem.	Total.....
Blair.....	393	Alfred Latham.....	.....	\$.....	\$6	6 00
Jerseyville.....	394	R. S. Beatty.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Muddy Point.....	396	A. J. Funkhouser.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Shiloh.....	397	Fred. Meinhard.....	90	9 00	6	15 00
Kimmunity.....	398	Thomas Bagott.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
Buda.....	399	A. D. Boad.....	115	11 80	6	17 80
Pacific.....	400	E. H. Stilson.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Odell.....	401	Charles E. Axt.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
Kishwaukee.....	402	J. H. Fillmore.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Mason City.....	403	A. Damarin.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Batavia.....	404	R. R. Hunt.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Ramsey.....	405	J. P. Jeppeson.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Bethalto.....	406	H. T. McCrea.....	261	26 10	6	32 10
Stratton.....	408	J. J. Lamb.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Thos. J. Turner.....	409	J. E. Pettibone.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Mithra.....	410	Charles Canisius.....	.....	.....	4	4 00
Bollen.....	412	John L. Marvel.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Evening Star.....	414	John Weber.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Lawn Ridge.....	415	John B. Phillips.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Paxton.....	416	Robert S. Hall.....	103	10 30	6	16 30
Marseilles.....	417	David Samuels.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
Freeburg.....	418	Louis G. Joseph.....	393	39 30	6	36 30
Reynoldsburg.....	419	J. H. Hood.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Oregon.....	420	H. L. Currier.....	90	9 00	6	15 00
Washburn.....	421	E. Buckingham.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Landmark.....	422	L. N. Harvey.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lanark.....	423	R. P. Wales.....	141	12 10	6	18 10
Exeter.....	424	S. H. Funk.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
Scottville.....	426	William Feely.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Red Bud.....	427	Francis Kemp.....	318	31 80	6	37 80
Sunbeam.....	428	C. D. Rounds.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Chebanse.....	429	L. A. Kinney.....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Kendrick.....	430	Jay Brown.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Summit.....	431	George F. Towne.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Murrayville.....	432	J. F. Self.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Annawan.....	433	R. W. Milan.....	129	12 90	6	18 90
Makanda.....	434	H. E. Ferrell.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Philo.....	436	W. Fleming.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Chicago.....	437	Joseph B. Schlossman.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Luce.....	439	J. O. Gunn.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Camargo.....	440	A. Salisbury.....	156	15 60	4	19 60
Sparland.....	441	T. E. Capin.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Casey.....	442	D. C. Sturdevant.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Hampshire.....	443	C. Ball.....	55	5 50	6	11 50
Cave-in-Rock.....	444	D. F. Frayzer.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Chesterfield.....	445	E. G. Ducksels.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
S. D. Monroe.....	447	L. S. Highsmith.....	219	21 90	6	27 90
Yates City.....	448	Henry Saldwell.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Mendon.....	449	S. H. Bradley.....	264	26 40	6	32 40
Ioani.....	450	Joseph Jones.....	302	30 20	6	36 20
Bromwell.....	451	George Hutchinson.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
New Hartford.....	453	Henry Pollard.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Maroa.....	454	F. M. Smith.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Irving.....	455	A. A. Rhinehart.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Nokomis.....	456	J. W. Scott.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Moscow.....	457	L. Shaddrick.....	340	34 00	6	40 00
Blazing Star.....	458	J. W. Ervin.....	332	33 20	6	39 20
Butler.....	459	W. G. Diddle.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Jeffersonville.....	460	George H. Hilliard.....	251	25 10	6	31 10
Plainview.....	461	W. J. Donahue.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Tremont.....	462	A. V. Norman.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Palmyra.....	463	J. W. McCoy.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Denver.....	464	E. McClure.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Huntsville.....	465	C. H. Phelps.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
Colden.....	466	J. F. F. Wallace.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
South Macon.....	467	S. G. Washburn.....	180	18 00	6	24 00

## REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage.....	Per Diem.	Total.....
McLean.....	469	P. M. Stubblefield.....	141	\$14 10	\$6	\$20 10
Rantoul.....	470	Charles Danoran.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Kendall.....	471	George F. Hoadley.....	50	5 00	6	11 00
Amity.....	472	J. P. Esmay.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Gordon.....	473	S. J. Gullick.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Columbia.....	474	Albert L. Martin.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Walshville.....	475	A. T. Strange.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Manito.....	476	E. S. Starrett.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Rutland.....	477	James Ball.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Pleiades.....	478	Richard C. Nelson.....	...	...	6	6 00
Wyoming.....	479	T. W. Bloomer.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Logan.....	480	James Gillispie.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Momence.....	481	Wm. Astle.....	50	5 00	6	11 00
Lexington.....	482	John L. Langstaff.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Edgewood.....	484	Joseph Danks.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Xenia.....	485	A. H. Porter.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Bowen.....	486	Frank S. Nash.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Andrew Jackson.....	487	T. M. Mitchell.....	326	32 60	6	38 60
Clay City.....	488	J. T. Evans.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Shannon.....	490	J. Mastin.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Martin.....	491	H. J. Platt.....	188	18 80	6	24 80
Libertyville.....	492	F. Z. Kimball.....	32	3 20	6	9 20
Tower Hill.....	493	J. K. P. McCullough.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Bath.....	494	D. C. Harmonson.....	101	10 10	6	16 10
Stone Port.....	495	J. C. B. Smith.....	318	31 80	6	37 80
Tennessee.....	496	J. W. Aikin.....	212	21 20	6	27 20
Alma.....	497	Samuel J. Steele.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Murphysboro.....	498	R. J. Young.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
St. Paul.....	500	Phillip J. Slenker.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Stark.....	501	E. G. Hill.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Woodhull.....	502	F. W. Turner.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Odin.....	503	G. W. Black.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
East St. Louis.....	504	E. J. Eggman.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Meridian Sun.....	505	J. W. Walker.....	87	8 70	6	14 70
O. H. Miner.....	506	B. F. Hartman.....	76	7 60	6	13 60
Home.....	508	T. B. Dixon.....	...	...	4	4 00
Parkersburg.....	509	M. L. Howe.....	243	24 30	6	30 30
J. D. Moody.....	510	John R. McQuown.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Wade-Barney.....	512	E. D. Bone.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Bradford.....	514	A. M. Mutchmore.....	129	12 90	6	18 90
Andalusia.....	516	Benj. Dill.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Litchfield.....	517	A. T. Kietheley.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Abraham Lincoln.....	518	A. B. Holliday.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Roseville.....	519	J. W. Conlee.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Anna.....	520	John Spire.....	329	32 90	6	38 90
Illioipolis.....	521	J. H. Grubb.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Monitor.....	522	C. E. Ahle.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Chatham.....	523	B. G. Smith.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Evans.....	524	M. B. Iott.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Delia.....	525	F. J. Davis.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Covenant.....	526	James Hibben.....	...	...	6	6 00
Minooka.....	528	E. N. Weese.....	51	5 10	4	9 10
Adams.....	529	Joseph H. Vickers.....	283	28 30	6	34 30
Maquon.....	530	L. J. Dawley.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Ashton.....	531	J. J. Hodges.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Seneca.....	532	C. H. R. Thomas.....	72	7 20	6	13 20
Altamont.....	533	J. H. Johnson.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Cuba.....	534	Henry Shiery.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Sherman.....	535	J. M. Hanna.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Plainfield.....	536	A. H. Tyler.....	41	4 10	6	10 10
J. R. Gorin.....	537	H. J. Robinson.....	141	14 10	4	18 10
Chatsworth.....	539	Wm. H. Gearhart.....	96	9 60	6	15 60
Harlem.....	540	Alfred E. Bartelme.....	8	8 00	6	6 80
Sigel.....	541	W. F. Geren.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Towanda.....	542	Samuel Marsh.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Cordova.....	543	W. R. Freek.....	152	15 20	6	21 20

## REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage .....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Virginia.....	544	G. T. Willey.....	210	\$21 00	\$6	\$27 00
Elkhart.....	545	Ellis W. Elden.....	167	16 70	6	22 70
Valley.....	547	David Lyons.....	174	17 40	6	23 40
Apple River.....	548	James Charlton.....	151	15 10	6	21 10
Sharon.....	550	E. H. Harris.....	122	12 20	6	18 20
Darwin.....	551	Edward Pearce.....	188	18 80	6	24 80
Long Point.....	552	B. F. Colehower.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Plum River.....	554	Charles Robinson.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Humboldt.....	555	Otto J. Gondolf.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Dawson.....	556	A. M. Fidler.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Lessing.....	557	Philip Mars.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Leland.....	558	George J. Herrick.....	67	6 70	6	12 70
Thomson.....	559	John H. Taylor.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Madison.....	560	Henry Scharf.....	255	25 50	6	31 50
Villa Ridge.....	562	S. H. Graves.....	353	35 30	6	41 30
Hamilton.....	563	John S. Williams.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Winslow.....	564	James M. Rybolt.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Pleasant Hill.....	565	F. L. Zerenberg.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Albany.....	566	J. G. Capper.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Frankfort.....	567	John A. Baker.....	374	37 40	6	43 40
Time.....	569	W. H. Pringle.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Jacksonville.....	570	W. A. Edwards.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Bardolph.....	572	H. B. Skiles.....	197	19 70	6	25 70
Pera.....	574	Oscar Curlson.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Capron.....	575	C. E. Fenton.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
O'Fallon.....	576	B. I. Van Court.....	291	29 10	6	35 10
Viola.....	577	Evan J. Morgan.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Elbridge.....	579	W. A. Pearson.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Hazel Dell.....	580	C. G. Cochran.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Dongola.....	581	D. Jerome Dillon.....	338	33 80	6	39 80
Shirley.....	582	A. E. McCoy.....	132	13 20	6	19 20
Highland.....	583	J. A. Keithe.....	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper.....	584	Wm. R. Hoyle, Jr.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Fisher.....	585	Orlando Z. Housley.....	194	19 40	4	23 40
Princeton.....	587	John Pickels.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Troy.....	588	Elias Buck.....	279	27 90	6	33 90
Elwood.....	589	W. H. Wallace.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Fairmount.....	590	A. L. White.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Gilman.....	591	O. R. Morey.....	81	8 10	6	14 10
Fieldon.....	592	William Eads.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Miles Hart.....	595	R. N. Curry.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
National.....	596	George C. Tate.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lostant.....	597	Nelson Dugan.....	115	11 50	6	17 50
Cerro Gordo.....	600	Melvin Welty.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Iacleda.....	601	S. M. Gentry.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Watson.....	602	W. M. Abraham.....	206	20 60	6	26 60
Clark.....	603	F. J. Haines.....	190	19 00	6	25 00
Hebron.....	604	D. A. Clary.....	73	7 30	6	13 30
Sreator.....	607	Ira D. Bullock.....	89	8 90	6	14 90
Piper.....	608	W. C. Jones.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Sheldon.....	609	R. B. Myers.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
Union Park.....	610	L. Hazzard.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lincoln Park.....	611	D. R. Comode.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Rock River.....	612	Henry C. Ward.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Patoka.....	613	William C. Kesner.....	247	24 70	6	30 70
Forrest.....	614	Fred. Duckett.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Wadley.....	616	W. P. Hast.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Milan.....	617	E. W. Campbell.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Basco.....	618	William Berger.....	246	24 60	4	30 60
New Hope.....	620	W. H. Haslit.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Venice.....	621	Thomas P. McFell.....	278	27 80	4	31 80
Hopedale.....	622	S. M. Donley.....	149	14 90	6	20 90
Locust.....	623	J. C. Handel.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Union.....	627	Marshall Culp.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Tuscan.....	630	J. S. Williams.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Norton.....	631	W. A. Colton.....	80	8 00	6	14 00

## REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LOGGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Ridge Farm.....	632	Frank Fellers.....	142	\$14 20	26	\$20 20
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	John C. Garver.....	93	9 30	2	11 30
Buckley.....	634	W. A. B. Tate.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Rochester.....	635	Ira F. Twist.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Peotone.....	636	James J. McMahon.....	40	4 00	6	10 00
Keystone.....	639	Simon Fisch.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Comet.....	641	H. L. Ogden.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Apollo.....	642	William H. Elliott.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
D. C. Cregier.....	643	James Keats.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Oblong City.....	644	E. M. Arnolds.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
San Jose.....	645	Wm. E. Carrothers.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Somonauk.....	646	Silas Townsend.....	61	6 10	6	12 10
Blueville.....	647	Iverson Stokes.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Camden.....	648	S. F. Cady.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Hinsdale.....	649	David A. Custer.....	18	1 80	4	5 80
Irvington.....	650	T. D. Hinkley.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Centre Star.....	651	W. J. Biggs.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Polar Star.....	652	Henry Hudson.....	297	29 70	6	35 70
Greenview.....	653	John A. Petrie.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Vorktown.....	655	J. E. Gremman.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Mozart.....	656	Joseph Wetzle.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Lafayette.....	657	Charles C. Huthweacher.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Rock Island.....	658	William Kennedy.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Lambert.....	659	James B. Fox.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Grand Chain.....	660	J. M. Jones.....	353	35 30	6	41 30
Bethesda.....	661	H. L. Terpening.....	113	11 30	6	17 30
South Park.....	662	R. H. Garrigue.....	6	60	6	6 60
Phoenix.....	663	Michael McMorrow.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Mayo.....	664	James A. McCorkle.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Greenland.....	665	James H. Alsop.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Crawford.....	666	T. J. Athey.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Erie.....	667	A. McLane.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Burnt Prairie.....	668	Wesley Phillips.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Herder.....	669	Frank Wenter.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Fillmore.....	670	J. W. Miller.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Eddyville.....	672	John S. Barger.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Normal.....	673	George Champion.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Waldeck.....	674	L. Kneidle.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Pawnee.....	675	G. C. D. Denman.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
A. O. Fay.....	676	G. F. Bennett.....	23	2 30	6	8 30
Enfield.....	677	W. R. Miller.....	276	27 60	6	33 60
Sheffield.....	678	William L. Spear.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Illinois City.....	679	Joseph Ryan.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Clement.....	680	Charles P. Jacobson.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Morrisville.....	681	J. M. Pence.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Blue Mound.....	682	William Marshall.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Burnside.....	683	Uriah H. Ashcraft.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Galatia.....	684	J. C. D. Carr.....	307	30 70	6	36 70
Rio.....	685	G. S. Snow.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Garfield.....	686	C. W. Walduck.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Orangeville.....	687	John F. Fink.....	123	12 30	6	18 30
Clifton.....	688	Peter Wright.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Englewood.....	690	Lee White.....	7	70	4	6 70
Iola.....	691	James C. Craig.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Raymond.....	692	John Greene.....	220	22 00	4	26 00
Herrin's Prairie.....	693	D. R. Harrison.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Centre.....	694	G. I. Ladd.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Shiloh Hill.....	695	T. B. Canaday.....	315	31 50	6	37 50
Belle Rive.....	696	W. R. Ross.....	293	29 30	6	35 30
Richard Cole.....	697	Thomas Ockerby.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Hutton.....	698	J. A. Stull.....	188	18 80	6	24 80
Pleasant Plains.....	700	William Lynd.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Temple Hill.....	701	E. R. Houchin.....	416	41 60	6	47 60
Alexandria.....	702	C. W. Postlewait.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Braidwood.....	704	C. K. Charlton.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Ewing.....	705	R. D. Swain.....	298	29 80	6	35 80

## REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Per Diem.	Total.
Joppa.....	706	T. M. McClanahan.....	208	\$20 80	\$26 80
Circle.....	707	Ezra K. Thornburg.....	172	17 20	23 20
Star.....	709	George Steeley.....	99	9 90	15 90
Farmer City.....	710	R. Clearmeters.....	130	13 00	19 00
Providence.....	711	S. A. Cameron.....	10	1 00	7 00
Collinsville.....	712	W. C. Hadley.....	286	28 60	34 60
Johnsonville.....	713	F. M. Galbraith.....	252	25 20	31 20
Newtown.....	714	John O'Farrell.....	134	13 40	19 40
Elvaston.....	715	W. H. Avise.....	246	24 60	30 60
Calumet.....	716	H. B. Robinson.....	16	1 60	7 60
May.....	718	W. E. Jennings.....	284	28 40	34 40
Chapel Hill.....	719	T. J. Throgmorton.....	323	32 30	68 30
Rome.....	721	Robert F. Casey.....	271	27 10	33 10
Walnut.....	722	Elijah Ross.....	110	11 00	17 00
Omaha.....	723	L. E. Quigley.....	291	29 10	35 10
Chandlerville.....	724	Levi Dick.....	201	20 10	26 10
Rankin.....	725	B. R. Cole.....	111	11 10	17 10
Golden Rule.....	726	Willard F. Riggle.....	.....	6	6 00
Raritan.....	727	R. L. Taylor.....	202	20 20	26 20
Waterman.....	728	Enoch P. Rowley.....	64	6 40	12 40
Lake Creek.....	729	G. W. Duncan.....	320	32 00	38 00
Eldorado.....	730	T. H. Humphrey.....	297	29 70	35 70
Harbor.....	731	Joseph D. Wright.....	12	1 20	7 20
Carman.....	732	R. A. Lomax.....	213	21 30	27 30
Gibson.....	733	S. J. Lefevre.....	110	11 00	17 00
Morning Star.....	734	Isaac W. Ross.....	182	18 20	24 20
Sheridan.....	735	R. W. Bower.....	66	6 60	10 60
Arrowsmith.....	737	R. E. Howell.....	126	12 60	18 60
Sullivan Centre.....	738	S. E. Lewis.....	83	8 30	14 30
Lakeside.....	739	Nicholas Martin.....	.....	6	6 00
Grant Park.....	740	E. H. Buck.....	44	4 40	10 40
New Holland.....	741	A. M. Caldwell.....	168	16 80	22 80
Danvers.....	742	George F. Pease.....	136	13 60	19 60
Scott Land.....	743	Warren Newcomb.....	151	15 10	21 10
Goode.....	744	Wm. H. Morris.....	295	29 50	35 50
Winnebago.....	745	George W. Weaver.....	100	10 00	16 00
Weldon.....	746	A. M. Drew.....	143	14 30	20 30
Alta.....	748	C. J. Haller.....	155	15 50	21 50
Akin.....	749	Enoch Summers.....	316	31 60	37 60
Lyndon.....	750	John Roberts.....	123	12 30	18 30
Lonsbury.....	751	E. R. Clark.....	32	3 20	9 20
Cornell.....	753	Henry M. Connell.....	100	10 00	16 00
Ogden.....	754	T. E. Silkey.....	143	14 30	20 30
Pre-emption.....	755	William C. Gray.....	183	18 30	24 30
Hardinsville.....	756	C. P. Carlton.....	218	21 80	27 80
Verona.....	757	Nathan Small.....	71	7 10	13 10
Mystic Star.....	758	I. H. Ames.....	.....	6	6 00
Hickory Hill.....	759	Syria J. Branson.....	276	27 60	33 60
Sibley.....	761	W. A. Bickett.....	104	10 40	16 40
Van Meter.....	762	J. B. Vannmeter.....	195	19 50	25 50
Crete.....	763	R. A. Hewes.....	30	3 00	9 00
Sullivan.....	764	John H. Dunscombe.....	173	17 30	23 30
Palace.....	765	A. McLachlan.....	12	1 20	7 20
Littleton.....	766	James L. DeWitt.....	237	23 70	29 70
Triluminar.....	767	A. W. McLaughlin.....	12	1 20	7 20
Mizpah.....	768	F. T. Croxon.....	.....	6	6 00
St. Elmo.....	769	P. M. Johnston.....	217	21 70	27 70
Bay City.....	771	Wm. S. Moseley.....	420	42 00	48 00
New Burnside.....	772	G. W. Smott.....	323	32 30	38 30
Mansfield.....	773	L. L. Fayman.....	131	13 10	19 10
Lake View.....	774	George H. Frizzell.....	5	50	6 50
Omega.....	775	Richard S. Curd.....	182	18 20	24 20



THE M. W. GRAND MASTER: Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois:—It affords me great pleasure, as it has heretofore, to present to you M. W. Brother Frederick Speed, Past Grand Master of the Grand Jurisdiction of Mississippi. You will join with me in according to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Mississippi, through Most Worshipful Brother Speed, the Grand Honors of Masonry.

M. W. BROTHER SPEED: M. W. Grand Master and Brethren:—I would be insensible to the compliment which the Grand Lodge has paid to me, were I not to acknowledge it. But I feel as though it was but an expression of that sentiment upon which we build the chief corner-stone of Masonry, and which, though it may be said to be a silken tie, is yet a band of iron, binds us together, whether we come from the North or the South, the East or from the West, in one band of brothers, united by fraternal love. I thank you.

W. Bro. R. S. Hall presented the following resolution, which on motion was adopted:

WHEREAS, It has come to the attention of many Masons in this vicinity that at a picnic given in July last by a subordinate lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, several members of said Lodge indulged their appetite for strong drink and their passion for fisticuffs to such an extent as to cause the Worshipful Master and one or more other members to return home with disfigured faces; and

WHEREAS, No disciplinary sentence has been executed against the guilty parties and such feeble attempts as have been made to bring them to punishment have proven abortive; and

WHEREAS, The condition of affairs as herem stated has created great scandal in the community where said lodge is located, to the serious detriment of the fraternity; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Grand Master be respectfully requested to appoint a commission to fully investigate the case and report all the facts to him, to the end that he may take suitable action in the case.

R. W. Bro. Edward Cook submitted the following report for the Board of Grand Examiners, which on motion was adopted:

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois F. & A. Masons:*

The Grand Examiners, to whom was referred the decision of the M. W. Grand Master with respect to the proper form of opening and closing a lodge, would fraternally report that the decision is in accordance with our understanding of the authorized work of this jurisdiction, to which we have uniformly conformed in our teachings at schools of instruction and elsewhere for many years, and which has



been repeatedly endorsed by Grand Masters at schools which they have attended; and we would therefore recommend that it be confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD COOK,  
M. D. CHAMBERLIN,  
W. B. GRIMES,  
JAMES DOUGLAS,  
CHAS. F. TENNEY.

Committee.

R. W. Bro. E. C. Pace, from the Committee on Finance, presented the following reports, which were adopted:

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :*

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolutions of R. W. Bro. Munn directing this committee to devise an appropriate Past Master's jewel, and that such jewel be procured and presented to M. W. Bro. Ira A. W. Buck on behalf of this Grand Lodge, fraternally recommend the adoption of the following resolution as a substitute for the resolutions offered by R. W. Bro. Munn:

*Resolved*, That a special committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of this Grand Lodge towards M. W. Bro. Buck, and that a copy of said resolutions be suitably engrossed and presented to him on behalf of the Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted.

E. C. PACE,  
GIL. W. BARNARD,  
S. W. WADDLE,

Committee.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois F. & A. Masons :*

In accordance with the requirements of the By-Laws your committee submit the following estimate of the probable expenditures of the Grand Lodge for the coming year:

Mileage and per diem.....	\$18,000
Salaries of Grand officers.....	4,000
Printing, stationery and blanks.....	3,500
Postage and expressage.....	1,000
Grand Master's expenses.....	300
Miscellaneous expenses.....	2,700
Total.....	\$30,000

Fraternally submitted,

E. C. PACE,  
GIL. W. BARNARD,  
S. W. WADDLE,

Committee.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :*

The following bills and accounts, referred to us at this Grand Communication, have been examined and found correct, and we recommend that the Grand Secretary be directed to draw his orders on the Grand Treasurer for the respective amounts named:

I. M. McCollister, official visit.....	\$ 2 50
Lewis C. Seeley, official visit.....	7 00
John Von Gunten, official visits.....	21 81
R. R. Stevens, expense bill.....	79 75
E. P. Tilley, partition, etc., in Battery D.....	147 65

Fraternally submitted,

E. C. PACE,  
GIL W. BARNARD,  
S. W. WADDLE,  
Committee.

W. Bro. J. W. Scott offered the following resolution, which on motion was adopted:

*Resolved*, That a special committee of three be appointed to secure and prepare quarters for the meeting of this Grand Lodge for its next Grand Communication.

### REPORT—Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins presented the following report from the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, which was adopted :

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois F. & A. Masons :*

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence reports as follows on the various subjects before it :

In the matter referred to under the head of "Voluntary Dimissions," your committee heartily concurs in the opinion expressed by the M. W. Grand Master that our law relative to dimission, intentionally framed to prevent lodges from retaining members against their will, is just and proper, believing that no advantage can accrue either to a lodge or to the Fraternity by holding an unwilling member to his affiliation, but is constrained to dissent from his estimate of the value of more stringent legislation against voluntary non-affiliation as a remedy for the evils, whatever they may be, of voluntary dimission. The history of legislation upon this subject shows that added severity has not had the effect to check the evil, but that the exodus has increased in volume *pari passu* with the increasing stringency of the legislation designed to suppress it. It may well be questioned, too, whether the Grand Lodge

has not already gone to the very verge of its lawful authority, if it has not, indeed, exceeded it, in assuming that any of the rights of a Mason may be alienated by legislation, or by any other process except a judgment reached in due course under the penal laws of the Institution. But whatever view may be taken of this aspect of the question, the discretion still left to the lodges, and the right of summary objection fully recognized by our law in the hands of the individual member, lodges with those most directly interested the power to protect themselves absolutely against the intrusion of unwelcome visitors, and as the acknowledged conservators of Masonry in their own neighborhood, they are the proper judges of the extent to which the interests of the Fraternity demand its exercise.

The matter of "Objections to Visitors," discussed by the Grand Master, is one beset with difficulties. The question whether the so called "right of visit," is really a right, or only a privilege, is one which has vexed, and still vexes, Masonic jurists. Our Grand Lodge has steadily refused to admit the absolute nature of the right, and in its legislation has treated it as a privilege by always recognizing the right of summary objection in the individual member. It has advisedly adopted the theory that although the rights of the visitor and of the member are equal in the Fraternity of which they are members in common, the rights of the latter are superior in his own lodge, and that he must be vested with unquestioned power to exclude a visitor lest by the introduction of a person whom he cannot fellowship, he himself be compelled to retire, and the anomalous condition exist wherein the superior right is subordinated to the inferior. This view is firmly held by a majority of your committee. They do not deny that in the early days of the Craft the brother by his "making" may have been invested with the right to visit any regular lodge, but they hold that under the changed conditions slowly evolved in the lapse of time, what may have formerly been a right is of necessity now only a privilege. The chairman, who holds in a general sense that the right is an absolute one, recognizes the fact that conditions have arisen not known at the time when it was everywhere exercised unquestioned, and that by the establishment of permanent lodges with fixed jurisdictions, interests which were formerly common ones have, in a measure, become private ones, so that we now have lodge interests as distinguished from the general interests of the Fraternity. When the right is confronted with these interests, he is obliged to concede that in so far as the departure of which they were born is accomplished and irremediable, the argument of the majority applies with some force; but he still holds that while the lodge is engaged in the business of Masonry, such as the administration of the rites which confer Masonic character, then the absolute nature of the right should be maintained. But however the committee may divide on this phase of the subject, there is a unanimous concurrence of opinion that it would not be wise to submit the validity of objections to the lodge or the Master, and that for the present it is better that our law on this subject should remain undisturbed.

In the matter of disciplining sojourners, your committee concurs with the Grand Master in the opinion that the law as it now stands seems to leave room for doubt whether the original jurisdiction vested in the lodge is absolute. In order that all

possibility of doubt may be removed, your committee recommends that Section 3, Article I., Part Third, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws be amended by striking out all after the word "sojourning," and inserting the following: "Shall, in case the offender shall be suspended or expelled, give notice thereof to the lodge of which he may be, or shall have last been a member."

In the matter of the time when lodges under dispensation are required to make their returns, your committee also concurs in the views expressed by the Grand Master, and recommend that Section 12, Article XXIII., Part Second, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws be amended by striking out all after the words "Grand Lodge" where they first occur in said section, down to and including the words "Part Second," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "on or before the first day of September next succeeding the date of the dispensation."

Touching the question submitted by the Grand Master, whether in townships about Chicago, in which there may be a number of villages all under one common government, our law should not be so construed as to make the territorial jurisdiction of the lodges situated therein concurrent, your committee is of the opinion that such a construction of the law would improperly affect the jurisdiction of lodges similarly situated in other portions of the State, and that it should, therefore, wait upon the time when the more compact settlement of such township shall practically solve the difficulty.

With reference to the suggestion of the Grand Master that instead of furnishing each lodge with three copies of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge in pamphlet form, only two copies be furnished, one of which shall be bound in substantial covers, your committee recommends that each lodge be furnished with three copies as heretofore, but that one of these copies shall be bound and the name of the lodge be printed upon the cover, provided this can be done at an added expense of not more than thirty cents for each bound copy.

In the matter of the invasion of the jurisdiction of Germania Lodge, No. 182, by St. Paul Lodge, No. 3, of Minnesota, the fraternal attitude of the Grand Master of Masons in Minnesota, and his decided action in the premises, indicate that no action is necessary on the part of the Grand Lodge.

With respect to the invasion of the jurisdiction of Havana Lodge, No. 88, by Southern Lodge U. D., of Los Angeles, California, the committee recommend that the Grand Master make further effort to secure an explanation from the Grand Master of California.

Your committee concurs with the Grand Master in the opinion that the question of the "Physical Qualifications" of candidates is an important one, but it does not seem to your committee that there is any perplexing ambiguity in our law to embarrass those who are honestly minded to obey it. The fundamental law on this subject is found in the "Charges of a Freemason," and is as follows: "No Master

should take an Apprentice \* \* \* \* unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body, that may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his Master's lord."

Our own statute does not attempt to change this in the least, but only to interpret it. It therefore requires that he shall "have the senses of a man, especially those of hearing, seeing and feeling," and possess "no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of conforming *literally* to what the several degrees respectively require of him." The law is here preserved as we find it in the Charges of a Freemason, with the explanation that the ability to learn the art of serving his Master's lord, means the ability to conform *literally* to the requirements of the several degrees in respect to movements and positions, and that *literally* here also means with his own proper limbs, the limbs that are his because he was born with them, and not his simply in the narrow sense that he has paid for them at the wood carver's. Not only is the letter of the law so clear that it is difficult to see how the way-faring man could innocently err therein, but in practice it is almost invariably found, in cases where the law has been violated, that every effort has been made to evade the law before it has been finally broken, and in almost all cases the high character of the applicant is urged in defense of those efforts, thus betraying the consciousness on the part of those who urge it that they are meditating an act which will not justify itself.

If the law respecting physical fitness were now to be framed for the first time, the argument that since the Fraternity has ceased to be an operative Craft there can be no reason for excluding maims, would apply with much force, and the manner in which the maiming was incurred might show the possession of qualities which would most strongly recommend their possessor to our judgment as well as to our sympathy, as one peculiarly fitted for such a society. But in this matter we are not permitted to write our statutes on a clean sheet, and because of this the Grand Lodge has heretofore tried to leave no excuse for misunderstanding. In addition to the clear language of the by-laws, so clear that the committee can suggest no improvement in that direction, the Grand Lodge gave its approval to the following, found in the report of the Grand Master at the session of 1877 :

"The law of Masonry respecting the qualifications of candidates regards the *fact* of maiming, not the manner of its occurrence; and the question stands entirely separate from questions of morals and reputation. The figure and proportions of an Adonis cannot qualify for the degrees of Masonry one reeking with the pollution of vice and crime; nor can an exalted character so qualify one who lacks the indispensable physical qualifications. Neither is it a question of sympathy, but a naked question of law and fact."

"The law is fundamental—not made by the Grand Lodge, and consequently not subject to be set aside by that body, or by the Grand Master. It is incorporated into the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, and requires that the candidate 'shall possess no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of conforming *literally* to what the several degrees respectively require of him.'"

In addition to this your committee would direct attention to the fact that the section into which it is so incorporated goes on to say that "no provision of this section shall be set aside, suspended or dispensed with by the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge," thus explicitly recognizing the fact that the question is one that has been settled by the fundamental law of Masonry, and is therefore not subject to changes by any man or body of men.

With reference to the decisions of the Grand Master referred to us, and numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 in his printed report, your committee is of the opinion that Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 should be approved. With reference to No. 7, your committee is not agreed as to the desirability of making the matter there referred to the subject of judicial decision, and therefore reports the same back without recommendation.

Touching the question of W. Bro. James Keats, respecting the territorial jurisdiction of a lodge which having been located at one point, subsequently removes its place of meeting to a distant point, your committee reports that wheresoever the lodge may be located, during its location there its territorial jurisdiction extends half way on straight lines towards neighboring lodges, the only exception to this rule being in case of a lodge holding jurisdiction concurrently with other lodges.

The following resolution was referred to us at the last annual communication, at too late an hour to be then considered :

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that the requirement of written evidence of Masonic standing, as a prerequisite to the examination of visitors, is an innovation upon the ancient customs of the Fraternity, and an attempt to abridge the inherent right of a Mason to prove himself a master workman ; and that the use of diplomas and other documents as collateral evidence of Masonic attainments, tends to lessen and discourage that proficiency in esoteric knowledge which it should be the honest pride of every Craftsman to possess.

With the purpose of this resolution, as indicated by its general tenor, your committee is in accord ; and with the distinct understanding that it is not designed to question that duty to which every Master is bound by his installation covenants, to admit no visitor without his "producing proper vouchers of his having been initiated in a regular lodge," but to question the propriety of making the production of such vouchers a prerequisite to examination instead of admission, whereby the right of a Mason to be hailed as a brother by his brethren might be or seem to be denied, your committee recommends that it be adopted.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH ROBBINS,  
DEWITT C. CREGIER,  
JAMES A. HAWLEY,  
DANIEL M. BROWNING,

Committee.



## AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS PROPOSED.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, from the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, offered the following amendments to the By-Laws, which, being seconded by twenty representatives, lie over until the next Annual Communication:

No. 1. Amend Section 3, Article I, Part Third, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws by striking out all after the word "sojourning" and insert the following: "Shall, in case the offender shall be suspended or expelled, give notice thereof to the lodge of which he may be or shall have last been a member."

No. 2. Amend Section 12, Article XXIII, Part Second, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws by striking out all after the words "Grand Lodge" where they first occur in said section down to and including the words "Part Second" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "on or before the first day of September next succeeding the date of the dispensation."

R. W. Bro. M. D. Chamberlin presented the following report, from the Committee to Examine Visitors, which was adopted:

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :*

Your Committee to Examine Visitors would fraternally report that we have examined the following named brethren and recommend their admission to the Grand Lodge:

Lewis G. Josephs, of No. 418, Illinois.  
 B. H. Harris, of No. 352, Illinois.  
 L. D. Overstreet, of No. 36, Illinois.  
 J. O. Farrell, of No. 714, Illinois.  
 S. Wedeles, of No. 1, Santa Fe, New Mexico.  
 J. S. Voorhees, of No. 160, New York.  
 F. M. Thompson, of No. 406, Iowa.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

M. D. CHAMBERLIN,  
 W. B. GRIMES,  
 JAMES DOUGLAS,  
 J. E. EVANS,

Committee.

## GRAND OFFICERS—Appointed.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following named brethren as Grand Officers:

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R. W. REV. H. W. THOMAS.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. W. S. HOOPER.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. D. B. BREED.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. EDWARD L. CRONKRITE.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. ROWLEY PAGE.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. W. H. CURTIN.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. J. H. C. DILL.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. THOMAS S. MATHER.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. JOSEPH DIXON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. JOHN SCHOFIELD.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. R. D. LAWRENCE.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS .....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

### INSTALLATION—Of Officers.

M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier, assisted by M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, as Grand Marshal, installed M. W. Bro. Alex. T. Darrah, Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois, and conducted him to his seat in the Grand East, when he was duly proclaimed as such, and received with the Grand Honors of Masonry.

### INSTALLATION—Continued.

M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier, assisted by M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins as Grand Marshal, then installed the following Grand Officers:

R. W. JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master</i> .....	Chicago.
R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden</i> .....	Godfrey.
R. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD .....	<i>Junior Grand Warden</i> .....	Jonesboro.
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer</i> .....	Chicago.
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>Grand Secretary</i> .....	Freeport.
R. W. REV. H. W. THOMAS, D. D....	<i>Grand Chaplain</i> .....	Chicago.
R. W. W. S. HOOPER.....	<i>Grand Orator</i> .....	Paxton.
W. D. B. BREED..	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary</i> .....	Freeport.
W. EDWARD L. CRONKRITE.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant</i> .....	Freeport.
W. ROWLEY PAGE.....	<i>Grand Marshal</i> .....	Galesburg.
W. W. H. CURTIN.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer</i> .....	Carlyle.
W. J. H. C. DILL.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer</i> .....	Bloomington.
W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon</i> .....	Marion.
W. THOMAS S. MATHER.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon</i> .....	Springfield.
W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON.....	<i>Grand Steward</i> .....	Prairie City.
W. JOSEPH DIXON.....	<i>Grand Steward</i> .....	Chicago.
W. JOHN SCHOFIELD.....	<i>Grand Steward</i> .....	Peoria.
W. R. D. LAWRENCE.....	<i>Grand Steward</i> .....	Springfield.
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler</i> .....	Chicago.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the appointment of the following standing committees:

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Joseph Robbins, Theodore T. Gurney, D. C. Cregier, James A. Hawley, John R. Thomas.

ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Joseph E. Dyas, H. J. Hamlin, Ira W. Buel, William S. Cantrell, H. M. Gillmore.

ON CHARTERED LODGES.

George W. Hill, Thomas M. Crossman, S. S. Chance, G. H. B. Tolle, Jas. Hibben.

ON LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

H. E. Hamilton, James John, John B. Young, D. B. Grattan, C. C. Aldrich.

ON CORRESPONDENCE.

Daniel M. Browning.

ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Edward S. Mulliner, George W. Cyrus, John A. Ladd.

ON FINANCE.

E. C. Pace, Gil. W. Barnard, Samuel W. Waddle.

TO SECURE ROOM FOR MEETING OF GRAND LODGE.

D. C. Cregier, W. M. Egan, Gil. W. Barnard.

GRAND EXAMINERS.

Edward Cook, P. O. Box 447, Chicago.

M. D. Chamberlin, Freeport.

W. B. Grimes, Pittsfield.

James Douglas, Chester.

Chas. F. Tenney, Bement.

## DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS.

A. B. Ashley, Kewanee.	W. O. Butler, La Harpe.
H. E. Huston, Monticello.	Geo. S. Fuhr, Blandinsville.
J. E. Evans, Monticello.	Samuel Rawson, Troy.
G. A. Staddler, Monticello.	John E. Morton, Perry.
W. H. Stevens, Steelville.	Wm. E. Ginther, Charleston.
John W. Rose, Litchfield.	W. J. Elwell, Shawneetown.
F. S. Belden, 153 Wabash av., Chicago.	Jas. R. Ennis, Burnt Prairie.
I. M. McCollister, Whitehall.	N. A. Keeler, Rockford.
Wm. J. Frisbee, Bushnell.	

## CLOSED.

At 1 o'clock P. M., no further business appearing, the M. W. Grand Master proceeded to close the Grand Lodge in Ample Form, after prayer by the Grand Secretary.

*Alex J. Darrah.*

*Attest :*

*Grand Master.*

*S. S. Munn,*  
*Grand Secretary.*

### DEDICATION—Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.

The Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home was incorporated March 11, 1885, to provide and maintain a home for the nurture and intellectual, moral and physical culture of indigent children of deceased Freemasons of the State of Illinois, and a temporary shelter and asylum for sick or indigent widows of such deceased Freemasons.

Funds have been collected by means of membership fees, and all Master Masons in good standing are eligible to membership. A few months ago the Hayes mansion, at the corner of Sheldon Street and Carroll Avenue, was purchased by the Board of Directors. The building is brick, two stories high, with a high cut stone basement and mansard roof, making really a four-story building; the grounds are ample and well shaded. The building has been placed in good repair, and good and suitable furniture for the purposes intended has been provided.

The building and grounds are beautiful and commodious, well adapted to the purposes for which they are to be used, and every Illinois Mason should gladly contribute his mite to sustain this noble Masonic charity.

The M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, assembled at the Armory of Battery D., on Michigan Avenue, at 2 o'clock P. M., October 7th, A. L. 5886. The following Grand Officers were present: M. W. Alex. T. Darrah, Grand Master; R. W. John C. Smith, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. John M. Pearson, Senior Grand Warden; R. W. Monroe C. Crawford, Junior Grand Warden; R. W. Wiley M. Egan, Grand Treasurer; R. W. Loyal L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., Grand Chaplain; W. Dwight B. Breed, Deputy Grand Secretary; W. Edward L. Cronkite, Grand Pursuivant; W. Wm. Jenkins, Grand Marshal, *pro tem*; W. W. H. Curtin, Grand Standard Bearer; W. J. H. C. Dill, Grand Sword Bearer; W. Leroy A. Goddard, Senior Grand Deacon; W. Thomas S. Mather, Junior Grand Deacon; W. Geo. W. Hamilton, Grand Steward; W. Joseph Dixon, Grand Steward; W. John Schofield, Grand Steward; W. R. D. Lawrence, Grand Steward; Bro. Robt. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler.

The procession was formed under the direction of R. W. Bro. John C. Smith, Deputy Grand Master, as Chief Marshal, on Michigan Avenue, in the following order: Oriental Consistory, and Apollo, St. Bernard and Chevalier Bayard Commanderies, Knights Templar, forming an escort; then followed the Chicago lodges, the representatives of the constituent lodges of the State who had been in attendance on the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Officers in carriages.

The procession moved promptly at 2.30 o'clock P. M., and proceeded by the most direct route to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, and on their arrival at that point the officers and members of the Grand Lodge of the Order of the Eastern Star met the head of the procession, and were passed to seats in the main hallway of the building just back of the front entrance. The Knights were formed in two ranks on Sheldon Street, and the lodges and other bodies passed in review to places on the east and west of the main entrance, while the officers of the Grand Lodge took up

their places upon the front veranda, and the Knights formed again on Carroll Avenue, passing the Home.

Immediately after the opening anthem by the quartette, Bro. Geo. M. Moulton, President of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, presented the building, with the furniture and the adjacent grounds, to the M. W. Grand Master in the following words:

M. W. GRAND MASTER: The association, which has been incorporated under the general laws of the State of Illinois, under the name and title of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, composed entirely in its membership of Master Masons and aiming to be a representative body for the entire Craft throughout the length and breadth of this great State, have erected and furnished this edifice for the uses and purposes of a Masonic Orphans' Home, in all that the term implies. It has been an object to provide a safe and secure shelter from the winds of adversity for the helpless and dependent orphans of our deceased brethren, to nurture and to provide for the moral, physical and intellectual culture of the wards whom it should be one of our highest duties to support. In the name, and on behalf of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, I have been requested by the Board of Trustees, as President of the association, to present to you this building, with its furniture and the grounds adjacent, that they may receive your most careful examination and scrutiny; and, Most Worshipful Brother, should the works we have performed meet with your approval, we fraternally petition you to dedicate and to solemnly consecrate, from now until time shall be no more, this building to the uses and purposes for which it was intended, according to ancient form and usage.

Then the Grand Master began his address and the dedicatory services followed.

BROTHER MOULTON: To you, sir, belongs the distinguished honor of presiding over an organization of the Craft which has conceived and carried into effect the idea of providing a home for the orphans of our deceased brethren. What object could be more laudable? What could be more in consonance with the teachings of a Fraternity whose principal corner-stone is that of charity; and how completely in accord with the principles of Him who will say: "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it unto Me." What a source of pleasure it must be to those brethren who have labored so zealously to provide so noble a charity, to think that it is possible for deceased brethren, who have left dear little ones behind, to look with infinite delight upon the ceremonies of dedicating this beautiful Home, which shall be for the comfort and well-being of those dear ones, who would be cheerless and destitute indeed but for the loving care and protection of brethren whose covenants bind them to see to it that none of this helpless class shall suffer. The providing of this Home for those left to our care, is but the practical effect of the teachings of those grand principles of the Brotherhood of Freemasonry. The object is worthy the consideration of every member of the Craft; and may the day never come when the fifty thousand Masons of the great State of Illinois shall allow the interests of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home to languish for the want of means to meet its pecuniary obligations.



Sir and Brother, the object of the Craft in securing this beautiful structure being in conformity with the teachings of the Fraternity, it affords the Grand Lodge very great pleasure to accept your kind invitation to dedicate this building to the uses for which it has been provided.

"In accordance with the teachings of our ancient Institution, it is our duty, before entering upon any important undertaking, to invoke the blessing of Deity. We will therefore unite with our Grand Chaplain in an address to the Throne of Grace."

After prayer by the Grand Chaplain, the building was dedicated with the usual Masonic ceremonials.

After the proclamation had been made by the Grand Marshal, Brother J. J. Badenoch, one of the Board of Trustees of the Association, said :

MR. PRESIDENT : We have a brother here from the distant State of California, who wishes to offer a few brief remarks, and I would therefore introduce to you Bro. George D. Metcalf, of Oakland, California.

Bro. Geo. D. Metcalf, of California, then presented to the President of the Board, on behalf of Grand Treasurer Spaulding, of California, a beautiful Bible and stand, wrought with Masonic emblems. Bro. Metcalf's remarks were eloquent and appropriate, and we regret our inability to reproduce them.

The gift was received by the President, Bro. Geo. M. Moulton, in the following language :

BRO. METCALF : This beautiful, costly, generous and altogether timely offering, comes to us so unexpectedly and from so distant a quarter of the nation, that I am at a loss to find fitting words of acknowledgement with which to receive it. It is my great personal pleasure to be acquainted with Bro. Spaulding, in whose behalf you have so eloquently presented this beautiful and appropriate gift to our beloved Home. I recognize in this act another evidence of the large, noble and generous heart that throbs within his bosom, which has prompted him to this thoughtful act at this time, in expression of his love and warm sympathy for the cause in which we are engaged. Would that he and others there on the Pacific slope, who are like Bro. Spaulding in the possession of the most noble and generous impulses of mind and heart, might be enrolled among our brotherhood of Illinois. Bro. Spaulding is now far distant from us in his home by the sea—but though miles of distance may separate us, though rivers, high hills and mountains, and almost boundless plains may intervene between us in person, yet dear brother, when you return to your distant home and meet Bro. Spaulding, it is our desire that you say to him that his memory will be ever near and ever dear to those of our brethren who have to-day witnessed this occasion.

In the name and in behalf of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, I accept this token of love and sympathy with the most sincere thanks of a grateful heart. This Great Light in Masonry, this grand chart from which all must take their reckoning who may wish to sail their course successfully through this voyage of life, shall re-

ceive an honored and prominent place among the fittings and properties of this Home. In our behalf you will say to Bro. Spaulding, that we of Illinois highly appreciate this thoughtful act of his, which has provided us with this most necessary and most appropriate adjunct to every home, be it Masonic or be it domestic. Say to him in our behalf, and I know that he will rejoice with us in the fact, that heaven has smiled benignly upon us on this our opening day, and that we accept these cloudless skies, and the warm, cheerful rays of this October sun, as a bright harbinger of the future, assuring us of lasting success and good fortune in our enterprise. Brother Metcalf, accept our profound thanks to yourself and to the brotherhood you represent.

Then followed the dedicatory sermon, by Rev. Bro. H. W. Thomas, D. D. Our space permits us only to give a few of its rich gems:

“We are not permanent dwellers in this world, we are but pilgrims and strangers. The earth and stars, the mountains, rivers and seas remain, but man passes on. Now, everything that has a place in this world or that passes away leaves some mark. The great forces of nature have left their mark, and they tell us of the activities that were here before we came. So man leaves a record of where he has been and what he has done. Man as a builder has left his mark in the temples of Athens and the pyramids of Egypt, and as a thinker in the laws of Rome. There never was an age so marked in the line of benevolent outflowing as the present. It has become a matter of pride to give away millions of dollars for charity. The order of Masons has those in its midst who have that in their hearts which made them, passing through a world of misery and tears, say, ‘We will make the way better for the poor, the weak, the fatherless who shall come after. We will plant and cause to spring up a fountain that will dry the tears of orphans and of mothers who can not provide for them.’ There is not an institution in this land over which Christ and the angels rejoice more than those of this character. I trust the fifty thousand Masons of Illinois will not suffer it to come to want. If each one will give \$1, it will have an endowment of \$50,000, and I am one who will. Or if you wish to make it \$500,000, I am one who will give \$10. It is an institution organized and equipped for work, and may God bless it and you, my friends.”

The following is the list of

#### OFFICERS.

Geo. M. Moulton, President.  
Jacob Krohn, Vice President.

Wiley M. Egan, Treasurer.  
Gil. W. Barnard, Secretary.

Geo. W. Warvelle, Counsel.

#### BOARD OF VISITATION.

N. T. Gassette.  
P. W. Barclay.

J. G. Elwood.  
W. A. Stevens.

L. L. Munn.  
Wm. L. Milligan.

#### DIRECTORS.

A. T. Darrah.  
A. B. Ashley.  
Jacob Krohn.  
Wm. L. Milligan.

Geo. M. Moulton.  
Thos. E. Miller.  
S. T. Gunderson.  
Geo. W. Warvelle.

John J. Badenoch.  
G. B. Coffin.  
Jno. A. Crawford.  
Henry Turner.

## DISTRICTS AND DIST. DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

FOR THE YEARS 1886-7.

District.	NAMES.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.
1	Ira W. Buell.....	78 LaSalle St., Chicago .....	"South Chicago," and all that part of Cook county lying <i>south</i> of the Chicago River, and <i>east</i> of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
2	Thos. G. Morris.....	2 Franklin St., Chicago .....	All that part of West Chicago and the county of Cook lying <i>south</i> of the "Fulton Branch" of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., and <i>west</i> of the Illinois & Michigan Canal.
3	E. W. Wood.....	Oak Park, Cook county.....	All that part of the city of Chicago and the county of Cook lying <i>north</i> of the Fulton Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R.
4	.....	.....	Kane, McHenry and Lake.
5	Jacob Krohn.....	Freeport, Stephenson county.....	Boone, Winnebago and Stephenson.
6	E. T. E. Becker.....	Mt. Carroll, Carroll county.....	Jo Daviess, Carroll and Whiteside.
7	John D. Crabtree.....	Dixon, Lee county.....	Ogle, Lee and DeKalb.
8	Chenery Puffer.....	Joliet, Will county.....	Kendall, DuPage, Will and Grundy.
9	W. L. Milligan.....	Ottawa, LaSalle county.....	LaSalle and Livingstone.
10	W. H. Kister.....	Henry, Marshall county.....	Bureau, Putnam, Marshall and Stark.
11	Frank G. Welton.....	Cambridge, Henry County.....	Henry, Rock Island and Mercer.
12	Lewis C. Seeley.....	Littleton, Schuyler county.....	McDonough, Fulton and Schuyler.
13	Wm. R. Hoyle.....	Galesburg, Knox county.....	Knox, Warren and Henderson.
14	C. F. Hitchcock.....	Peoria, Peoria county.....	Peoria, Woodford and Tazewell.
15	Owen Scott.....	Bloomington, McLean county.....	McLean, DeWitt and Ford.
16	F. S. Hatch.....	Kankakee, Kankakee county.....	Kankakee, Iroquois and Vermilion.
17	F. E. Eubeling.....	Urbana, Champaign county.....	Champaign, Douglas, Edgar and Coles.
18	Chas. F. Tenney.....	Bement, Piatt county.....	Piatt, Moultrie, Macon and Logan.
19	L. W. Shepherd.....	Springfield, Sangamon county.....	Mason, Menard, Sangamon and Cass.
20	W. B. Grimes.....	Pittsfield, Pike county.....	Brown, Morgan, Scott and Pike.
21	W. O. Butler.....	LaHarpe, Hancock county.....	Adams and Hancock.
22	I. M. McCollister.....	Whitehall, Greene county.....	Calhoun, Greene, Jersey and Macoupin.
23	W. T. Vandever.....	Taylorville, Christian county.....	Montgomery, Christian and Shelby.
24	John Von Gunten.....	Olney, Richland county.....	Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland and Lawrence.
25	John C. White.....	Effingham, Effingham county.....	Clay, Effingham, Fayette and Marion.
26	Samuel Rawson.....	Troy, Madison county.....	Bond, Clinton and Madison.
27	James Douglas.....	Chester, Randolph county.....	St. Clair, Monroe and Randolph.
28	C. M. Forman.....	Nashville, Washington county.....	Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson and Williamson.
29	W. J. Elwell.....	Shawneetown, Galatin county.....	Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Saline and Gallatin.
30	James A. Rose.....	Golconda, Pope county.....	Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander.

## PERMANENT MEMBERS.

- M. W. Bro. William Lavelly, P. G. M., Springfield, No. 4.  
M. W. Bro. Harrison Dills, P. G. M., Bodley, No. 1.  
M. W. Bro. Ira A. W. Buck, P. G. M., Jerusalem Temple, No. 90.  
M. W. Bro. Jerome R. Gorin, P. G. M., Macon, No. 8.  
M. W. Bro. Harmon G. Reynolds, P. G. M., St. Paul, No. 500.  
M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier, P. G. M., Blaney, No. 271.  
M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley, P. G. M., Friendship, No. 7.  
M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, P. G. M., Quincy, No. 296.  
M. W. Bro. Theodore T. Gurney, P. G. M., Cleveland, No. 211.  
M. W. Bro. W. H. Scott, P. G. M., Metropolis, No. 91.  
M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning, P. G. M., Benton, No. 64.  
M. W. Bro. John R. Thomas, P. G. M., Metropolis, No. 91.  
M. W. Bro. Alexander T. Darrah, G. M., Bloomington, No. 43.  
R. W. Bro. Edward R. Roe, P. D. G. M., Wade-Barney, No. 512.  
R. W. Bro. Ben. L. Wiley, P. D. G. M., Makanda, No. 434.  
R. W. Bro. James H. Matheny, P. D. G. M., Springfield, No. 4.  
R. W. Bro. John C. Baker, P. D. G. M., Waukegan, No. 78.  
R. W. Bro. Charles Fisher, P. D. G. M., Central, No. 71.  
R. W. Bro. W. J. A. DeLancey, P. D. G. M., Centralia, No. 201.  
R. W. Bro. John C. Smith, D. G. M., Miners, No. 273.  
R. W. Bro. Isaac R. Diller, P. S. G. W., Central, No. 71.  
R. W. Bro. Andrew J. Kuykendall, P. S. G. W., Vienna, No. 150.  
R. W. Bro. Asa W. Blakesley, P. S. G. W., Bodley, No. 1.  
R. W. Bro. Edwin F. Babcock, P. S. G. W., Summerfield, No. 342.  
R. W. Bro. Henry E. Hamilton, P. S. G. W., Lincoln Park, No.  
R. W. Bro. Henry C. Cleaveland, P. S. G. W., Trio, No. 57.  
R. W. Bro. John M. Pearson, S. G. W., Piasa, No. 27.  
R. W. Bro. Carlton Drake, P. J. G. W., Landmark, No. 422.  
R. W. Bro. William H. Turner, P. J. G. W., Oriental, No. 33.  
R. W. Bro. Elijah M. Haines, P. J. G. W., Waukegan, No. 78.  
R. W. Bro. Monroe C. Crawford, J. G. W., Jonesboro, No. 111.

# OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

ELECTED AT ITS FORMATION ON THE 6TH OF APRIL, A. D. 1840, AND IN THE FOLLOWING OCTOBER OF THE SAME YEAR, AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER TO THE PRESENT TIME.

When Elected.	GRAND MASTERS.	D. G. MASTERS.	S. G. WARDENS.	J. G. WARDENS.	GRAND TREASURERS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.
1840	*Abraham Jonas.....	*James Adams.....	*W. S. Vance.....	*H. Rogers.....	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1841	*Abraham Jonas.....	*James Adams.....	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*Harrison Dills.....	*Philip Coffman.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1842	*Meredith Helm.....	*Meredith Helm.....	*Levi Lusk.....	*Harrison Dills.....	*Philip Coffman.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1843	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*William Hodge.....	*Joseph N. Kalston.....	*Philip Coffman.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1844	*Levi Lusk.....	*David Allen.....	*Edgar K. Bogardus.....	*Henry Frather.....	*Philip Coffman.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1845	*Rev. Wm. F. Walker.....	*Carding Jackson.....	*John R. Crandall.....	*Nelson D. Morse.....	*James L. Anderson.....	*Levi Lusk.....
1846	*Nelson D. Morse.....	*William Lavelly.....	*John R. Crandall.....	*Adam Brewer.....	*Wm. Lusk.....	*Levi Lusk.....
1847	*William Lavelly.....	*John R. Crandall.....	*Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*Matthew Taylor.....	*Wm. Lusk.....	*William Mitchell.....
1848	*William C. Hobbs.....	*Edward R. Roe.....	*Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*William C. Hobbs.....	*Wm. Lusk.....	*William Mitchell.....
1849	*William C. Hobbs.....	*John H. Holton.....	*Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*William C. Hobbs.....	*Wm. Lusk.....	*William Mitchell.....
1850	*C. G. Y. Taylor.....	*Thomas J. Pickett.....	*Wm. W. Bennett.....	*Daniel C. McNell.....	*Wm. Lusk.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1851	*Thomas J. Pickett.....	*Elias Hibbard.....	*Eli B. Ames.....	*William E. Russell.....	*Wm. Lusk.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1852	*Eli B. Ames.....	*Benjamin L. Wiley.....	*Isaac R. Diller.....	*James L. Anderson.....	*Wm. Lusk.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1853	*William B. Warren.....	*James L. Anderson.....	*T. O. Wilson.....	*Carlton Drake.....	*Wm. Lusk.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1854	*James L. Anderson.....	*James H. Hibbard.....	*James H. Hibbard.....	*William H. Turner.....	*Wm. Lusk.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1855	*William B. Herrick.....	*James H. Hibbard.....	*Jerome R. Gorin.....	*Elijah M. Hanes.....	*Wm. Lusk.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1856	*James H. Hibbard.....	*Jas. V. Z. Blaney, M. D.....	*Fergus M. Blair.....	*William A. Dickey.....	*Wm. Lusk.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1857	*Harrison Dills.....	*James H. Matheny.....	*Fergus M. Blair.....	*Pergus M. Blair.....	*Wm. Lusk.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1858	*James H. Hibbard.....	*Fergus M. Blair.....	*A. J. Kuykendall.....	*Silas C. Toler.....	*Wm. Lusk.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1859	*A. W. Buck.....	*Fergus M. Blair.....	*A. J. Kuykendall.....	*Silas C. Toler.....	*Wm. Lusk.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1860	*A. W. Buck.....	*Fergus M. Blair.....	*A. J. Kuykendall.....	*Silas C. Toler.....	*Wm. Lusk.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1861	*F. M. Blair.....	*Fergus M. Blair.....	*Asa W. Blakesley.....	*John C. Baker.....	*Wm. Lusk.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1862	*F. M. Blair.....	*John C. Baker.....	*Jerome R. Gorin.....	*John C. Luckey.....	*Wm. Lusk.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1863	*Thomas J. Turner.....	*Jerome R. Gorin.....	*H. P. H. Bromwell.....	*Edwin F. Balcock.....	*Wm. Lusk.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1864	*Thomas J. Turner.....	*H. P. H. Bromwell.....	*Edwin F. Balcock.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	*Wm. Lusk.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1865	*H. P. H. Bromwell.....	*Jerome R. Gorin.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	*Charles Fisher.....	*Wm. Lusk.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1866	*Jerome R. Gorin.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	*Charles Fisher.....	*Horace Hayward.....	*Wm. Lusk.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1867	*Jerome R. Gorin.....	*Charles Fisher.....	*DeWitt C. Cregier.....	*James A. Hawley.....	*Wm. Lusk.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....

1868	Harmon G. Reynolds.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	James A. Hawley.....	*George E. Lounsbury...	Harrison Dills.....	*Orlin H. Miner.....
1869	Harmon G. Reynolds.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	James A. Hawley.....	George E. Lounsbury...	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1870	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	James A. Hawley.....	*George E. Lounsbury...	James C. Luckey.....	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1871	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	James A. Hawley.....	George E. Lounsbury...	Joseph Robbins.....	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1872	James A. Hawley.....	George E. Lounsbury...	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	Harrison Dills.....	John F. Burrill.....
1873	James A. Hawley.....	George E. Lounsbury...	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	Harrison Dills.....	John F. Burrill.....
1874	*George E. Lounsbury...	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Harrison Dills.....	John F. Burrill.....
1875	George E. Lounsbury...	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	Rev. William H. Scott...	Harrison Dills.....	John F. Burrill.....
1876	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Rev. William H. Scott...	Archibald A. Glenb...	John F. Burrill.....
1877	Theodore T. Gurney.....	Rev. William H. Scott...	Louis Ziegler.....	Daniel M. Browning.....	*Orlin H. Miner.....	John F. Burrill.....
1878	Theodore T. Gurney.....	Rev. William H. Scott...	Daniel M. Browning.....	John R. Thomas.....	Orlin H. Miner.....	John F. Burrill.....
1879	Rev. William H. Scott...	Daniel M. Browning.....	John R. Thomas.....	Henry C. Cleaveland....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1880	Rev. William H. Scott...	Daniel M. Browning.....	John R. Thomas.....	Henry C. Cleaveland....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1881	Rev. William H. Scott...	Daniel M. Browning.....	John R. Thomas.....	Alex. T. Darrah.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1882	Daniel M. Browning.....	John R. Thomas.....	Alex. T. Darrah.....	John C. Pearson.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1883	Daniel M. Browning.....	John R. Thomas.....	Alex. T. Darrah.....	John C. Pearson.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1884	John R. Thomas.....	Alex. T. Darrah.....	John C. Smith.....	Monroe C. Crawford.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1885	Alex. T. Darrah.....	John C. Smith.....	John M. Pearson.....	Monroe C. Crawford.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1886	Alex. T. Darrah.....	John C. Smith.....	John M. Pearson.....	Monroe C. Crawford.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....



## REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE,	REPRESENTATIVE,	RESIDENCE,
Alabama.....	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery.
Arizona.....	George Whitefield Curtis.....	Prescott.
Arkansas.....	E. H. English.....	Little Rock.
British Columbia.....	Edward C. Neufelder.....	Victoria.
California.....	Alex. G. Abell.....	San Francisco.
Canada.....	David McLellan.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado.....	Henry M. Teller.....	Central.
Connecticut.....	James L. Gould.....	Bridgeport.
Dakota.....	H. H. Folk.....	
Delaware.....	Daniel Goodwin.....	Milford.
District of Columbia.....	Edwin B. McGrotty.....	Washington.
Florida.....	D. C. Dawkins.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	James Whitehead.....	Warrinton.
Idaho.....	J. W. Brown.....	Idaho City.
Indiana.....	Daniel McDonald.....	Plymouth.
Indian Territory.....	J. S. Murrow.....	Atoka.
Iowa.....	Joseph Chapman.....	Dubuque.
Ireland.....	William F. Black.....	
Kansas.....	John H. Brown.....	Wyandotte
Kentucky.....	Edward B. Jones.....	Paducah.
Louisiana.....	J. Q. A. Fellows.....	New Orleans.
Manitoba.....	Samuel L. Bedson.....	Winnipeg
Maine.....	George W. Deering.....	Portland.
Maryland.....	Jonn A. Berry.....	
Michigan.....	Henry Chamberlain.....	Three Oaks.
Minnesota.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	J. M. Boon.....	Macon.
Missouri.....	Martin Collins.....	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Cornelius Hedges.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	George H. Thrummel.....	Grand Island.
New Hampshire.....	Nathaniel W. Cumner.....	Manchester.
New Mexico.....	Henry L. Waldo.....	Santa Fe.
New Jersey.....	Hamilton Wallis.....	
New York.....	James E. Morrison.....	New York.
Nevada.....	Robert W. Bollen.....	Carson City.
North Carolina.....	D. W. Bain.....	Raleigh.
Nova Scotia.....	Theodore A. Cossman.....	Halifax.
Ohio.....	W. S. Phares.....	Columbus.
Oregon.....	W. T. Wright.....	Union.
Pennsylvania.....	Richard Vaux.....	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island.....	Henry M. Aitkin.....	Charlottetown.
Quebec.....	Alexander Chisholm.....	Montreal.
Rhode Island.....	Alvord O. Miles.....	Providence.
South Carolina.....		
Tennessee.....	A. V. Warr.....	Rossville.
Texas.....	Philip C. Tucker.....	Galveston.
Utah.....	James Lowe.....	Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Jonathan E. Mack.....	Northfield.
Virginia.....	Beverly R. Wellford, Jr.....	Richmond.
Washington.....	Louis Zeigler.....	Spokane Falls.
West Virginia.....	H. R. Howard.....	
Wisconsin.....	John W. Laflin.....	Milwaukee.
Wyoming.....		
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia.....	Adolph Bohme.....	Berlin

## REPRESENTATIVES

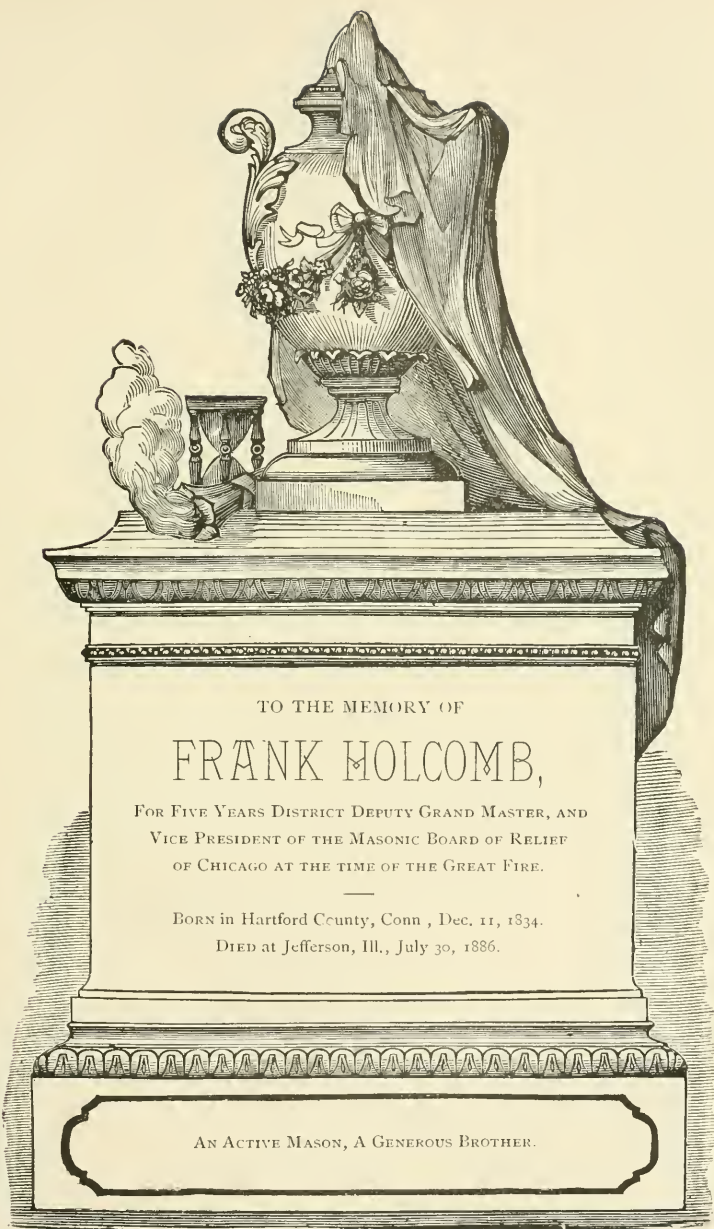
OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
Arizona.....	Monroe C. Crawford.....	Jonesboro.
Arkansas.....		
British Columbia.....	Loyal L. Munn.....	Freeport.
California.....	T. T. Gurney.....	Chicago.
Canada.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Chicago.
Colorado.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
Connecticut.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Dakota.....	Robert L. McKinlay.....	Paris.
Delaware.....	John O'Neill.....	Chicago.
District of Columbia.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Georgia.....	W. J. A. DeLancey.....	Centralia.
Idaho.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
Indiana.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Indian Territory.....	Charles H. Patton.....	Mt. Vernon.
Iowa.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Quincy.
Ireland.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Chicago.
Kansas.....	Francis S. Belden.....	Evanston.
Kentucky.....	John P. Norvell.....	Danville.
Louisiana.....	I. A. W. Buck.....	Chicago.
Maine.....	Charles H. Brennan.....	Chicago.
Manitoba.....	Jacob Krohn.....	Freeport.
Maryland.....	D. A. Cashman.....	Chicago.
Michigan.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Minnesota.....	William Lavelly.....	Springfield.
Mississippi.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Missouri.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	Decatur.
Montana.....	A. B. Wicker.....	Austin.
Nebraska.....	John M. Palmer.....	Springfield.
New Brunswick.....	W. W. Estabrooke.....	Chicago.
New Hampshire.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Chicago.
New Jersey.....	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Chicago.
New Mexico.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Chicago.
New York.....	W. B. Allen.....	Aurora.
Nevada.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
North Carolina.....	W. A. Stevens.....	Chicago.
Nova Scotia.....	Wm. Floto.....	Chicago.
Ohio.....	S. S. Chance.....	Salem.
Oregon.....	Frank W. Havill.....	Mt. Carmel.
Pennsylvania.....	John M. Pearson.....	Godfrey.
Prince Edward Island.....	Ira J. Bloomfield.....	Bloomington.
Quebec.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Rhode Island.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
South Carolina.....	Charles H. Patton.....	Mt. Vernon.
Tennessee.....	Haswell C. Clarke.....	Kankakee.
Texas.....	Edward Cook.....	Chicago.
Utah.....	Owen Scott.....	Bloomington.
Vermont.....	John L. McCullough.....	Olney.
Virginia.....	Daniel M. Browning.....	Benton.
Washington.....		
West Virginia.....	Vincent L. Hurlbut.....	Chicago.
Wisconsin.....	Gil W. Barnard.....	Chicago.
Wyoming.....	John C. Bagby.....	Rushville.
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia.....	John M. Niglas.....	Peoria.

## LIST OF GRAND LODGES

## AND NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF GRAND SECRETARIES.

GRAND LODGE.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Alabama .....	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery.
Arizona .....	George J. Roskrige.....	Tucson.
Arkansas.....	Fay Hempstead.....	Little Rock.
British Columbia.....	Edward C. Neufelder.....	Victoria.
California.....	Alex. G. Abell.....	San Francisco.
Canada.....	J. J. Mason.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado.....	Ed. C. Parmalee.....	Georgetown.
Cuba.....	Jose F. Pellon.....	Havana.
Connecticut.....	Joseph K. Wheeler.....	Hartford.
Dakota.....	Chas. T. McCoy.....	Aberdeen.
Delaware.....	William S. Hayes.....	Wilmington.
District of Columbia.....	William R. Singleton.....	Washington.
England.....	Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke.....	London.
Florida.....	DeWitt C. Dawkins.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	A. M. Wolchin.....	Macon.
Idaho.....	James H. Wickersham.....	Silver City.
Illinois.....	Loyal L. Munn.....	Freeport.
Indiana.....	William H. Smythe.....	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory.....	J. S. Murrow.....	Atoka, C. N.
Iowa.....	Theodore S. Parvin.....	Cedar Rapids.
Ireland.....	Samuel B. Oldham, Dep. G. Sec.....	Dublin.
Kansas.....	John H. Brown.....	Wyandotte.
Kentucky.....	Hiram Bassett.....	Millersburg.
Louisiana.....	James C. Batchelor.....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Ira Berry.....	Portland.
Manitoba.....	William G. Scott.....	Winnipeg.
Maryland.....	Jacob H. Medairy.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Sereno D. Nickerson.....	Boston.
Michigan.....	William P. Innis.....	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	J. L. Power.....	Jackson.
Missouri.....	John D. Vincil.....	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Cornelius Hedges.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	William R. Bowen.....	Omaha.
Nevada.....	John D. Hammond.....	Carson.
New Brunswick.....	Edwin J. Wetmore.....	St. John.
New Hampshire.....	George P. Cleaves.....	Concord.
New Jersey.....	Joseph H. Hough.....	Trenton.
New Mexico.....	A. A. Keen.....	Las Vegas.
New York.....	Edward M. L. Ehlers.....	New York.
North Carolina.....	Donald W. Bain.....	Raleigh.
Nova Scotia.....	Benjamin Curren.....	Halifax.
Ohio.....	John D. Caldwell.....	Cincinnati.
Oregon.....	F. J. Babcock.....	Salem.
Pennsylvania.....	Michael Nisbet.....	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island.....	B. Wilson Higgs.....	Charlottetown.
Quebec.....	John H. Isaacson.....	Montreal.
Rhode Island.....	Edwin Baker.....	Providence.
Scotland.....	D. Murray Lyon.....	Edinburg.
South Australia.....	J. H. Cunningham.....	Adelaide.
South Carolina.....	Charles Inglesby.....	Charleston.
Tennessee.....	John Frizzell.....	Nashville.
Texas.....	T. W. Hudson.....	Houston.
Utah.....	Christopher Diehl.....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	Lavant M. Read.....	Burlington.
Virginia.....	William B. Isaacs.....	Richmond.
Washington Territory.....	Thomas M. Reed.....	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	Geo. W. Atkinson.....	Wheeling.
Wisconsin.....	John W. Laflin.....	Milwaukee.
Wyoming.....	E. P. Snow.....	Cheyenne.



TO THE MEMORY OF

FRANK HOLCOMB,

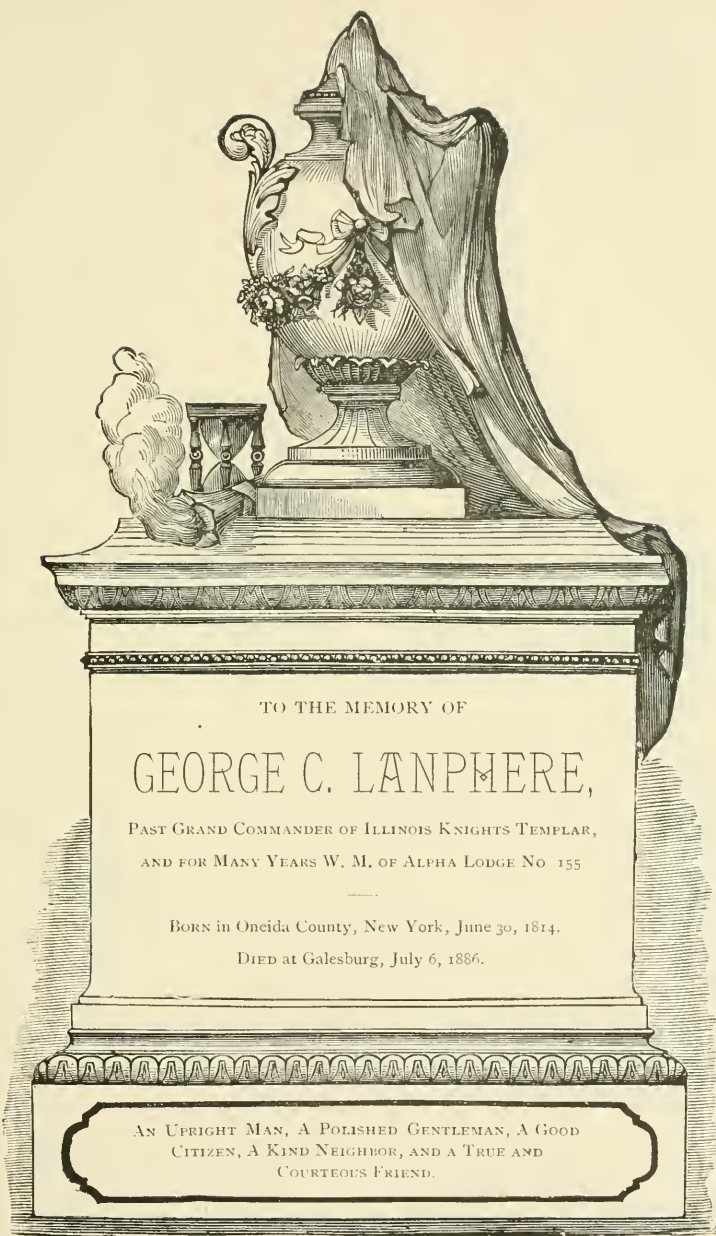
FOR FIVE YEARS DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, AND  
VICE PRESIDENT OF THE MASONIC BOARD OF RELIEF  
OF CHICAGO AT THE TIME OF THE GREAT FIRE.

BORN in Hartford County, Conn , Dec. 11, 1834.

DIED at Jefferson, Ill., July 30, 1886.

AN ACTIVE MASON, A GENEROUS BROTHER.





TO THE MEMORY OF

GEORGE C. LANPHERE,

PAST GRAND COMMANDER OF ILLINOIS KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,  
AND FOR MANY YEARS W. M. OF ALPHA LODGE NO 155

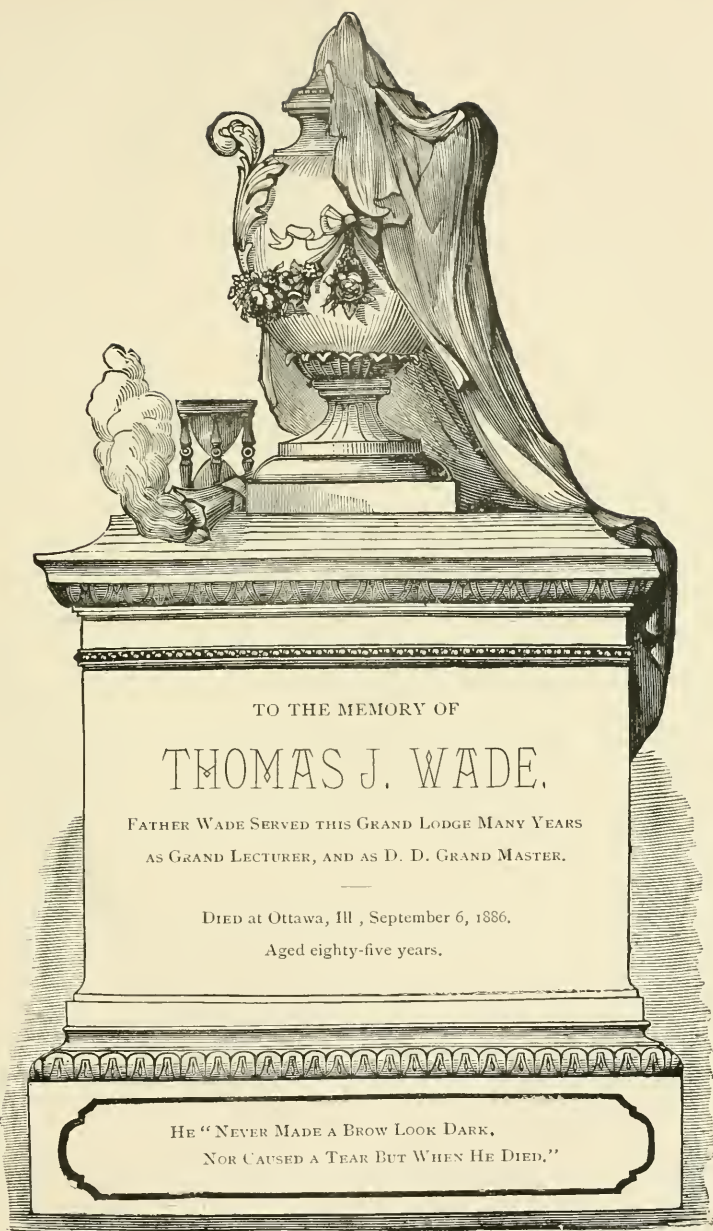
BORN in Oneida County, New York, June 30, 1814.

DIED at Galesburg, July 6, 1886.

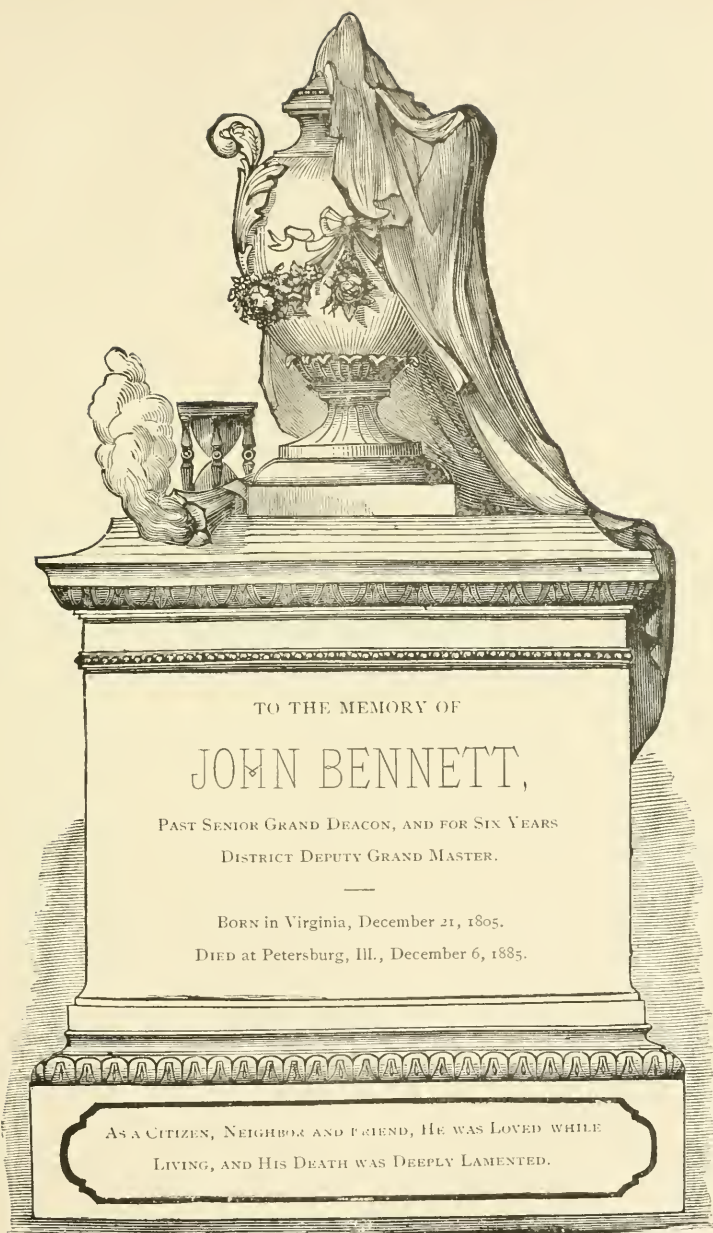
AN UPRIGHT MAN, A POLISHED GENTLEMAN, A GOOD  
CITIZEN, A KIND NEIGHBOR, AND A TRUE AND  
COURTEOUS FRIEND.













# APPENDIX.





## Report on Correspondence.

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CHICAGO, October, 1886.

*To the Brethren of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois :*

Herewith is presented our annual Report on Correspondence. We ask you to read it, at the expense of conveying a suspicion that you are asked to acknowledge our opinions as governing. It has been our effort to give the conclusions of others in matters appertaining to the jurisprudence and general welfare of the Craft, that such expressions of writers, conflicting with the views of your correspondent, may have your attention, to the end that conclusions may be reached that shall reflect the aims of the Institution and the primordial law that has been established for its government—our covenants and ancient regulations. From these come the principles upon which all written law should be erected. Notwithstanding many of our most distinguished writers are of the legal profession, and take the position that the rules and practices of the courts should largely influence our jurisprudence, we are of the firm conviction that where such rules are antagonistic to the equities of the lodge, that they do not have any place in *our* courts.

The primary of all departures from the rights and equalities of the Institution had their origin about the middle of the preceding century. The progenitors of our race were guilty of disobedience. They were not content with the benignity of the Creator, neither have Masons been satisfied with the original plan of the Fraternity, but in many instances have assumed the right of interpolation of degrees and orders, and with such interpolation arises the demand

that some of their systems, long tolerated by Masons, should now command the recognition of governing bodies of the Craft as being duly constituted Masonic organizations, with Masonic powers. From this position we have invariably dissented. We can not admit that a

#### CONSTITUTIONAL GRAND LODGE

can be aught else than the sequence of lodges deriving their powers from a body authorized by law of the primal Grand Body to confer the degrees of E. A., F. C. and M. M. 'This is a law of the Institution, and from which there *can not* be an *authorized recession*. An acknowledged authority, Bro. Drummond, says in his report to his Grand Chapter (1883), and to be found in our report to the Grand Chapter of Illinois, 1884, on pages 12 and 13: "The Grand Lodge can not surrender the power of authorizing or controlling the making of Masons to an *independent* body. If the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masens of Illinois, although 'supreme and independent,' should surrender the degrees to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, to be conferred in a lodge appurtenant to a lodge of Odd Fellows but having only Masons present, with the officers of the Odd Fellows' lodge as officers, would the parties claiming to be made Masons in such a lodge be anywhere, out of Illinois, recognized as Masons?"

For many years after the establishment of the Mother Grand Lodge in 1717, no other degrees or orders were known to Masonry, and it remained for a schismatic congregation of Masons to make the first departure, in the middle of the eighteenth century, resulting in organizations that now *claim* control of the degrees of the lodge, and that practice the rites thereunto appertaining. We do not object to degrees and orders beyond the lodge. We are in pleasant communion with many; but we do insist that they shall not assume an exclusive inheritance of the lodge, and that Grand Lodges deny assumptions that are not only without validity, but suggestive of positive degeneration from the "original plan." We are furthermore of the opinion that Grand Lodges should inhibit their constituency, members of lodges, from associations with any congregation of Masons that recognize, in others, the authority that Masonic right and reason condemns. It is lamentably true that the

claims of the numerous families of Masonic associations now thrust upon the attention of the Craft have attained prominence through the unthinking leniency of the lodge. The growth of the Institution has been so enormous, and the literature of the Craft so meager relating to the inauguration of associations of Masons that feign the prerogatives of the lodge, that it has taken it for granted that their claims to relations therewith are to be respected. We have but one purpose in this discussion. We emphatically protest against the assumption that there is a lawful Grand Lodge upon earth that did not have its foundations laid by the original Craft and their constitutional successors. We therefore contend that the recognition of "Grand Lodges" that exist by virtue of associations that are without this inherent right or authority to establish lodges, is not only an error in judgment, but an unequivocal desecration of the fundamental law of Masonry. By this we mean that "Grand Lodges" recognized as Masonic by a large number of legitimate Grand Bodies are without claims to the distinction and should not be tolerated, for the reason, that by accepting them into the fraternal family *carries an acknowledgment that lodges instituted by Supreme Councils (Grand Orients, or other governing associations,) have a like legitimate parentage with every constitutional lodge in existence.* A NOTE OF WARNING is sounded, brethren. Beware, and be in haste to withdraw recognitions that peril the exclusive jurisdiction of the lodge over the symbolic degrees.

We, with Brother Vaux, will "stand still upon the eternal foundations of Masonry" in this regard, and will never concede a point that strikes a blow at every feature of our original Institution.

Why were the "Grand Lodges" of the Mexican States recognized by the brethren of the District of Columbia and other jurisdictions? Can Brother Singleton give us an assurance that such "Grand Lodges" are not the issue of bodies as foreign to the lodge as are Commanderies, or any other association of Masons outside the lodge? It is not at all surprising that a Grand Lodge, sitting under the shadow of our Illustrious Brother, Pike, should perpetrate so gross an error. These acknowledgments *are what he seeks*, and will be used by and by to establish the presumption that Supreme Councils are "duly constituted Masonic bodies," necessarily and logi-

cally invested with the right to institute, rule and govern the symbolic degrees. By what array of reasoning or logic would Brother Singleton contest the position, after recognizing lodges established and conducted by Supreme Councils or their dependencies? If his Grand Lodge accepts these bodies as legitimate Masonry, is it not a declaration that they are mantled with authority to perpetuate themselves?

Attention is now directed to the right of a minority of lodges of a specific territory to organize a

#### GRAND LODGE

with exclusive jurisdiction over the majority dissenting. We did not suppose that there would be a dissenting voice to the proposition that such organization was without claim to being a Grand Body of the Craft. We showed conclusively by tables (1884) the common law upon the question; nevertheless, brethren of intelligence take issue with us upon the ground that such common law is not governing with those that object (!), particularly referring to European Masonry. Then, again, they object to its application because tyranny is said to have been exercised over lodges in some of the provinces of the British Empire. A sheer assumption, without a particle of official information to sustain it, is assumed to be a justification for disobedience of a law that is common to seven-eighths of the legitimate Fraternity of the globe. Why do brethren antagonize not only common law, but a principle that lies at the foundation of all representative government?

#### PREROGATIVES OF GRAND MASTERS.

In this report we have examined this topic to a considerable extent, and in our review of Alabama have presented the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence on the subject, and should be glad of a reply from cotemporaries—not declamations—but reasoning from *law and usage*, that is expected from such brethren as Vincil, Parvin and others who have so persistently inveighed against a doctrine that has existed in *lodges*, as well as Grand Lodges, from the most remote periods. We think the paper referred to is one of the most conclusive documents upon record. Give it particular attention.

## PERPETUAL JURISDICTION OVER REJECTED CANDIDATES.

Excited discussion has failed to reveal any reason, taken from the ancient law, that justifies a condemnation of the inalienable right of continuous objection to the admission of a profane to the rights or immunities of the lodge. The tirade against the doctrine is unaccompanied by any evidence that a rejected candidate should not be compelled to have the assent of the rejecting lodge before his ambition is gratified. On the contrary, the weight of evidence discloses an axiom in Masonry, that a rejection is the inherent right of the member and should be respected, because it is assumed by its secrecy, to be the act of the lodge, and into which no inquiries can be instituted.

## MASONIC CONGRESS.

It is a pleasure to find that this suggestion is meeting with increased favor. There seems to be an insane jealousy that such a body would culminate in an organization with plenary powers. We do not entertain any fears in this direction. Grand Lodges, by virtue of their sovereignty, are wide apart upon many important questions, and it is our firm conviction that if a congress of the legitimate jurisdictions of the world should adopt conclusions touching the jurisprudence of the Craft, it would soon lead to a unity that is now so desirable. Let the matter be under consideration from year to year, and by and by the project will take form. We are quite hostile to any governing powers being invested in such a body. It should be advisory, and only permitted to give its conclusions to the Fraternity, to be adopted or rejected at pleasure.

Very fraternally,

THEODORE T. GURNEY,  
Correspondent.



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REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

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ALABAMA, 1885.

We have an interest in a vegetable farm near Mobile, now occupied by Brother Daniel Smith. We have never seen it, neither have we any conveyance for a rod of the plantation, but anything in which he is interested we have a regard for, that amounts (in our estimation) to a proprietary right.

Grand Lodge met in Montgomery December 7th, M. W. John Hollis Bankhead, Grand Master, in the Grand East. He was of the opinion that an open objection to initiation, stating cause therefor, gave the lodge power to determine its validity. This should be true, but we question if it is the general law upon the subject.

He also held, that one who holds a 32° patent, *Scottish Rite*, cannot be admitted into lodge simply on presentation of such patent and taking T. O. We go further than this and insist, that a person said to have been "made a Mason" in a "lodge" created by any other organization than an independent, sovereign Grand Lodge of the Craft, is not entitled to Masonic consideration. In this view, we were sustained by our Grand Lodge, (1880) justifying us in refusing visitation to two gentlemen from Brazil who bore with them diplomas from a "lodge" created by and acting under the authority of the Supreme Council of that Empire.

The Grand Lodge of South Australia was recognized, and a like fraternal hand-shaking denied the "Grand Lodge of Mexico." Correct. One hundred dollars was granted Galveston fire sufferers. Our brethren of Alabama will, we trust, pardon us for what appears to be a want of attention to their proceedings. And so will Bro. Pillans, one of the best reporters of the period, for want of attention to his

admirable Report on Correspondence. The report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, "on the powers of the Grand Master," is of so much value, that at the risk of incurring displeasure, we give it entire. It was presented by Bro. Pillans. It is given here because of its importance to *reading, thinking* Masons.

#### ON THE POWERS OF THE GRAND MASTER.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Alabama:*

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred by a resolution of this Grand Lodge, at its last Communication, so much of the annual address of the then Grand Master, Rufus W. Cobb, published in the proceedings of 1883, as relates to the powers and prerogatives of the Grand Master, have had the same under consideration and beg leave to submit the following report—

The question is one of the greatest importance, and demands the most serious consideration. In its solution there may be involved the making of innovations in the *body of Masonry*, and a complete change in the original plan and ground-work of the Craft.

In construing State Constitutions, courts of the highest character, and in an especially able manner the highest court of this State, has laid down certain fundamental rules that must be applicable to the construction of the Constitution of our body, as to that of the body politic. We say must be as applicable because they are rules which the learning and experience of ages have taught us are founded in common sense, and which must, therefore, be as applicable to the construction of the Constitution of a society like ours, as to that which a free people have erected as a barrier against the usurpation and oppression of their rulers. One of the first of these rules is, that when powers are invested in the people of a State or nation, and they meet together and adopt a Constitution for their government, such Constitution must be regarded, not as a grant of powers, but as a limitation upon those already existing, and that except where such Constitution expressly, or by necessary implication, inhibits the exercise of a power existing in a person, or body of persons, at the time of its adoption, it continues to exist and may be as freely exercised after as before the adoption of such Constitution. The principle was firmly settled as a rule for the adoption of State Constitutions in an opinion of one of the most learned and able judges that ever sat upon the Alabama bench; an opinion that is justly regarded throughout this country as the leading and most exhaustive one ever delivered on this subject. Another principle equally well settled, is that in construing a Constitution, reference must be had to the law as it stood at the time of its adoption, and no such law should be regarded as abrogated, unless its provisions were in direct conflict with that Constitution. The solution of the whole question rests upon the distinction between an instrument which is a limitation upon powers already existent, and one which is a grant of powers to a body which had none before such Constitution was adopted. When powers existed before the instrument was adopted, that instrument must be regarded as of the former class. In the State sovereignty resides in the people, and in those who represent them; so when they meet together and adopt a Constitution, such representatives are held to retain the powers of sovereignty to the full extent they existed prior to its adoption, except in such cases as their exercise is prohibited by that instrument. Masonry owes not its existence to any Constitution. It existed long before such a thing as a written Constitution was ever framed. Masonic sovereignty was vested in the general body of Masons and its Grand Master, long before any Masonic Body ever adopted a Constitution. Neither Masonry nor the office of Grand Master is the creature of any written Constitution. Each existed centuries before any such instrument was ever dreamed of. It is our proud boast, that the origin of Free Masonry is to be found in the early history of man, and we know not of an existence when it did not have a Grand Master to govern and control it, and its members. The history of one is the history of the other, and the existence of one is the existence of the other. If the position we assume be correct, that the Grand Master of Masons is an office existent independent of the Constitution of any Grand Lodge; and that to that office are attached certain powers and prerogatives; and if we are further correct in asserting that in the construction of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge we must construe it as a limitation upon, and not a grant of powers, and in the correctness of both positions we are fully satisfied; in order to determine whether or no the Grand Master of Masons in Alabama may exer-

cise any named power, we must first inquire whether the power was one which Grand Masters exercised before the adoption of the Constitution, and then whether there is anything in that Constitution which expressly, or by necessary implication, repeals or abrogates that power. Did the Grand Master have powers, and what were those powers? The affirmative of the first part of the interrogatory must be admitted by all who have investigated the question. The answer to the latter must be more difficult. It is not the less difficult because much of the laws of Masonry are based upon usage, or what may be termed the *lex non scripta* of Masonry. The usage and the landmarks of Masonry are to be our guides, when they can be known and have not been distinctly altered by some power competent to that end. "*Landmarks*" is a term of very uncertain signification; if applied only to the fundamental rules for the organization of lodges, and the principles underlying the Order, they can be easily imagined and readily understood—but there is something vague in the expression, and we are inclined to think it is not fully comprehended even by those most using it. Among the landmarks laid down by Simons, is that of the "prerogative of the Grand Master to make Masons at sight." Mackey says, "the universal language and the universal laws of Masonry are landmarks." Again, in his work on Masonic Jurisprudence, he says: "We should say that the unwritten laws or customs of Masonry constitute its landmarks;" and, in speaking of the diversity of opinion among recognized writers on this subject, he says: "Perhaps the safest method is to restrict them to those ancient and therefore universal customs of the Order which gradually grew into operation as rules of action, or, if once enacted by any competent authority, were enacted at a period so remote that no account of their origin is to be found in the records of history; or, as the lawyers say of the common law of England, that its principles and rules have existed for a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."

The government of the Fraternity by a Grand Master is laid down as the fourth landmark, and he claims that though elected by a Grand Lodge, he is not the Grand Master of that Grand Lodge, but the Grand Master of Masons of that jurisdiction. The prerogative of the Grand Master to grant dispensations for conferring degrees at irregular times, is laid down as the sixth landmark. The right to make Masons at sight is another landmark. Lockwood, in his chapter on candidates, speaks of the necessity of the dispensation of the Grand Master to act contrary to prescribed rules; he also recognizes the right of the Grand Master to make Masons at sight.

We think it is established by the foregoing, that when we allude to landmarks of the Order, we are alluding to something of an uncertain character, it may be, to a great extent, we can only mean that which has been recognized and heretofore esteemed and treated as an established usage of the Fraternity.

Is the power, then, to grant dispensations to confer degrees out of time, one which is established as a usual prerogative of the Grand Master? For this is the power referred to in the address of Grand Master Cobb. In Chase's Digest, page 11, we find it said, "With the exception of the Grand Master, who possesses certain powers, prerogatives, and privileges by an immemorial right;" and on page 58, that the "Grand Master has the power to make more than five brothers at one meeting, and to dispense with the one month's previous notice in conferring degrees;" also, on page 96, "The Grand Master, or the one acting for him in his absence, has the prerogative of granting dispensations for conferring degrees upon a candidate in less than Constitutional time, whenever he may consider it to be for the good of Masonry." Articles four and five, of the old Regulations, announcing rules for the government of the Craft, declare what shall not be done, "unless by a dispensation from the Grand Master;" and one of these refers to the dispensation of the time required—exactly the case under consideration, pre-supposing that the power to dispense with the time existed with the Grand Master. These regulations were adopted in 1721, and were not considered then, and have not been considered since, as the establishment of new rules, but simply as a compilation of those fully recognized as in existence before that time; and hence, they were even then styled "the old Regulations."

We think, then, it is sufficiently clear that this prerogative was inherent in the office, prior to the reduction of any rules or regulations for the government of Masonic Bodies, to writing; and under the principles we have laid down above, still exists in the office, if not expressly repealed, altered, or amended. If it is repealed, it must be done by some provisions of the Constitution of our Grand Lodge. This brings us to the consideration of the second point in our argument: Is there

anything in that Constitution which expressly or by necessary implication inhibits the exercise of that power?

Section 2, of Article IV, of the Constitution says of the Grand Master, that he shall "exercise a supervising control over the Craft throughout the State, conforming in all things to the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, and the ancient landmarks of the Fraternity." Thus, by the very terms of the provisions, it is conceded and admitted that there are rules and regulations to which the Grand Master must conform, independent and outside of those laid down and prescribed by the Constitution. When we come to inspect that instrument, to see whether or no it was deemed proper and fit to regulate the exercise by him of any of the powers of his office, we find that the only one regulated by it is the power to grant dispensations for new lodges.

Thus, by the very failure of the Constitution to undertake in any manner to limit or prescribe his powers in any other respect, we are forced to the conclusion that it was the intention of the makers of that Constitution to suffer and permit those powers in all other respects to remain as they existed prior to its adoption. Nowhere do we find that in any particular, save this, are his inherent prerogatives either abridged or destroyed. And whence, then, the proposition that he possesses, since the adoption of that instrument, no powers save such as are distinctly provided for in that instrument? If he possesses no powers but those expressly given by it, then Section 2, Article IV, is intended to prescribe all of his powers, and to repeal, abrogate, or annul, so much of the old regulations as give him any other authority. Assuming this construction to be a proper one, and we find that he can grant a dispensation on but that one subject. What then, becomes of his power to revive a slumbering lodge? What authority has he to allow elections at other times than those prescribed by the Constitution? And yet each of these powers has been for years regularly exercised, without dispute by any one.

But the same section provides, that he shall see that the rules and usages of the Craft are strictly observed, as well as that he shall conform in all things to the Constitution and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and the ancient landmarks of the Fraternity.

Again, in the examination of the section, the question presses itself upon our attention, what are the usages of the Craft? Article V, of the old regulations reads: "No man can be accepted a member of a particular lodge, without previous notice, one month before, given to the lodge, to make due inquiry into the reputation and capacity of the candidate, unless by a dispensation;" and Article IV terminates with these words, to which, however, are added "from the Grand Masters." What then, is a dispensation? It is a "license to do what is forbidden by laws or canons, or to omit something which is commanded." This, then, is a power recognized as existing somewhere; and where does, or ought this power to lie? We think it is sufficiently clearly established, that originally this prerogative belonged to and was inherent in the office of the Grand Master. If this be so, then some of the charges to a Master when installed ceases to be ambiguous or meaningless; they have a clear and unmistakable meaning, and are of great and significant import. We all remember that Masters are required to give their assent to many charges, among which are, to "discountenance impostors and all deserters from the original plan of Masonry, and also strictly to conform to every edict of the Grand Lodge or General Assembly of Masons that is not subversive of the principles and ground-work of Masonry," and again, that it is not in the power of any man or body of men, to make innovations in the body of Masonry.

In conclusion, then, upon the second point of our argument, we respectfully submit that the sections of our Constitution will be searched in vain to find any clause, sentence, or word, which would indicate on the part of its framers a purpose or intent to inhibit a Grand Master from the exercise of those powers which are adherent in the office, and which have been recognized from time immemorial.

It is said by Grand Master Cobb, in his address, that to hold that the Grand Master had other powers than those expressly given by that Constitution, would be to subject the Craft to an arbitrary and supreme, possibly to a weak, fickle, and vacillating will, whose love of authority may cause him to disregard every ancient law-mark, and leave the Fraternity "tossing helpless upon the weltering angry waves of ambition, with no blessed haven in the distance, whose guiding star invites us to its welcome rest." Brother Cobb does not decide this question, merely advancing this as an

argument and we would reply in the language of those same old regulations, Article 19, "If the Grand Master should abuse his great power and render himself unworthy of the obedience and submission of the lodge, he shall be treated in a way and manner to be agreed upon in a new regulation, because hitherto the ancient Fraternity have had no occasion for it." Mackey, in his most excellent work on Masonic Jurisprudence, lays it down that there can be no doubt that the Grand Master was formerly responsible to the General Assembly of Masons for any abuse of his high trust. But the dangers which might result from an abuse in the exercise of those powers which are vested in that officer, outside and independent of the provisions of the Constitution, can be no argument against their existence. It is true that he may abuse those powers and oppress the Craft; but if the powers which he has are limited to those given in the Constitution, it is equally true that he may abuse those; and unless the power exists somewhere, to exercise jurisdiction over that officer, he might become as oppressive and tyrannical by the abuse of powers granted by the Constitution as he could by the abuse of those found elsewhere. If that supervisory jurisdiction exists, there is no more danger of oppression or tyranny from the abuse of powers which are contained in the *lex non scripta* than there is in the abuse of those which are set out in the written Constitution.

We are therefore of the opinion, that the Grand Master of Masons in the State of Alabama does possess and may exercise powers and prerogatives outside of those given by the written Constitution; and that in determining whether or no in any given State he may exercise such power, we are to be guided and controlled by the ancient landmarks of the Order, unless the power there found is expressly or by necessary implication prohibited by the written Constitution.

Bro. Pillans' review of Illinois is fraternal, and the mention made of ourselves highly appreciated.

M. W. John Gideon Harris, Montgomery, Grand Master.

R. W. Daniel Sayre, Montgomery, Grand Secretary.

## ARIZONA, 1885.

Grand Lodge met in the City of Phoenix, November 10. Its proceedings were printed in San Francisco, and we have a copy January 18. The Grand Lodge of California met about a month earlier, but its printed transactions have not arrived. The five lodges of the jurisdiction were present by their representatives. Last year there was a slight decline in lodge membership, but returns for 1885 show an increase.

The Grand Master, M. W. Merrill P. Freeman, was not vexed with many claims upon his attention.

It seems that this young jurisdiction is afflicted with "Trial Commissions." From a report of the Committee on Grievances, the following paragraph is taken:

"The commissions who tried the case were certainly better judges of the weight which should be given to the testimony of the several witnesses than any of



us, and they having decided that the accused was not guilty, your committee does not feel warranted in disturbing that verdict." It would seem from the foregoing that the lodge has been divested of judicial functions as old as the organized existence of the Fraternity. The oldest law upon the subject, of which we have any knowledge, provides: "If any complaint be brought, the brother shall stand to the award and determination of the LODGE, who are the proper and competent judges of all such controversies. \* \* " A few jurisdictions indulge in the luxury of trial commissions; but, as we understand it, it is their particular province to conduct trials, but without authority to usurp the judicial prerogatives of lodge members by determining the question of guilt or innocence. Perhaps we err in construing the law of this jurisdiction. Will Brother Goldwater enlighten us?

The Grand Master had commissioned Manuel M. Bauche, Deputy Grand Master, as Grand Representative near the "Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico." Subsequently he was informed that this brother "had been suspended for the offense of 'propagation of principles contrary to the Institution.'" It would be interesting to know the particular character of the dereliction. Cannot Bro. Titus give us the information? Attention is directed to this matter because, if our advices are reliable, there is not a legitimate Grand Lodge in that Republic, unless brethren are content with the spawnings of Supreme Councils or Grand Orients. It may be, therefore, that a correct understanding of the crime for which Brother Bauche was suspended, would bring to light something of importance to the Craft, and of particular interest to those Grand Lodges that have been too hasty in extending fraternal welcome to bodies that do not have remote claim to consideration as of *constitutional* Masonry. The Grand Master is to be congratulated upon his indisposition to perpetuate an error, by an appointment to fill the vacancy.

Bro. Freeman concluded his paper with an announcement of the death of R. W. Brother George W. Curtis, Past Junior Grand Warden.

The Committee on Jurisprudence enunciate a doctrine that should not have a place in *fraternal* law. It says:

The third decision, as to granting new trials by subordinate lodges or the Master thereof; your committee would say that a new trial is always a creature of statute, and, unless specially provided for, cannot be granted. It is a principle of law that no man is entitled to more than one *fair* trial, and the Grand Lodge has reserved to itself the power to say whether a trial has been a fair one. The Constitution provides that the commissioners shall decide the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused, and that an appeal may be taken from their decision to the Grand Lodge. The subordinate lodge loses jurisdiction of the subject when the commissioners have made their decision and the judgment is pronounced.

In the first place, the committee answer a question heretofore asked of Brother Titus. It appears, therefore, that a member, charged with an offense, is not answerable to his lodge, but to a commission, and in contravention of the immemorial statute that has been quoted. In the second place, the committee assume that the rules of civil law are applicable to the jurisprudence of the Craft. Such rules are *only* applicable, however, when they are in consonance with the law of our brother-

hood. This law never permits an avenue to *fraternal* justice to be closed, in the presence of fundamental obligations. These are laws which the rules of the courts cannot invalidate; and although a Mason is found guilty of an offense, both by lodge and appellate jurisdiction, if he has evidence, not attainable at the time of conviction, and that will establish innocence, he has an *immutable* right to be heard, *twice or thrice*, else our covenants are myths and delusions. Every Master Mason can read "between the lines" and comprehend our allusions. If we understand Brother Alsap, he would be less merciful than the civil law; for although a man is convicted of crime and suffering imprisonment, yet if it becomes known that his conviction was unwarranted, the law provides a means of escape from the penalty notwithstanding supreme judicial authority may have confirmed the decree of the court of original jurisdiction. *Brethren* unjustly condemned by their peers cannot resort to writs of *habeas corpus* or executive clemency to rectify wrongs; but they should have an approach to fraternal equity that, UNDER OUR LAW, can never be closed by rules that run counter to Masonic COVENANTS. Brethren, we all stand upon the broad, EQUAL floor of lodge, and if it is necessary to vindicate the character of a brother, whether by one or a dozen new trials, he cannot be estopped of the right to be heard in the pursuit of any "lawful or LAUDABLE undertaking," particularly when his own good name is involved. Let Grand Lodge, governed by our obligations, see to it that governing principles of the Fraternity are not subverted by the dry, unfraternal dictums of the civil law.

A vivacious and instructive Report on Correspondence was submitted by R. W. Bro. Morris Goldwater, J. G. W. He is of the opinion that lodges U. D., should be permitted to perform mortuary services. Why not? With Bro. Simons, of New York—if it should so happen that we were placed where the Master or other officers of a lodge could not be present upon such an occasion, we would give a worthy brother, at his request, a Masonic burial, *lodge or no lodge, chartered or otherwise*, and risk the consequences.

Brother Goldwater gives our jurisdiction considerable attention. He quotes the conclusion of our "special report" upon bodies of other rites that assume the right to confer the degrees of Symbolic Masonry, and concludes that all Grand Lodges should take a like position; with the suggestion that all other associations of Masons should be interrogated upon the subject. If Bro. G. will point out any organization or organizations of Masons that propose to trespass upon the exclusive prerogatives of the Craft, we will give them a *blow* without regard to "sex, age or previous condition." Furthermore, if he will consult our reports, (all that we have ever written) he will find that we have entertained but one opinion upon this subject. He notices, approvingly, our dissent from the "Massachusetts departure;" also the reports of Bro. Munu, and the majority and minority on "retrenchment." His favorable opinion of our work is largely appreciated.

From his review of Michigan, it is found that the supply of water in Arizona is rather limited. He says: "We are not a *cold water* man, but claim to be *temperate* in its use, as we hope to be in all other things." In this country water is abundant

—so abundant that its “temperate use” stamps a man a dirty tramp. Regarding civil and ecclesiastical titles, sometimes employed in Masonry, he gives Bro. Vincil a touching reminder.

Looking through Nebraska, it is found that Bro. Goldwater (or the printer) speaks of Past Grand Master, Bro. Lininger, as of the unsavory production of the *Limberger* family, or “something to that effect.”

We are gratified to find this young jurisdiction prosperous.

M. W. Benjamin Titus, Tombstone, Grand Master.

R. W. George J. Roskrage, Tucson, Grand Secretary.

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## ARKANSAS, 1885.

After dinner, feeling the necessity of stimulating digestion, we took up the proceedings of this important jurisdiction with the perfect understanding that we had *work* before us.

Grand Lodge assembled in Little Rock, November 25, M. W. W. H. H. Clayton presiding over two hundred and ninety lodges, of the three hundred and seventy-three of the jurisdiction. The Grand Secretary says: “Being twelve more in attendance than last year, and being the largest attendance that there has ever been at any convocation of the Grand Lodge in this State.”

The first two pages of his address is a brilliant contrast of conditions existing in the old and new worlds. He will have learned by this time, however, that many of the ills with which Europe has been afflicted have been brought hither by the class who neither there nor here regard God or good government.

He mourns the loss of R. W. Bro. W. H. Howes, Senior Grand Warden; Past Grand Master, R. P. Putliam, and Past Grand Master, Bro. E. R. DuVal, with others of local distinction. Surely our brethren of Arkansas have passed under the rod.

The decisions of the Grand Master are quite numerous, and although they are in conformity with local regulations, probably some of them sound strange to unpracticed ears. A few are given:

On the trial of a brother, if the specifications be sustained and the charge be not sustained, the brother stands acquitted, and *vice versa*, if the charges be sustained and the specifications be not sustained he stands convicted, and must be punished.

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A lodge, being the owner of a hall, has the right to charge the so-called "higher orders," rent for its use.

When there are but seven members present at the opening of a lodge of Entered Apprentices, the Junior Deacon should lock the outer door and act as both Junior Deacon and Tyler, and same in Fellow Craft's lodge when only five are present. In a Master Mason's lodge, when only three are present, the Junior Warden should perform the Tyler's duties as well as those of his own office.

From the latter it is to be presumed that the three first officers of a lodge can conduct the affairs of the body in the absence of a greater number. Again:

It is not a violation of the M. M's. O. to hold Masonic Communication with a Mason who has been suspended merely for non-payment of dues. The words "suspended" and "expelled" as there used alludes only to those who have been suspended or expelled for some Masonic offense for which they have been duly tried and convicted. The suspension of a Mason for non-payment of dues, in this Grand Jurisdiction, is without trial.

A brother suspended for non-payment of dues has not the privilege of visiting his lodge. The lodge may permit him to do so, but this is not a right which he may demand. And when permitted to visit the lodge, it is only as a visitor and not as a member, and therefore he cannot vote, sit on committees, or otherwise participate in the business of the lodge.

The Grand Secretary makes an elaborate report. Authority was issued for six new lodges. Six have demised, and one dispensation surrendered. Ten lodges delinquent. He complains that Grand Lodge pays out more for mileage than it costs representatives. This is true of more than one Grand Jurisdiction. There is altogether too much of this class of nasty speculation. Where mileage is insisted upon, a representative should only be allowed his actual expenses. The treasury of a Grand Lodge should not be at the disposal of greed. The consequences are that the Grand Lodge of Arkansas is short \$1790.50. In other words, the expenses of the last year were in excess of receipts the amount named.

Brother George E. Dodge, Correspondent, makes a special report. He recommended the recognition of the Grand Lodge of South Australia, and followed this justifiable proposition, with a like recommendation for the so-called "Grand Lodge of Victoria." Sorry that we cannot agree with Bro. Dodge upon the propriety of the latter recognition. He objects to "Brazil, Portugal, *et. al.*," upon the ground that they may be too closely identified with Supreme Councils and Grand Orient. In this he is correct; but why he should contend that three lodges of five hundred within a specific territory are authorized to organize a Grand Lodge therein with *exclusive* territorial jurisdiction, is more than we can comprehend. Grand Lodge softened a trifle regarding the rule that prohibited lodges from permitting the occupancy of their halls by associations not Masonic. Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor were the favored parties not embraced in the rule. What becomes of the sisters of the Eastern Star? They out in the cold? Too bad! The good Lord help the man who, in this region, should dare to perpetrate such an indignity!

The Grand Orator, Bro. Taylor, says this :

Follow the sublime teachings of our Order, and you will not only preserve the lamb skin in its spotless purity, and pass through this world bright exemplars of morality and charity, but when the alarm is made at the inner door and you are hurriedly called before the Grand Architect of the universe, he will use you as perfect Ashlars in that grand Masonic temple not made by human hands, eternal in the skies. "Brethren, strive to build up your lodges, ornate them and make them true Masonic homes for yourselves and your visitors, ever remembering that high degreeism, with gaudy plumes and brilliant costumes, is not symbolic Masonry, and is, therefore, nothing without that solid foundation alone found in the lodge room." And after they have received the last artistic touch and have been fully embellished with all the implements of comfort and work, see that they are not converted from their lofty and pure design into places of bitter prejudice and personal wrong. Lodge rooms in their primitive purity, may be likened unto the perfection of girlish beauty—type of classic grace ideal, of feminine softness and truth, all tinged and shaded by a pervading modesty. A lodge room polluted by world influences becomes at once as the false-hearted harlot, flaunting her finery and figure before the world, artfully pretending all the chaste attributes of noble woman, yet secretly and shamelessly practicing all the wickedness of her depraved and deceitful heart. Guard well then, my brothers, all the avenues of this sacred temple. See that no personal motives influence any of your actions; every initiate is promised, on the very commencement of his Masonic pilgrimage, freedom from social, political and religious prejudice, and he should never awaken to bitter and sorrowful disappointment.

The contributions for a monument to Past Grand Master English, are approaching fair proportions.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances had a considerable docket. The following does not reveal a high sense of Masonic integrity:

On appeal of Bro. W. S. Lindsey, W. M. of Campbell Lodge, No. 115, from the judgment of said lodge, in refusing to inflict any punishment on Bro. Newton Cooper, who was therein regularly charged with un-Masonic conduct. The first specification was, that the said Newton Cooper did, on the 1st day of April, 1885, in the town of Marshall, in the County of Searcy, and State of Arkansas, exhibit a Masonic emblem (that is to say, The Square, Compasses, and Letter G) on a signboard over a saloon door, in violation of the teachings and principles of Masonry." Another specification charged him with "profane swearing, contrary to the teachings of Masonry." Other specifications appropriately and definitely charged him with "drunkenness," and with "erecting and running a gambling device, commonly called a nine-pin alley." The transcript shows that, on the trial day, June 6th, 1885, "Bro. Newton Cooper appeared in open lodge, and plead guilty to the charges, leaving it to the mercy of the lodge to inflict punishment." And yet your committee is pained to learn and report that the lodge voted down each grade of punishment, and did not even cause *reprimand*—our mildest mode of punishment—to be administered to this brother, who *plead guilty* to such serious and un-Masonic conduct. They acquitted him. Your committee feels constrained to recommend,—*First*, That the said lodge be censured, and admonished to enforce our laws in the future; *Second*, That the said judgment of said lodge be set aside and annulled, and that the said Brother Newton Cooper be indefinitely suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry; *Third*, That, if the said Bro. Newton Cooper shall reform, and become "an upright man,"—then, after the full period of twelve months from this date, the lodge may entertain and act upon a petition for his restoration.

The only objection to the judgment of the committee, is found in permitting such an aggregation of corruption a Masonic life.

We are glad to find a Report on Correspondence by our distinguished Brother Geo. E. Dodge. He covers a good deal of ground, and covers it well. He makes fraternal mention of our jurisdiction, and speaks of our report as a "legal and his-

torical review of Masonry in the nineteenth century." It is much to be regretted that a brother of such marked ability should question the majority rule in the organization of Grand Lodges. What he finds in the common law upon the subject to vindicate his views, surpasses any knowledge we have of that class of jurisprudence. The tables we published, 1884, should have some weight in determining common law. Our name is T. T., instead of "T. H." He is a believer in dual membership, and mentions the fact that Bro. Pike, Washington, recently (as we infer) united with a lodge of which Bro. D. is a member, though he had not resided in the State for twenty years prior to his union therewith. We are unacquainted with the workings of such a system, therefore cannot speak advisedly; but it seems to us, that with our present system of penalties for non-payment of dues, dual membership would be attended with unsurmountable difficulties; but as our Arkansas brethren look upon "suspension" for such class of dereliction as not of much consequence, it may not be there is an objection to the system.

M. W. T. C. Humphry, Paris, Grand Master.

R. W. Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, Grand Secretary.

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## BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1885.

The fourteenth annual communication was held in the City of Victoria, June 20, R. W. Bro. Thomas Trounce, Deputy Grand Master, in charge. The Most Worshipful, the Grand Master, Bro. Edgar Crow Baker, was attending to his duties as a member of the Dominion Parliament then in session at Ottawa.

The six lodges of the jurisdiction were all represented by proxies or otherwise. Our representative, V. W. Bro. E. C. Neufelder, was present. He is also the "Minister Resident" of the "Grand Lodge of Italy." Will he have the kindness to advise us of the *symbolic* character of that organization?

The Grand Master forwarded a brief address. It is a good paper, but largely occupied with disquisitions upon questions that have from time immemorial been the themes of Masonic antiquarians. He wisely dissents from the conclusion that the Fraternity had other origin than in the operative Masons of the middle ages. He quotes a number of authors, some of whom imagine that its conception was from the fertile brains of persons *anterior* to Adam, others to Moses, Joshua, Solomon and Pythagorus. The Essenes, Druids and Egyptians also come in for a share of the glories attributed to its *ancient* founders. All this senseless wishwash is a power in the hands of our adversaries to bring the Institution into disrepute; and why it is



indulged by a single Mason, of even ordinary culture, is a matter of astonishment. Fiction is well enough in its place, but entirely *out of place* as the foundation of an Institution that is to rank with the civilizing and beneficent forces of the world.

The Deputy Grand Master delivered a brief message. He congratulates Grand Lodge upon the harmony within the jurisdiction, and that no perplexing questions have been propounded for consideration. He recommended the recognition of the "Grand Lodge of Peru," but did not feel that the "Grand Lodge Symbolica Independentia Mexicana Vera Cruz," was worthy of like distinction—Grand Lodge assenting in both cases. The new Grand Lodge of South Australia was welcomed into the fraternal family. We are without reliable information regarding Peru, neither has our Grand Lodge been called upon for its fraternal greetings; but our impressions are, that it, in organization, is not unlike the Vera Cruz body that had its beginning (primarily) in other rites.

It was resolved, "That the names of all rejected candidates in subordinate lodges shall be forthwith reported to the Grand Secretary, who shall keep a list of the same in a book for the purpose. That no candidate for the degrees in Masonry, or affiliation, shall be balloted for until information has been received from the Grand Secretary that his name is clear of the black list."

The "Louisiana" resolutions were received and referred.

No Report on Correspondence.

M. W. Thomas Trounce, Victoria, Grand Master.

V. W. Edward C. Neufelder, Victoria, Grand Secretary.

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## CALIFORNIA, 1885.

This Grand Body met October 13th, and concluded its session on the 17th. Four days were consumed in the disposition of a large amount of important legislation. But a few lodges were absent for want of representation. The Grand Master, M. W. Jonathan Doan Hines, congratulates the Craft upon the prosperity of the jurisdiction, and that the cardinal virtues are receiving increased consideration. He thinks, however, that some lodges might be dispensed with—eight have not conferred degrees for two, three for three years, and one for four years; nevertheless, affiliations have been numerous in all the lodges. The Grand Master concludes his address with the announcement of the sudden demise of R. W. Bro. Moses Heller,

Grand Treasurer. He appears to have been a Mason in whom the brethren of California reposed the most implicit confidence.

The elaborate report of the Grand Secretary, Bro. Abell, is a precise compendium of duty well executed. His methods should excite the emulation of some of his cotemporaries. He reports the authorization of four new lodges, together with the reception of a large number of communications from various associations of Masons asking recognition as Grand Bodies. He confines himself to the record without vouchsafing recommendations in their behalf. Wise.

The report of the Grand Treasurer shows a balance of nearly \$6,000.00 aside from \$52,588.00 in good securities.

The report of the Grand Lecturer, Bro. Shaeffer, exhibits rare efficiency.

The Grand Secretary, in behalf of the Masonic Board of Relief of San Francisco, presented a report showing an expenditure for relief of \$9,772.50 as follows:

For Masons of California.....	\$ 781 00
For Masons of other Jurisdictions.....	3154 35
For wives, widows and orphans of other Jurisdictions.....	4342 65
For wives, widows and orphans of California.....	1494 50
	—————\$9772 50

The Masons of Illinois were the recipients of \$526.35; but we do not see that the brethren of our State refunded anything, except it may have been included in the item of receipts from "sundry brethren." The total amount refunded was \$1964.42. Ten brethren, deceased, were buried with Masonic honors. This is a magnificent record, and it is to be hoped that lodges and brethren of Illinois, under such obligations, will make a determined effort to give some tangible evidences of appreciation.

The Board at Sacramento shows disbursements of \$1148.80; that at Oakland \$1017.60; that of Los Angeles \$1951.85, and that of Marysville \$215.50; making total relief afforded \$14,106.55. It is a pleasure to notice that our Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, refunded to the Board at Los Angeles, \$150. The following is an extract from the report of the latter:

The Board has buried seven brethren, during the year, belonging to other jurisdictions—three of them at its own expense; and it has been the means of returning the widow and orphans of one brother to their home in England.

The expenditures herein set forth do not include any relief extended to any member of either of the lodges in the city of Los Angeles, or to any member of their families—each lodge taking care of its own distressed.

More than fifty brethren have found employment through the Board, and it has collected \$5,000 of insurance from other jurisdictions for the widows of deceased brethren.

Many brethren of limited means visit our section of the State in pursuit of health or employment, and their stay being often prolonged without the result hoped for, and their means becoming exhausted, they are compelled to apply to the Board for advice, recommendations, or pecuniary

assistance. The number of applications is constantly increasing, and the work and expenses of the Board will be correspondingly augmented in the future.

The Committee on Grievances had a very considerable docket. The report, as we imagine, was gotten up by lawyers. Technical objections to proceedings were profuse, consequently trial commissions were not often sustained. Better by far, as it appears to us, to follow the old rule of simply protecting the *rights* of an accused or accuser in a trial, rather than overturning trials upon technical grounds that do not interpose obstacles to fair adjudication. It is found in one report a conclusion with which we are in entire sympathy:

The accused is charged with the grave offense of disturbing the peace and harmony of the lodge and disobedience to the Master's gavel. Of these acts the commission found him guilty and affixed therefor the penalty of suspension. The evidence fully justifies the findings and warrants the punishment imposed. Your committee, from the evidence adduced, are forced to the conclusion that there was a studied, persistent, and willful disobedience of the Master's gavel on the part of the accused. The gavel is the emblem of authority. It is the lever which moves the Masonic world. When wielded by the Master in his lodge it is more potent than a Monarch's sceptre. The Master there is sovereign, and his will alone becomes the law by which the Craft are governed and to which they must bow with grateful submission and strict obedience. For the Master to permit the slightest deviation from this rule, would sap the foundation of his prerogative and plant the seed that would produce turmoil, discord, dissension and, ultimately, anarchy.

It is the province of the chosen few to command, while it is the duty of others to obey. Upon the very threshold of Masonry the novice is instructed that the peace and harmony of the lodge must not be disturbed. Whenever a Mason so far forgets himself as to bring anything offensive into the lodge whereby disturbance may be caused, or fails or refuses to render obedience to the powers that be, he becomes guilty of one of the greatest offenses known to our Masonic calendar, and amenable to the severest penalty which our Masonic Code can impose. In many instances of this character the refractory brother is not alone at fault. The Master, by his indulgence or his desire to court the favor and good will of the brethren, may so far slacken the discipline of his lodge that members will feel warranted in encroaching upon his known prerogative. When such is the case the Master should be held responsible. He who loses sight of the dignity of his high office, or forgets or forbears to exact the strictest respect therefor, is unworthy to fill the Master's chair. Our discipline, to all, is exacting; it must be observed, respected, and obeyed; and the reins must be held by the Master's hand.

It will be of advantage to the brethren of anti prerogative school to read the foregoing with considerable care, keeping in mind the fact that Masters and Grand Masters are governed by the *same* general law.

In reply to a question as to the right of a lodge to exercise its discretion in performing mortuary services over the remains of a suspended member, the Committee on Jurisprudence reply by saying in effect, that such power is vested in the lodge in cases where the penalty has been inflicted for non-payment of dues. We have always supposed, that during the life of such penalty, meaning suspension from the "rights and privileges of Masonry," that the offender was as completely cut off from the Fraternity as though expelled. This is the general rule whatever may be the charge upon which conviction was had. Suspension from membership is another matter, because in such case *Masonic status* is unimpaired. If, therefore, Masonic intercourse with a suspended Mason is interdicted, we cannot conceive of

the propriety of prohibiting a lodge from giving formal Masonic burial to an expelled Mason or to the profane—one standing in the same relation to a lodge as the other.

The committee endorsed the conclusion “that where a lodge had, without right, received an application for the degrees from a person residing within the territory of another lodge, and rejected him, the latter lodge could not receive his application until the expiration of twelve months.” We are of the opinion that the illegal act of the first lodge did not impair a single right of the lodge of jurisdiction—the reception and action upon the petition being altogether void.

It is a pleasure to find that a venerable Past Grand Master (the first) was cared for.

Brother James Wright Anderson submitted an exceptionally good Report on Correspondence. He endorses the action of our Grand Lodge in its determination that the lodge is the only legitimate custodian of the symbolic degrees; but he gravely errs in the opinion that such action is “an endorsement of the Massachusetts departure”—far from it. We continue to deny the right of any association of Masons (aside a regularly constituted lodge) to exercise any authority in the degrees of E. A., F. C., or Master Mason. These are the exclusive heritage of the lodge. The “departure” is another question altogether, and if there is anything in the logic of that instrument, it assumes that all bodies therein mentioned are mantled with powers to which we emphatically object, because if it be true that the Chapter, Commandery, and bodies of other rites are “duly constituted *Masonic* bodies,” it follows that they are authorized to practice ALL THINGS Masonic. In his review of Kentucky, he thus discourses:

We are of the opinion that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts—believing that boldly advertising in the public prints for candidates for these degrees, and that the hawking of such degrees by irresponsible and unscrupulous persons for their own emolument was calculated to bring discredit upon the Craft,—did right in prohibiting Masons from the illicit traffic. If a Grand Lodge has no right to enforce its own edicts, to protect its Freemasonry among the brethren, to exclude what it may deem wrong, to enforce its recognitions and exclusions, and to prevent individuals from prostituting it to disgraceful and profane purposes, then what is the object or benefit of having a Grand Lodge? If a handful of “schismatics and disturbers” can defy a Grand Lodge in one particular, what is there to prevent them from doing so in others? If the principles of the symbolic lodges are to be made the standard of admission to unrecognized higher degrees, what is there to prevent their being employed as the basis of any organization, however objectionable? We believe it to be a duty that a Grand Lodge owes to the membership of subordinate lodges to protect them from the imposition, the pecuniary loss, and the mortification which would ultimately result in distrust of one another instead of that confidence, respect and harmony which constitutes the strength of our Fraternity.

Massachusetts might have, with great propriety, warned brethren against hawking of degrees unknown to the Craft, but we never could understand how it was possible for the brethren of that jurisdiction to assume something as Masonic of which they know nothing except by common report. Read again, Brother Anderson, the history of the Fraternity. Read once more the “Ancient Charges to a Free Mason,” and tell us of authority given to *Masons* to reject the application of a Hebrew, *because of being* a Hebrew; yet you seem willing to class the

Commandery, and bodies of the Scottish Rite, of the Northern Jurisdiction, as "duly constituted Masonic bodies." This will not do Brother Anderson. There is not anything of Masonry beyond the lodge, except that the foregoing and kindred organizations may be composed of Masons. We objected to Memphian pretensions because these brethren did propose to assume jurisdiction over lodges, and to the Massachusetts abnormity because it proposed to recognize certain associations of Masons as "duly constituted Masonic bodies."

Bro. Anderson objects to our opinion that there is no such thing as a *right* to lodge assistance or Masonic burial. Our only reply is that the law governing such matters is found in our covenants. The principles governing therein are plainly set forth. I am (and so with lodge) to consult my own opinion of the "worthy" character of the applicant. We never heard of any other law upon the subject. If, however, California rituals contain obligations that *compel* the gratification of an applicant for relief, "worthy" or unworthy, we have nothing to say. Do your covenants demand this? Further on, he objects to the conclusion that Masonic mortuary services are not the "right" of a Mason in good standing; meaning, of course, in lodge. There is nothing in the primary law of the Institution that insists that I *SHALL* extend such courtesy or charity to the unworthy. I am to be the judge of duty in the premises, not lodge or Grand Lodge. We should not have a very exalted opinion of a Mason that would not give the needy the benefit of a doubt, or that would not feed the hungry, Mason or non-Mason; nevertheless, any compulsory legislation in the premises makes the Fraternity an insurance agency, entirely inconsistent with immemorial law upon the subject. Our objection to compulsory dues from non-affiliates rests entirely upon the insurance character of the demand. He does not pay his money for rights of membership, but with the express understanding that he *shall* be cared for in the event of indigency. If there be any other principle involved, except mutual insurance, in such legislation, we fail to comprehend the force or character of such regulations. *Our covenants* are laws that can not be disregarded, unless it be determined that they are vagaries and not worthy of consideration. We are at work, brethren, for the Masonry of our fathers before "Boards of Relief" were organized—when brethren, found worthy, could have their *immediate* wants supplied without a thought of remuneration. We do not object to relief organizations, but we are of the impression that they are engendering a sentiment inconsistent with the original purposes of the Institution. California has done a noble work in this regard, and we would not for a world have them feel that we offer any opposition to their methods; but we *do know* that they have been imposed upon by wretched misrepresentations of the Craft from Illinois—men who at home could not have received one particle of consideration from their brethren. This is the natural result of organization, for where the carcass is, vultures will gather. We have had an abundant experience in this matter, and which has led us to the belief that this class of organized Masonic charity has stimulated imposition. This subject has been considered in another place.

Bro. Anderson is not in accord with the hospital project of the brethren of Arkansas; thinks with us that "*dispensation*" to give Masonic burial, entirely out

of place; strongly supports the single ballot rule, and does not agree with Brother Singleton (D. C.) upon the question of "penal jurisdiction." He gives our jurisdiction much attention, and quotes the major portion of our report on the assumptions of other associations of Masons of authority to confer the degrees of the Craft. He also quotes, approvingly, our views of the "Massachusetts departure," and Grand Lodge organization. He quotes from Indian Territory thus:

My conception of what I believe to be the spirit of the Fraternity brings me in conflict with Article XIII of the by-laws of the subordinate lodge. I have not hesitated to overthrow it for the purpose of challenging your attention to its injustice and wrong. I hold that no brother can be punished until convicted, nor convicted without a fair trial.

And then says:

It seems to us that this is a dangerous assumption of prerogative on the part of a Grand Master. It is practically a nullification of the action of the very power that created him Grand Master, and, as such, is very reprehensible. If he can declare *void* and *overthrow* one law, what is to prevent his doing likewise with others. As we take it, the function of the Grand Master is to see the laws of the Grand Lodge properly executed, and that he has no power under general regulations or elsewhere to nullify any action of the body from whom he derives all his authority; nor can he nullify any action of a subordinate lodge, unless it be in contravention of the regulations provided for its government. We are pleased to note that the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory refused to concur in the decision of its Grand Master.

Our reply to all this will be found in a prerogative quotation heretofore made. Bro. Anderson does not think well of perpetual jurisdiction; does not "discover any material benefit accruing to the Master or to the lodge from conferring the *degree* (!) of Past Master;" is hostile to an affiliation fee; does not admire electioneering for Masonic positions. We are rapidly coming to the conclusion that a good, *rotund* fee for installation, as in some foreign jurisdictions, would not result disastrously to the welfare of the Craft. Bro. Anderson does not, with us, think well of lodge incorporation. He has this to say under Montana: "Regarding non-payment of dues debarring a member from voting or holding office, Brother Hedges believes that, until a member is suspended by action of his lodge, he is entitled to vote or to be eligible to office. We fail to see anything unjust or unwise in such a regulation." Notwithstanding concurrence in the judgment of Bro. Hedges, he emphasizes objection to a like doctrine contended for by the writer. If Bro. A. will refer to page 84 of his review, he will comprehend a conviction for inconsistency. All that we ask is, that a brother shall be formally adjudged guilty of an offense, before being deprived of a Masonic right.

In the matter of perpetual jurisdiction he does not appear perfectly clear. In his review of Nebraska, he says upon that subject:

Among other cases of grievance is reported one where a brother, a Fellow Craft, desired to advance, and, having removed from Nebraska, asked a waiver of jurisdiction. Under the law of Nebraska to grant this waiver required a unanimous vote, which in this case, had not been attained. Involving the principle of perpetual jurisdiction, it was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence,



who reported that the right of waiver rested entirely with the lodge in which the brother had taken the other degrees, and that the Grand Lodge had no jurisdiction in the premises. In this report the Grand Lodge concurred.

We remark that whilst this decision is in strict accord with the Ancient Regulations, we nevertheless think, if the brother was worthy that courtesy, that the interests of the Craft, he having removed from the jurisdiction, demanded that the waiver and permission to receive the remaining degree should have been granted.

Bro. A., with ourselves, cannot see the "goodness" in prohibiting lodges occupying premises with other reputable organizations.

In concluding this review of our sister jurisdiction we are constrained to give Bro. Anderson's views upon two important questions :

We dissent from the views expressed by Bro. Chadwick regarding the right of a brother to know the party objecting to his advancement, or the reasons for such objection. One who has received the Entered Apprentice or the Fellow Craft degree occupies a status very different from that of one whose original petition has been rejected, and has rights which the uninitiated cannot claim. After initiation he is received as a brother, and, as such, is entitled to more consideration than the mere profane, and any allegation reflecting upon his character or qualifications should be carefully examined. Our Grand Lodge has wisely provided that objections to advancement shall be made known to the Master, and referred to a committee, that their validity may be inquired into and determined by the lodge. In order to arrive at a proper conclusion as to the facts, the committee should hear the testimony, not of the objector alone, but of the applicant also. As a Mason the candidate should be heard in his own defense, and in order that he may make his defense, it is but just that he should be informed of the nature of the allegations made against him and of the party urging the objections. Any peace or harmony purchased at the cost of justice is worthless. Masons, however good, are possessed of the weaknesses incident to frail humanity. Bro. Chadwick says, "all will know the cause of the objection in due time." True, but why hold a brother in suspense, or deprive him of a right, until the cause of the objection *leaks* out. Such a course, it seems to us, would be a most fruitful source of discord and wrong in our lodges. The law upon this matter adopted by the Grand Lodge in the District of Columbia is identically the same as that adopted in California. Bro. Chadwick predicts that it will not meet the occasion. It has met every occasion in California, or over a quarter of a century, without any infringement of the peace and harmony of our lodges, and is not with us an experiment ; it is a regulation founded in equity and justified by experience.

A motion to amend the Constitution of the Grand Lodge so as to prohibit a member engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors, otherwise than for medicinal or sacramental purposes, from being eligible to any office in his lodge, received a majority vote, which not being sufficient, the matter was laid over for one year. The brethren of Washington seem determined to root out the evil connected with the liquor traffic. We admire their zeal, but do not fully endorse their plans of procedure. We fear that in the impetuosity of their efforts they will overdo the matter of opposition and thereby not only do harm to the cause which they advocate, but also to the Fraternity. "The golden mean doth surest sit," and a proper observance of the dictates of *temperance* in their attempt to extirpate the evils of saloon-keeping and saloon-drinking will in our opinion, prove more effective than the course which is now adopted. We observe that a Bro. Charles W. Taylor presented "a resolution making it a Masonic offense for any member of a Masonic lodge to enter a place where liquors are sold, and drink the same, (which—the place or the liquors ?) under a penalty of expulsion." The passage of such a resolution would seem to us to be an undue assumption upon the part of the Order. We are in favor of temperance in all things, but we do not believe that it can be secured by any such process. Hold brethren responsible for overstepping the limits of a due propriety in the use of intoxicating liquors, as you would in the abuse of any other right or privilege, and good will be the result ; any other course will, in our opinion, subject the Fraternity to injury without any equivalent of good. Without any hesitancy we say we are glad to see that the

Committee on Jurisprudence had the *prudence* to recommend that the resolution of Bro. Taylor be laid on the table, inasmuch as Freemasonry is not a temperance society; and the Grand Lodge adopted the recommendation.

The latter we turn over to the tender mercies of Brother Vincil.

M. W. Wiley James Tinnin, Weaverville, Grand Master.

R. W. Alexander G. Abell, San Francisco, Grand Secretary.

## CANADA, 1885.

Three "especial" communications were held during the year for the purpose of placing the memorial stones of public edifices. The last was on July 1st, over which the Grand Master, M. W. Brother, Hugh Murray, presided. These events are considered by our Canadian brethren (as they should be) of more than ordinary importance; giving the public, as they do, the best general conceptions of the relations of the Fraternity to the world.

Grand Lodge met in Hamilton July 8. Lodges were largely represented. The record presents also, a long list of Past Grand officers and representatives, including the R. W. Brother David McLellan, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the M. W. Grand Lodge of Canada. We take considerable pride in this mention of our distinguished brother, because of his well-known character as a faithful Craftsman at home and abroad.

The annual address of the Grand Master is a production that will attract thoughtful, fraternal attention. He authorized six new lodges, and continued the dispensations of others. Three Worshipful Masters incurred his displeasure, and were disciplined for violation of law. From a personal knowledge of Brother Murray, we give it as our opinion, that willful trespassers upon the good name of the Institution, would meet an unflinching determination in the Grand Master, to maintain its exalted professions.

We cannot concur in the opinion of Brother Murray and his Grand Lodge, that "an affirmation, in lieu of the oath or obligation of Masonry, is not admissible." This is in reply to a question, if a Quaker, clinging to his convictions upon that subject, can be made a Mason. As it seems to us, this is simply a question of phraseology. In the civil law, a misrepresentation under "affirmation," carries with it like pains and penalties as though the witness had "sworn" to a falsehood—an oath or affirmation therein being alike in their import and sanctity. The Grand

Lodge of Illinois takes the same view of the subject, because the words "swear" or "affirm" are each terms that convey the same meaning and responsibilities, both in civil, and necessarily, in fraternal law. Webster defines an oath to be "a solemn *affirmation* or declaration, made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is *affirmed*." If therefore, in all civilized communities, an oath is an affirmation, and an affirmation an oath, we are at a loss to comprehend the propriety of denying an initiate the choice of language, particularly when such denial is a trespass upon his *religious* convictions. There is not, upon earth, an organization more loyal to God and His word, as they understand it, than are the Quakers; therefore we insist that their devotion to the law that declares, "But I say unto you, swear not at all; neither by heaven; for it is God's throne; nor by the earth; for it is His footstool; neither by Jerusalem; for it is the city of the great King. Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one hair white or black. But let your communication be, yea, yea; nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these, cometh of evil," shall not be *disqualification* for admittance to the Fraternity.

The Grand Master is very forcible in his denunciation of infidelity—not too much so, and concludes that an Indian can be made a Mason, if the lodge is so inclined.

Touching Grand Honors he says: "Nine for Grand Masters; seven for Deputy Grand Masters, and for District Deputies; five for all other elected Grand officers; three for distinguished brethren. The honors to Past Grand officers are the same given to present officers."

The views of the Grand Master upon the question of benevolent associations, within lodges, are sound. We cannot conceive of reasonable objections to a fund set apart for the indigent coming from the general contributions of brethren, but any specific contribution that is to *insure* to the contributor relief in the event of want, is entirely antagonistic to the well defined principles of Masonic charity. He comes down with a heavy hand upon the practice of employing emblems for business purposes. There has been so much of this in times past that many distrust persons clad with the ensignia of the Fraternity.

Brother Murray, as do most of provincial Grand Masters, refers to Riel's rebellion, with congratulations that it did not menace the stability of the government, and closes by saying: "Thus Masonry teaches loyalty to the Sovereign, obedience to the law, and subordination to constituted authority, without which civilized communities cannot exist." The ancient law, however, takes a more conservative view. It says: "A Mason is a peaceable subject to the civil powers, wherever he resides or works, and is never to be concerned in plots or conspiracies against the peace and welfare of the nation, nor to behave himself undutifully to inferior magistrates; for as Masonry hath been always injured by war, bloodshed and confusion, so ancient kings and princes have been much disposed to encourage the Craftsman because of their peaceableness and loyalty, whereby they practically answered the cavils of their adversaries, and promoted the honor of the Fraternity, who ever

flourished in times of peace, so that if a brother should be a rebel against the state, he is not to be countenanced in his rebellion however he may be pitied as an unhappy man; and, if convicted of no other crime, though the loyal brotherhood must and ought to disown his rebellion, and give no umbrage or ground of political jealousy to the government for the time being, they cannot expel him from the lodge, and his relation to it remains indefeasible." The reservations in the foregoing will be readily comprehended.

We cannot endorse the conclusions of the Grand Master in his reference to the trouble in which the Grand Lodge of Quebec is involved. He says :

The Grand Master of Quebec has issued a proclamation to all brethren in obedience to his Grand Lodge, declaring all lodges in that Province working under any foreign Grand Lodge, to be illegally and irregularly existing, and prohibiting all brethren acknowledging his authority from holding Masonic intercourse with any of the members of such lodges, in so far as Ancient Craft Masonry is concerned.

The brethren affected by this edict are the members of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 374, St. George's Lodge, No. 440, and St. Lawrence Lodge, No. 640, all in the City of Montreal, and on the register of the United Grand Lodge of England.

I sympathize strongly with the Grand Lodge of Quebec in the struggle for what I believe to be a correct principle, and I admit that from her standpoint she is not bound by the conditions that applied to the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada. Further than this, however, I think our Grand Lodge cannot go, for though we may regret that conditional recognition was accepted by our predecessors, who acted no doubt under circumstances peculiarly adverse, and at a time when the question of Grand Lodge sovereignty was not so prominent as in the present day, yet we are, I believe, bound honorably to carry out the agreement entered into by them, and which has remained undisturbed for twenty-six years.

The reader will remember, that at the organization of the Grand Lodge of Canada the Grand Lodge of England declined recognition unless certain lodges (three) were permitted to retain allegiance to the mother Grand Body. To this stipulation the Grand Lodge of Canada assented, and until a subsequent division of the territory into the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the Grand Lodge of Canada was bound by its covenants. In 1867, however, the home government made the territorial change mentioned, and the brethren of Quebec (1869) organized an independent Grand Lodge embracing territorial jurisdiction over the three lodges in question, and with which our Grand Lodge at its last communication, declared non-intercourse. Bro. Murray admits that the Grand Lodge of Quebec is correct in principle, and "not bound by the conditions that applied to the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada" by the Grand Lodge of England. As there is not remote doubt but that he is correct, we fail to see the justice or propriety of continuing fraternal relations with bodies that, by virtue of *lawful authority*, are declared irregular and clandestine. The Grand Lodge of Canada is sovereign within its territorial limits, but no more so than is its friendly peer, the Grand Lodge of Quebec. The latter is entitled to the respect and protection of every Grand Lodge upon the continent, we cannot see how the former can find justification in defying the common law of the Fraternity by admitting to its constituent lodges brethren condemned for resisting authority which the Grand Lodge of Canada admits to be *lawful and*

*supreme.* It is an old adage, though perhaps not classically expressed, that "chickens may come home to roost." If therefore, in time to come our brethren of Canada should become involved in difficulties that commanded the sympathy and support of its sisters, its present attitude towards the Grand Lodge of Quebec might be found a troublesome precedent. Obedience to law is the better plan, though its enforcement may be attended with unpleasant consequences. We regret to find that Grand Lodge concurred in the suggestions of the Grand Master. He thus concludes an able and interesting paper:

It is gratifying at the end of my term to be able to announce that our Fraternity is in a more flourishing condition than at any previous time in our history. Though two Grand Lodges, Quebec and Manitoba, have swarmed from the mother hive, we have more lodges on our register than ever before; though envious and intolerent men have misrepresented and defamed our Order, the membership of our lodges is steadily increasing; though from year to year we have increased our benevolent gifts, the amount in the treasury is not lessened, our ability to aid those in distress is not impaired.

While expressing our thanks to God for his goodness in the past, and praying for his continued favor, let us not forget that where much is given much is also acquired. Let us strenuously endeavor to support the character of our profession as Free and Accepted Masons, by the practice of tolerance and forbearance towards those who differ from us, by forgetfulness and forgiveness of wrongs inflicted on us, by the exercise of charity and benevolence towards those having claims upon us, and by the honest performance of every trust, and thus prove to the world our attachment to the principles of the Order.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters bear the impress of intelligent and faithful discharge of duty.

The finances of Grand Lodge are in customary good condition. There remains in the treasury \$68,394.49, after having expended in grants to the needy the sum of \$10,625.

Although we have given considerable attention to this jurisdiction, we do not feel justified in neglecting to give the following paragraphs from the report of the Committee on Grand Master's Address:

In this age of scepticism and unbelief it cannot be too plainly asserted or too clearly understood that the Grand Lodge of Canada will admit none within the portals of our lodges, *nor continue the privileges of Freemasonry to any who do not acknowledge* their belief in God; that He has revealed His will to man in the volume of the Sacred Law which we recognize as the first of the three great lights of Masonry, and the One to rule and govern our faith, and God will certainly punish vice and reward virtue. Men who claim a right to disbelieve, or at all events doubt the existence of God, or to doubt that there will be a future life of rewards and punishments, have no right to approach our altars,—no footing on the floor of our lodges.

It is worse than mockery to recommend the volume of the Sacred Law to the serious contemplation of such men, or charge them to consider it the merring standard of truth and justice and to regulate their actions by the Divine precepts which it contains; to admonish them that therein they will be taught the important duty they owe to their God, to their neighbor and to themselves; to delect to them that such duty requires them never to mention God's name, but with that awe and reverence which are due from the creature to his Creator; to implore His aid on all their lawful undertakings and to look up to Him in every emergency for comfort and support. While it would savour of blasphemy to invoke the aid of the Almighty upon the initiations of such men, and to implore Him that they may dedicate and devote their lives to His service, to ask that they may be en-

dowed with a competency of His divine wisdom, that they may display the beauties of true Godliness, or at a later stage to implore the Almighty to so pass them under His protection through the valley of the shadow of death, that they may finally arise from the tomb of transgression to shine as the stars for ever and ever.

It is a pleasure to know that Past Grand Master, Daniel Spry, was the recipient of a testimonial "as a token of respect and esteem."

"Notices of Motions" for the consideration of Grand Lodge at its next annual communication, include the following presented by V. W. Bro. I. A. Wills:

That no lodge shall permit to be used in any room used by them for either hall, lodge room or at the refreshment table, wines or spirits or other intoxicating liquors.

No Report on Correspondence, notwithstanding there are a dozen D. D. Grand Masters eminently qualified for the position, and an abundance of money for the printer.

M. W. Hugh Murray, Hamilton, Grand Master.

R. W. J. J. Mason, Hamilton, Grand Secretary.

## COLORADO, 1885.

Lodges largely represented. Twelve Past Grand Masters were also present, notwithstanding the absence of a pay roll. Grand Lodge met in Denver September 15th. M. W. James H. Peabody, Grand Master, represents the condition of the Craft, "good." He makes particular mention of the loss of a distinguished man and Mason, Sir Moses Montefiore. He also gives the "Nation's Hero" an extended notice. We had not before supposed that Gen. Grant was a Mason. We knew him as a distinguished President, soldier and citizen, but not as a member of the Fraternity.

Bro. Peabody declined to appoint as his proxy, to preside at a trial, a Past Master not a member of the lodge in which the investigation was to take place. It would be a satisfaction to know the grounds for his position. We don't know of any law that thus circumscribes a Grand Master in the selection of such representatives. He however thought, "that if no objections were made, the brother was eligible to preside at the meeting." He also declined dispensations to hold public installations. He says:

I believe that one of the most commendable features of Freemasonry, is its absence of ostentation. I fear that the object of these public ceremonies is for mere show and display, to attract the



attention of the profane, and should be classed as innovations. A Masonic lodge cannot be regularly convened as a lodge where the world at large are invited to seats, and is in direct and positive antagonism of sound conservative teachings, and opens the door to other dangerous novelties. In departing in this particular from the custom of my predecessor, I have done so with an earnest desire, and sole purpose, to protect our Fraternity from any influence which might impair its true character, or weaken its hold on the commendation of the wise, the sensible and the good among the Fraternity, and retain the admiration of all thoughtful men.

We do not have a partial of sympathy for such views. If Masonry was designed for caves and knot-holes, there might be justification for a seclusion that would be impenetrable to the world; but as the Institution is a living force in the welfare of our race—so designed in profession and practice—it is difficult to understand why every reasonable avenue to its professions should not be opened up to the inspection of those to whom we naturally look for countenance and support. It has been found in an experience of thirty-eight years that lodges bringing their purposes nearest the vision of family and friends, are those that are the most prosperous and influential. If the lodges of our sister jurisdiction are of a character that public exoteric exercises are liable to display too many imperfect ashlar, seclusion is advisable.

It is a pleasure to know that the Grand Master assumes to be the *Grand Master of Masons in Colorado*, by replying to interrogatories from brethren not occupying official positions. Sorry to see that the jurisdiction clings to that nondescript—the degree (!) of Past Master. Whence comes the authority to add a *fourth* degree to the symbolic system?

Contrary to the opinions of some brethren, that a Grand Master is not invested with authority to suspend a Master from the rights of the Fraternity, Bro. Peabody did thus impose a penalty upon an officer that had been found guilty of un-Masonic conduct. Correct.

The reports of financial officers show a surplus in the treasury of \$8,557.90. Appropriation to establish a public charity was disagreed to. Wise.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, in reply to a question submitted just prior to the close of the last session, report:

Your committee are of opinion that the officers, so far as appointed, should, at the proper time, and in the absence of the Master-elect, be installed by the retiring Master. The old Master continues to serve until the installation of his successor, with the right to appoint the subordinate officers and standing committees usually appointed by the Master at the beginning of the term. Nevertheless, no harm would be likely from appointing brethren to act temporarily until the return of the Master-elect, and it would be an act of courtesy to leave the permanent appointments to him. Our advice would therefore be to adopt such a course unless the absence of the Master-elect was to continue so long that the efficiency of the lodge required the permanent filling of the positions at once.

In Illinois it is held that in the absence of the Master elect installation cannot take place; and for the valid reason, that such investiture precludes the possibility of the promotion of Wardens elect, eligible to the position, in the event of a new election for Master, unless local law provides for the resignation of installed officers.

The same committee declined to concur in the opinion of the Grand Master, that it was improper, while a Mason is under suspension, to prefer charges for another offense.

We have read a good deal upon the question of "physical perfection," but we think the following minority report of P. G. M., Byron L. Carr, of the Committee on Jurisprudence, merits more than a passing notice :

I approve the report of the majority of the committee with one exception, but I am unable to agree with the Grand Master and the majority of this committee upon the question of physical qualification for candidates as laid down in Decision No. 13, and approved by the majority of the committee.

The decision is based upon that ancient landmark which provides that "No Master shall take any apprentice who has any maim or defect in his body which shall render him incapable of performing the work and becoming proficient therein, etc."

We are told that our ancient brethren wrought in both operative and speculative Masonry, but we work in speculative Masonry only. It was while Masonry was both operative and speculative that landmark was adopted as a law of Masonry, and the reason is obvious, no member to be received who was so defective in his physical form as to make it impossible for him to discharge the duties of an operative Mason. The reason of the law has failed, and there is no principle of law that is better established than that "When the reason of the law fails, the law itself ceases to exist."

We work in speculative Masonry only, and the essential qualifications of a speculative Mason are moral and intellectual rather than physical. To say that a man with one leg five inches shorter than the other, but who has an appliance which enables him to walk as uprightly as any other one, and whose moral principles and character are exceptional, is unqualified to learn the Masonic lectures and perform the speculative work of the Order, while at the same time we do admit, without question, men whose mental capacity is not sufficient to enable them to pass examination for admission to a lodge after years of study, is a construction of the law which is repugnant to good sense.

In English Masonry, and in some of the Grand Jurisdictions of this country, no physical qualification is recognized, on the principle before stated, that "the reason of the law having ceased to exist the landmark no longer exists." I myself have seen a man initiated into a Masonic lodge, who walked upon a wooden leg, the amputation having been performed above the knee. This in one of the Eastern states. In one of the Southern states we have the record of the initiation of a man who had lost an arm. This is done under a construction of the leadership which follows reason rather than narrow technicalities, and holds that the maim or defect alluded to refers to mental and moral defects rather than physical ones.

I am aware that I am giving utterance to sentiments which by some of my brethren will be considered almost, if not quite, verging on heresy. But although this Grand Lodge may not yet be prepared to adopt them, "the world moves," and the Masonic Institution moves with it, and I have full confidence to believe that the time will come, and that I shall live to see it, when the narrow construction now placed upon that landmark will no longer prevail. I personally know the candidate whose application called forth this decision of the Grand Master, and I know that no better material for our Masonic Temple is to be found throughout the broad jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge. It is not this particular decision that I contend against, as I know that it is in strict conformity with the uniform current of decisions in this jurisdiction, but it is the narrow construction of the landmark that I oppose, and hope sometime to see severed. The moral and intellectual qualifications of candidates are left with the lodges, and the physical should be left to the same tribunal.

Holding these views I recommend that Decision No. 13 of the Grand Master be not approved. I also recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the moral, mental and physical qualifications of all candidates shall be determined by the lodge to which the application is made.

Past Grand Master, Bro. W. D. Anthony delivered a wee oration, embracing a large amount of good sense for a two page paper. A paragraph or two shows that the drift of his thoughts are in the right direction :

As in the material so in the immaterial world, the tendency is combination. And so we have seen lately many bodies of men with avowed purpose of good, organized as secret societies. A limited knowledge of a few, with indiscreet information from members of such bodies, leads me to the belief that upon our order, its ritual, and its ancient and time-honored practices have these innovators largely drawn, and I ask myself, how were these things learned. My second lesson in Masonry was to learn to subdue my passions, keep a tongue of good report, maintain secrecy, and practice charity. I have often thought that in these two lines lie all of Masonry that you and I need to have to improve upon our present Masonic life.

The Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of California last year pronounced these words : " Masons all over our land are originating and participating in societies with rituals largely based upon our own, and framed through the knowledge of their authors acquired in the lodge room. It is damaging and very hazardous to dig as nearly as possible to the foundation of a building, and still not permit it to fall or weaken its standing."

We believe in upholding all good enterprises ; a Mason's duty prohibits him from presenting any obstacle to that cause which is for the uplifting of the world ; only the individual can decide as to his own action in the matter of modern organizations under the many forms and names promulgated.

But when a Mason discovers that he is about to be identified with a community whose tenets and practices are really copied from a part of his first loved organization, it is likely that with that discovery the cardinal principles of our Order will be strengthened in his heart, and that he will return with a deeper devotion. With the true man and Mason, synonymous terms, it must be so. He remembers an Institution venerable with age, and eminent in glorious achievements ; but age alone can no longer command respect.

Upon invitation, the fire department of Denver was visited. How far the element entering into its usefulness was appreciated, the record does not show.

The Louisiana " international regulations " were read and refused.

Past Grand Master, L. N. Greenleaf, offered a resolution declining to recognize the " Grand Lodge of New South Wales." The reasons as stated by Bro. Greenleaf, and adopted by Grand Lodge, reflect the good sense and law abiding tendencies of the Grand Body.

An effort was made to abolish a ballot for each degree, but without success. Sorry, because we believe the single ballot is the only protection in the hands of an E. A., (or F. C.) for his vindication, when assailed by an objection to advancement.

The Committee on Correspondence reported upon the contention of the Grand Lodge of Quebec with its three recusant lodges, and while very positive in its enunciation of the correct doctrine in the premises, declined to recommend unequivocal action.

Bro. Fletcher, from the Committee on Jurisprudence, offered a resolution requesting that it present an amendment to by-laws providing for uniform action of lodges in dealing with delinquents. If this is to limit penalties, then we submit an objection, though it is the law of our jurisdiction that indefinite suspension shall be

the extreme of punishment in such cases. It has been our uniform belief that there are *grades* of offenses in non-payment of dues, and that the lodge is the only qualified body to determine them. There are brethren, whose first duty to self, family or friends, makes it impossible to respond to the claims of the lodge; to these extend *charity*. There are others, from a variety of causes, that are simply indifferent, and, without premeditated design, fail of duty; suspend such, but where there is *obduracy* and contempt for *lodge* and *law*, *expell*.

The Grand Communication was closed with a banquet. The ninth and last toast—"To the absent ones, who we wish were here, our wives, daughters and sweethearts"—is not a very affectionate response to the opinions of the Grand Master respecting public demonstrations.

Past Grand Master, Bro. Greenleaf, furnishes a Report on Correspondence that will merit the commendation of his readers. He confines himself to a notice of transactions. He is so good a writer that we hope he may extend the sphere of his usefulness. He is so much pleased with our report, (1884) that he quotes largely and approvingly from our condemnation of rites that assume the functions of the lodge. He also endorses our hostility to the so-called "Massachusetts departure." He is not in love with "perpetual jurisdiction;" believes in the physical perfection of candidates. In his review of New Mexico he properly denies the right of a Grand Body to dictate the charities of the lodge, and holds to the correct position that the latter should be permitted to bury Masons, if so disposed, whether affiliated or *unaffiliated*.

We protest against the habit of appointing a new reporter each year. The longer a person is in the harness, the more knowledge he acquires, and as a consequence is of enlarged credit to his jurisdiction.

M. W. George Wyman, Longmont, Grand Master.

R. W. Ed. C. Parmelee, Georgetown, Grand Secretary.

## CONNECTICUT, 1886.

The ninety-eighth annual communication was held in Hartford, January 20th. Past Grand Master, E. B. Rowe, alluded to its advanced years, and thought it wise to make some preparation for its centennial anniversary.

The Grand Master, M. W. Brother Dwight Waugh, delivered an address of so much fraternal pathos, that we have been induced to give it a second reading.

He first gives the substance of reports of District Deputy Grand Masters; and from which is gathered the gratifying assurance that the Fraternity of our sister jurisdiction is prospering. But a very few lodges are delinquent. The Grand Master says: "Taken as a whole, the reports and printed returns go to show that, with very few exceptions—in some districts a single lodge—the lodges are doing good work, are providing themselves as fast as possible with more commodious halls and suitable furniture, and are honestly striving to live up to their own by-laws and the by-laws of the Grand Lodge." Bro. Waugh alludes to the Masonic veterans of Connecticut. It appears that they were the guests of Union Lodge, No. 40. Fifty-two enjoyed the fifteenth annual reunion. We speak of the happy time thus enjoyed, because of the gratifying fact that we have a veteran association of our own. It was gotten up during the present year, with Past Grand Master, Dewitt C. Cregier, Venerable Chief, and R. W., G. W. Barnard, Venerable Secretary. Past Grand Master Hawley and the writer were admitted, though objections to both, as we have been informed, were fully discussed. After, however, our success had been announced, applications for membership rolled in with so much rapidity, that larger books were required. We number at the present writing about 150 members, and reasonably expect a much larger representation as time for the annual approaches. It is now intended to notice a few of these characters at the conclusion of this report.

The Grand Master paid the following fraternal tribute to the memory of our R. W. Brother, Hiram W. Hubbard:

As usual, since our last annual communication, the shafts of the insatiate archer, death, have found their shining marks. One year ago to-day, died Brother Hiram W. Hubbard, a Past Master of King Hiram Lodge, No. 12, and for fourteen years, District Deputy Grand Master in our sister Jurisdiction of Illinois. To those present this morning, who knew him in the years gone by and who will ever hold him in loving remembrance, will come with a special depth and fullness of meaning, these words of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, when they say, "in his death, the Craft has lost a bright Mason and an earnest worker, the community, one who in life all felt honored to know, and in death, all remember with kindly emotions; the family, a true and devoted husband and an affectionate and loving father. But, while his death has made vacant a place so long and faithfully filled in this Grand Body, and has brought sadness and sorrow to the home circle, we can rejoice in the thought that he has been raised to a higher position in the Grand Lodge above."

The Grand Master urged immediate relief to Galveston sufferers. In response to this call, \$646.30 was contributed by lodges. The "Charity Foundation Fund" grows apace.

Brother Wheeler, Grand Secretary, submitted a resolution recognizing the Grand Lodge of South Australia. It was promptly adopted.

Past Grand Master, E. B. Rowe, suggested the propriety of making preparation for the coming centennial of the Grand Lodge. The present communication was its ninety eighth. We don't see that any action was taken in the premises. "Uncle" John Simons will read the insinuation of Bro. Rowe, and devote many a pleasant hour in anticipation of a "free lunch."

The Committee on Grievance had but one case in review.

A resolution was adopted requiring that Grand Masters be requested to file and deliver to their successors in office the papers upon which they base any decision they may render, and to preserve and deliver in like manner a copy of their correspondence relating thereto.

As is customary with Brother Wheeler, he submitted a valuable Report on Correspondence, not quite as voluminous as usual, but quite as interesting as his former productions. He tells us that an installed officer can neither resign or dimit, (in Connecticut) and that their installation covenants hold them for a year, except in the event of death. This is the general rule, but we never heard of the existence of penalty for a disregard of such covenants. An officer may not be permitted to resign or dimit, but if one or all of the officers of a lodge remove from the jurisdiction, is it not, *practically*, dimission so far as their official relations to the lodge are concerned? Would Grand Master Green permit a lodge to remain unofficered for a year because the Master, Warden and others installed had left Connecticut and domiciled in Illinois? As a further illustration: If the qualified officers of a lodge should decline to fill their places, where is the remedy except in a new election? We never heard of discipline growing out of such refusal, neither did we ever hear of any law that made it an offense to vacate any position to which a member had been elected and installed. Such regulations, denying resignation and dimission, are well enough in theory, but in practice, whimsical, as it seems to us. Our opinion is, that the Grand Master, the installing power, should be permitted to demand and accept the resignation of any officer declining to serve, or that has left the jurisdiction.

Bro. Wheeler quotes with approbation the language of Grand Master Sumpter, who said: "However eloquently we may preach the doctrines of Masonry, and expatiate upon the beauty of its precepts, it matters little, unless we carry them into practice in the business transactions and social relations of our every day life, without which they become, in the language of St. Paul, as faith without works, mere sounding brass and tinkling cymbals." Bro. Wheeler might have gone further by saying, that a Mason disobedient to responsibilities that he has, of his "free will and accord," assumed, and that are recognized the world over as the underlying principles of our civilization, is not only a foe to lodge, but to his race. There is nothing in connection with the Institution so much to be dreaded by its friends as a member whose daily walk is but a reflection of folly and vice. We can endure anything from a man without pretensions, but when we see a Mason walking through life mantled with vestments that should indicate devotion to *manhood*, but whose acts are only contributions to the general influences that drag men down to death, our contempt for such an one is measureless, though he belong to all the associations of Masons on earth. Bro. Wheeler further discusses the subject:

During the second day, the Craft were assembled for the purpose of attending divine service in St. John's Church, where a sermon was preached by the Grand Chaplain, Rev. Brother Canon Dwyer, who took his text from Corinthians, "Charity never faileth." He observes a proper dis-



tion between Masonry and religion, and rightly contends that "the former makes no pretensions as a religious system in the more modern sense, and least of all professes itself as a substitute for Christianity." They however draw from the same fountain, the Great Light, and thus radiate from one common center, each using for its stone of foundation, that cardinal principle, *faith*, which constitutes a portion of the underlying sentiment of the Masonic creed. The former is taught in a more primitive and symbolical sense, while the latter is received as of divine origin, and admits of no compromise with any system of philosophy. We quote a few lines from his admirable sermon because we recognize so plainly the truth presented in them.

Brother W. correctly dissents from the absurd proposition that a non-affiliated Mason is only to be admitted to lodge membership in the Grand Jurisdiction in which he resides. This question has been noticed elsewhere.

He is in accord with M. W. Brother Murray, Canada, that denial of God's existence, and practical atheism, should exclude from the Fraternity. He says:

We think his rulings are correct, and there is not a Grand Lodge in the country that would not endorse them, especially relating to the question of faith. It was on this rock that French Masonry was stranded, since which time every Grand Lodge in all English speaking countries has refused to recognize it, declaring, that the Grand Orient of France by such an act, had put itself outside the pale of Freemasonry. It is belief in the existence of a Supreme Being, that constitutes the first landmark of our Fraternity, from which radiates all the sentiment in the ritual or Jurisprudence of Freemasonry. It would be as consistent to accept the Bible as a divine revelation, and at the same time ignore the existence of God.

This is sometimes called the age of scepticism and unbelief, and there are many ideas being put forward that have a tendency to shake one's belief in anything of a religious nature, and yet, we doubt whether it is more so now than at any time during the last twenty centuries. There have always been sceptics and unbelievers, and the modern Sadducee is the same specimen of the *genus homo* that he was two thousand years ago. But it should be clearly understood that such misguided mortals can find no entrance within the portals of Freemasonry. They have not yet learned the lessons taught in the great book of nature, and would make poor students in that other book enumerated among the lights, which we recognize as the first and greatest, and it would be worse than mockery to hold it up to them as their rule and guide, and charge them to regulate their actions by its divine precepts.

Bro. W. does not appear in sympathy with the doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction." We think more of a brother's inherent right of objection than we do of "liberality" to the profane. He continues his sturdy defense of the rights of majorities in the organization of Grand Lodges. In his review of Kentucky, he takes a correct position thus:

He does not quite agree with us on the doctrine of "inherent privileges" of the Grand Master; but this fact will not tend to cause any ill feelings on our part, or lessen our estimation of him or his judgment. We can agree to disagree, if necessary, and in this case we do so, because we regard these privileges as *inherent rights*, that have been conceded to the office from time immemorial, by their long continued usage have become a landmark.

He says, "he does not agree that Grand Masters can create new law by rendering decisions." Nevertheless, the fact still remains, that the Jurisprudence of Masonry, as it exists to-day, has been largely derived from this very source, and he has only to consult the records of his own jurisdiction for many years back for proof of this fact. A decision is rendered to cover some question of jurisprudence unprovided for in the Grand Lodge regulations, which, for the time being, is *the law*, but subject to the approval or disapproval of the Grand Lodge. If approved, it becomes a permanent law of the Craft until repealed. This is the history that the records of any Grand Lodge will reveal, and we are surprised that our good brother should not recognize it, or had overlooked it.

In a reply to Bro. Drummond, who yet insists that "our order" may be employed in Masonry, he "accepts the amendment," because that phraseology is found in many Masonic publications. If he will consult about the oldest regulations extant, the "General Regulations" of 1721, he, with Bro. D., will find that "our order" is nowhere substituted for "Fraternity." Bro. Wheeler reviews our jurisdiction fraternally, and makes mention of the remarks of brethren, Past Grand Masters, Joseph Robbins and James A. Hawley, on the death of our beloved brother, R. W. Hiram W. Hubbard. A good and true man has gone to his rest. Brethren, Bro. Hubbard was a *man*, God's best gift to the world.

M. W. Henry H. Green, Danielsonville, Grand Master.

R. W. Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford, Grand Secretary.

## DAKOTA, 1885.

This Grand Body occupied three days in its deliberations. Its members found a warm welcome from Masons and citizens of the City of Fargo, June 9th. But four of the sixty-one chartered lodges of the jurisdiction were without representation. Nine lodges, U. D., also put in an appearance. R. W. Bro. William Blatt, D. G. M., opened Grand Lodge in the absence of the Grand Master, M. W. Bro. John F. Schrader, who did not materialize until the second day of the session. His annual address is a very intelligent and concise record of official acts. He reports dispensations for *eighteen new lodges*. Dakota has a large territory with a phenomenally rapid increase of population, hence our readers will be prepared for this exceptional prosperity.

The Grand Master concluded that a diploma would not "answer the same purpose as a dimit when a brother desires to unite with another lodge." This is correct in its application to lodges of this country, where it is the universal practice to issue certificates of dismission; but if a brother from either the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland or Scotland, where such certificates are unknown, applies for membership in a Dakota lodge, will no attention be given his diploma, the only *lodge* evidence of his Masonic standing? Grand Lodge was correct in determining that Brother Schrader erred in the following:

Q. Can a brother not a member of the lodge, but a Master Mason in good standing, avail himself of the right to make the secret objection to the Master?

A. No.

Q. Can he make any objection whatever?

A. In my opinion an affiliated Master Mason has the right to make an objection, but the same must be made openly, in writing, stating fully the objection to the initiation, passing or raising of the candidate, and the lodge must pass upon the objections so made—a majority vote to decide.

The Grand Master takes a lively interest in promulgating the "Standard Work" of the jurisdiction. He gives a vivid description of the publicity arising from rituals finding their way into the jurisdiction from about every Grand Lodge on earth, but is of the belief that uniformity will be the rule, by and by. Our Dakota brethren have a working Grand Lecturer in Bro. Huston, and there appears an earnest disposition to sustain him. The Committee on Work, Grand Lodge concurring, reported:

1st. That schools of instruction be established at such places and at such times as the Grand Master in his judgment may deem best for the interest of the Craft, and for that purpose we would recommend that the Grand Master be authorized to appoint a Grand Lecturer whose duty shall be to promulgate the adopted work of this jurisdiction under the direction of the Grand Master.

2d. That such schools of instruction be composed of not less than three nor more than ten lodges, to be held by the Grand Lecturer at such places as the Grand Master may designate, each particular lodge to be represented by a Worshipful Master or some member thereof appointed by him, and when so assembled the length of the session shall be determined by the delegates present.

3d. That each particular lodge when notified shall be represented at some school of instruction, unless excused by the Grand Master, and the failure on the part of any lodge to be so represented shall be reported at the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge.

4th. The Grand Lecturer shall be paid his traveling expenses and five dollars per diem for the time actually employed in holding such schools of instruction, to be paid out of the money appropriated by this Grand Lodge, and each particular lodge shall pay its delegates to such schools of instruction \$2.50 per diem and traveling expenses to and from the same, and at the close of each school the Grand Lecturer shall make a detailed report to the Grand Master showing the number of lodges represented, the names of the representatives, the number of days session and the degree of proficiency attained.

5th. That the sum of \$500.00 be appropriated by this Grand Lodge to be expended under the direction of the Grand Master for the services of the Grand Lecturer performed in accordance with these resolutions and an itemized report of the same be made by the Grand Lecturer to the next session of this Grand Lodge.

Grand Lodge declined to adopt an amendment to its by-laws, to-wit:

Your committee to whom was referred the following resolution, viz: "*Resolved*, That Section 48 of the Grand Lodge By-Laws be amended by adding thereto, 'provided that no objections shall stand against an E. A. or F. C. preventing advancement upon the brother exhibiting proper proficiency, for a longer period than six months, unless charges are preferred, in which case the accused shall be entitled to a Masonic trial held in the highest degree which he has attained, a two-thirds majority being necessary to pass sentence of expulsion,'" report that they have given the subject matter therein contained due and careful consideration, and earnestly recommend that the resolution do not pass.

The committee do not assign any reasons for its objections. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that its hostility was the result of dissent from general principles involved, rather than from the ambiguity of the proposed amendment. It is to be regretted that Grand Lodge was induced to deny, practically, that an E. A. or F. C. were Masons, although recognized as such by fraternal covenants. It must have escaped attention that the ancient law and usage of the primal Grand Lodge, and which yet obtains therein, acknowledges these brethren as Masons, clothed with the

authority of membership and paying dues to the lodge to which they belong. This is not only true of the mother Grand Lodges of Britain, but is equally true of the majority of Grand Lodges of the provinces. If we could discuss rituals we would show that, although the business of the lodges of this country has been transferred to the concluding degree, yet the fundamental thought of the early Fraternity touching our bond of duty to *Masons* (not to degrees) is distinctly set forth, and that it cannot be tortured into an exclusive heritage of the third degree. In other words, Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts are Masons, and as such are clearly within the scope of the protection and care accorded to brethren of *any degree*. If we are correct in this matter, it follows that Masons cannot be assailed in any lawful undertaking without an opportunity is given for defense. The regulation of our Grand Lodge upon this subject rests upon the primitive truth already set forth, and provides: "Whenever objection is made by any member of a lodge to the advancement of a *brother* therein, to the second or third degree, the reasons therefor must be made known, if required by the lodge or Master; or the matter may be referred to a committee, with power to inquire into such reasons, who shall report thereon to the lodge as soon as practicable. Upon the reception of such report, if no cause for objection has been assigned, or if the reasons assigned be, in the opinion of a majority of the members present, insufficient, the lodge may confer the degree in the same manner as if no objection had been made; but if the reasons assigned shall be deemed sufficient to stay the degree, the candidate shall be entitled, upon application, to a trial upon the alleged objections."

From the foregoing it will be seen that we do not permit a Mason to be assailed, without granting him the inherent right of self-defense. It is to be hoped that our brethren may renew an investigation of this subject.

For distinguished services rendered Grand Lodge, by Past Grand Master, Theodore S. Parvin, (Iowa) it was ordered that a testimonial be presented him. We understand, from private sources, that he now carries a beautiful gold watch. We are pleased to know that the Masons and citizens of our neighboring jurisdiction are to have standard time as well as standard Masonry.

We now come to a "standard" Report on Correspondence by Bro. Blatt, and sorry to say his last—for the present at least. He has been promoted to the highest dignity of his jurisdiction; but it remains to be seen if the Grand Lodge has not made a mistake in depriving the Masons of the continent of one of the best reporters of the period. We bid a cordial welcome, however, to his successor, Bro. John Q. A. Braden.

Bro. Blatt opens up his report with timely admonitions. He says:

Of the questions at issue, the most prominent is to-day, doubtless, the "Massachusetts Amendment." That Grand Lodge has declared the Chapters, Commanderies, and A. and A. Scottish Rite to be Masonic bodies, and has forbidden, under pain of expulsion, all Masons of her obedience to associate with certain others. We have, in previous reports, expressed our views upon the subject, and are more than ever convinced of its pernicious effect, and the unwarranted action of that Grand Lodge. Hence we deem it our duty to remind the Craft of its high and solemn obligation as

Masons, and the additional one of Masters and Past Masters, who have solemnly vowed that it is not in the power of man or any body of men to make innovations in the body of Masonry. Let us not be led astray by false notions nor high sounding degreecism. While many may be misled into the belief that the lodge is but the threshold to a system of Masonry, let those who know the fallacy of such belief boldly avow their views and permit of no innovation that declares as Masonic anything but the three degrees in Masonry, and the supremacy of the Grand Lodge. We deem the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts as undermining the very foundation of the Institution and making it the battle ground of societies who live and thrive upon its very bone and marrow. From the information gathered during the two years since the passage of the amendment to which the action of the Grand Commandery of Ohio has so far been a sequel, we are led to believe that the "high contracting parties" have had direct and personal interests in this class legislation. The safest ground for Grand Lodges is to follow the example of that of Pennsylvania who claims to *stand still*. We do not agree with some of her laws and the views held and expounded by her teachers, yet we prefer her conservatism to the radicalism of Massachusetts. Let us once get adrift and we shall be thrown upon the rocks or stranded.

We think he seriously errs in his conclusions, "that the Grand Lodge of England obstructs and hinders with the fullest power at her command the independence of Masonry in her colonies." She did deny the right of a miserable minority of lodges in the cases of New South Wales and Victoria, to assume jurisdiction over overwhelming majorities, but when the brethren of South Australia, with practical unanimity, knocked at her doors, the mother bid her child an unalloyed welcome. Does this look like *obstruction*, Bro. Blatt? Don't be deluded by such misrepresentations. When those so-called Grand Lodges will respect the common law of representative organization, there is not a Grand Lodge upon our continent that will not extend them courteous recognition, *neither will the Grand Lodge of Britain object to receiving them into the family of Grand Bodies*. Mark what we tell you. He cautions his readers against a too hasty greeting of Spanish, and Spanish-American Grand Lodges. In all these kingdoms and states it is rare to find a legitimate lodge—a lodge that came from a sovereign, independent Grand Lodge of the Symbolic Craft. We hold that *all else* is spurious and not worthy of a moments consideration, and will never submit to the opinion that Chapters, Councils, Commanderies, bodies of the Scottish Rite, or oleomargarine conglomerations known as Grand Orients, have a particle of authority over the three degrees of the Craft, OR ANY PART OR PARTS THEREOF, whether in matters of government or RITUALS; neither do we believe that any *Mason*, connected with any of the legitimate associations mentioned, can offer a reasonable apology for clasping hands with those that assume the government of the lodge.

Bro. Blatt cannot be said to be settled in his convictions touching the law of Grand Lodge organization. From his opening remarks, (which have been referred to) and his condolence with Bro. Singleton upon the subject, we were quite unprepared to find him enunciating the correct doctrine, thus: "In the establishment of Grand Lodges the committee (Louisiana) holds that the union of a majority of all the lodges, no less than three, are requisite for the formation of a Grand Lodge.

\* \* \* In all this we concur." Under Tennessee he reiterates a like position.

He accepts as good law the rule of our Grand Lodge that permits investigation into objections to advancement. Our Grand Lodge does not demand that an



objector prefer charges, but makes it possible for the candidate to insist upon an inquiry. It is a pleasure to find Bro. Blatt dissenting from the views of his Grand Lodge on this subject.

His review of our jurisdiction is very full. We asked him (1884) to explain why lodges, U. D., should not be permitted to affiliate members. His reply is a quotation from the late Bro. Mackey. We knew what that distinguished author thought upon the subject, but we wanted reasons coined from the sound judgment of Bro. Blatt. He gives extended notice to the plan proposed for a more economical administration of our Grand Lodge finances, and insists that mileage and per diem expenses are in contravention of ancient usage. We are not disposed to contest his conclusions.

Our cotemporary is not friendly to "perpetual jurisdiction" or the "prerogatives" of Grand Masters; holds that lodges are to be consulted in matters of jurisdiction over candidates, rather than Grand Lodges or Grand Masters; does not think well of Grand Masters for issuing dispensations to confer degrees at other times than provided by law; is not in sympathy with Bro. Singleton, who holds that a Mason should not be tried for an offense except by the lodge to which he belongs; does not take any stock in the proposition to establish a General Grand Lodge; condemns the opinion (Georgia) that there is any authority to postpone a ballot after it has been entered upon; does not think non-affiliation a Masonic crime; takes the correct position that, although lodges should have penal jurisdiction over members, yet it is the province of the Grand Body when "a lodge fails or persistently refuses to mete out justice to an accused, it is not only the right but the duty of G. L., to take the case in hand and see to it that no guilty one escapes;" dislikes a regulation that enforces dues during suspension, neither does he admire the *equities* of a lodge that accepts the dues of a suspended member and then denies restoration; does not concur with Bro. Drummond in his defense of the "Massachusetts departure;" is strong in the opinion that intemperance is un-Masonic, and objects to the proposition that a member of lodge, under charges, can be denied admission thereto. He expresses other opinions that we would be glad to lay before our readers.

M. W. William Blatt, Vankton, Grand Master.

R. W. Chas. T. McCoy, Aberdeen, Grand Secretary.

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## DELAWARE, 1885.

The seventy-ninth annual communication of this Grand Lodge was held in Wilmington October 7th. Prior thereto, on the 24th of June, a special session was



held in Dover for the dedication of a new lodge hall. Past Grand Master, Brother Thomas N. Williams, delivered the customary oration, followed by an address of great merit by the "Grand Chaplain." His name is not given. Singular oversight of the Grand Secretary. Turning, however, to the appointments of the Grand Master, it is found that Rev. Brother James H. Caldwell was placed in that position, consequently it is taken for granted that he is the author of the address referred to. By whomsoever written, it is worthy of dissemination; but the space at our disposal will only justify the quotation of a single paragraph.

That which in its nature and mission has the divinity of permanence, which is so adjusted to the interests and needs of society as to find perpetual work to do, will be likely to build itself into granite and mortar, and live on through the incessant drift of the changeful centuries. *Judged by this law*, Masonry is *no dream*, no whim, no system at war with the best possibilities and cravings of the human life; but is, on the contrary, in harmony with principles that are beneficent and eternal, having a real errand in the darkness, sorrow and loneliness of the earth; a mission in accord with religion and truth, and therefore is *here to stay*. It is *because* of this that she builds; builds high, grand and strong; rears her splendid temples in great centres and her less pretentious lodges in other localities; carves her symbols in unwasting marble, and draws together the hearts of her great brotherhood in mystic and life-long fellowship. *Nothing* more deeply impresses the outside observer than this sense of *permanency* in Masonry; this quiet and unostentatious survival of its Fraternity through all the storm of leveling influences which has beaten down so many other institutions. The present dedication teaches us, I think, some such lesson as this, and so confirms our confidence in the *reality of its mission*. Indeed all the surroundings of this very *hour emphasize the same truth*. The peculiar rites and ceremonies, the badges, the silent symbols, the words spoken, whence came they? Who fashioned them? Are they things of to-day, the creations of the hour, and only for the first time wrought into the interest of an evening's entertainment? To *ask* the question is to *answer* it. *It is the great past which speaks* to us. The flavor of ancient times is in the cup of our pleasure. Centuries drop out, and we are back yonder clasping brotherly hands with the early men of the race. Kings and princes walk among us, royal crowns throw their shadows over our altars, and other tongues greet our ears. Strange scenes of toil and achievement are transpiring near us. The quarries of the hills are thronged and resonant with labor, rafts of cedar float by us, trowels flash, levels test the true lines, square and compass straighten and bound the angles, while far-famed temples, white and golden, rise before our vision. These *other* men love and are true to each other. They toil, suffer, obey, and remain, under severest trials, faithful to their vows. We stand among them to-night. The very genius of this Institution makes us students of their fidelity and witnesses of their deeds. Masonry is old, yet does not wane or die. It comes down to us fresh and vigorous from earlier times and bids us feel our oneness with the past. It pours the brightness of its great lights full on the faces of these heroes, that we may catch inspiration from their noble examples. I know of no other *merely* human institution which preserves and transmits so much of this peculiar power as Masonry. It is true that these throngs of Master Masons, Fellow Crafts, and Entered Apprentices are long ago dead. The earth is hard and dry where they sleep—dry as summer dust, yet the accacia lives green and beautiful about them, and the tides of time bear a sprig of it down to us, their successors. Masonry lives on, and this assemblage is the sufficient proof.

The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Thomas Davidson, notices the decease of R. W. George W. Johnson, Past Grand Treasurer.

In two instances, Brother Davidson reports rejected candidates having received the degrees in another Grand Jurisdiction; one had been *thrice* thrown overboard, but in less than three months from his removal from Delaware, had been initiated. Name of this anti-"*perpetual*"-jurisdiction Grand Body not given.

The Grand Master being of the opinion that a member of lodge is at liberty to sever his connection therewith at his pleasure, recommended that the regulation denying dismission, except for the purpose of uniting with another body, be abrogated. Grand Lodge considered the advice favorably, but added an amendment thereto, that, "if a Mason in this jurisdiction remain one year non-affiliated, or without making application for affiliation, he may be expelled for un-Masonic conduct, after charges preferred and due trial." In other words, the lawful act of a lodge, may by lapse of time, crystalize into an offense! Grand Lodge concurred in the opinion of the Grand Master that a Mason was at liberty to sever lodge membership, *at any time*, if dues were paid, and in the next breath pronounces him guilty of a Masonic misdemeanor if he accept a Masonic status provided *by law*. If the brethren of Delaware were to consult us upon the subject, we should certainly suggest that, for the sake of consistency, the life of a letter dimissory should have limitations—one, two, three or five years—then the membership of the dimitted would be resumed when the limitation expired, if not, at the time, connected with another lodge.

The Grand Master, concurred in, further advised, that "regulation No. 9 be modified, as said regulation is being violated by many of the lodges. If carried out to the strict letter of the regulation, our initiations would be few indeed. By striking out the words 'dismembered' and 'perfectly free from maim or defect,' the end would be accomplished." As it seems to us, it would have been the better plan to have rested the desired change upon some principle of law rather than upon the *disobedience* of constituent bodies.

The difficulties growing out of irregular lodges located within the territory of the Grand Lodge of Quebec are referred to, but consideration deferred. This is a vital question and should receive prompt attention.

Brother James S. Dobb furnished a Report on Correspondence of eighty pages. As it is his first effort in this direction, he is quite profuse in unnecessary apologies. He submitted a good paper and is to be congratulated. It is a pleasure to find him rock-rooted in the opinion that a lodge should have continued jurisdiction over its rejected candidates. He also thinks well of a strict construction of the ancient law governing in the physical qualifications of candidates. He concurs in the unwise opinion of Mississippi, that "said Rite (Memphis) is one of which we have no personal knowledge, and that we deem it a matter over which this Grand Lodge of Masons, or its subordinates, have no jurisdiction whatever." It is our impression that if Bro. Dobb had given this question the consideration that its importance demands he would not have unthinkingly endorsed a view so diametrically hostile to the sovereignty of his jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1884, did not wage warfare upon any rite or association of Masons except those that *assumed authority to confer the Symbolic Degrees of the Craft*. This is the real question, Bro. Dobb. Our authorities have never, even by implication, denied the right of Masons of its obedience to become associated with any reputable organization or organizations of men or *women*, but we do most positively object to their union with frater-

nities that usurp the prerogatives of the lodge. These are *indefeasible* in that body, and to which every Mason is bound by law as old and imperative as is its constitutional existence. If our distinguished brother will turn to our special report to be found upon pages 21 to 27 inclusive, (Pro. 1884) he will find that there is "personal knowledge" of the fact that certain associations of Masons do claim the right to confer the degrees of *Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason*. It is this lordly, unjustifiable and unlawful arrogance to which we object, but we do not object to Masons coming together in organizations for any purpose consistent with their well defined *allegiance* to Craft Masonry. Grand Lodges may, for the time being, shrink from a contest for their inherent rights, but the time is not far distant when they will be forced into an open warfare for their preservation, unless they soon sound a note of warning. When this comes forth, the devotion of all loyal Craftsmen will cluster around the lodge, and thus preserve us from consequences that supineness or indifference is certain to entail.

M. W. Thomas Davidson, Wilmington, Grand Master.

R. W. William S. Hayes, Wilmington, Grand Secretary.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1885.

Grand Lodge indulged in several special communications, none of which are of particular interest to outsiders, except the communication of the 25th February, held to assist in the ceremonies dedicating the Washington Monument. As the brethren throughout the country well know, there was a large attendance of distinguished fraters from the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, North Carolina, Virginia, New Hampshire, California, Tennessee and Maryland. We had supposed that the Grand Lodge of Illinois was present in the person of our then Grand Master, Bro. Thomas, who was, at the time, a Representative in Congress. We understood him as saying that he enjoyed the occasion. A mistake somewhere.

The feature of the demonstration that must have attracted the attention of the multitude, was the display of relics in which both Mason and profane are alike interested. We quote from the Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Myron M. Parker:

This gavel, prepared for the express purpose, was presented to Washington and used by him as President of the United States, and also as Grand Master *pro tem*. in laying the corner-stone of the Capitol of the Nation on the 18th day of September, 1793. Immediately thereafter he presented it to Potomac Lodge, No. 9, in whose possession it has ever since remained. It was used in laying the corner-stone of this Obelisk, July 4, 1848. Also the corner-stone of the equestrian statue of

Washington at the circle, and at its dedication, February 22, 1860. It was likewise used at the laying of the corner-stone of the extension of the Capitol, July 4, 1851; also by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia at the laying of the corner-stone of the Yorktown Monument, October 18, 1881, and at many other public buildings in various States.

Here behold the sacred volume, belonging to Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, of Virginia, upon which he took his first vows to Masonry November 4, 1752; and here the constitution of that lodge, signed by him.

Here the sacred book, belonging to St. John's Lodge, No. 1, in the city of New York, upon which, on the 30th day of April, 1789, he took the oath of office as the first President of the United States.

Here the Great Light belonging to Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, of Alexandria, Virginia, upon which he, as the Worshipful Master of that lodge, received the vows of the initiates made by him.

This is the apron worn by him, which was wrought by Madame La Fayette, and presented to him by that noble lady, the wife of the distinguished General La Fayette, Washington's compatriot, friend, and Masonic brother.

This golden urn contains a lock of Washington's hair, which was presented to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in 1800, by Mrs. Washington, and has been transmitted by every Grand Master of that Grand Lodge to his successor immediately after his installation.

This lesser light is one of the three candles which was borne in Washington's funeral procession, by Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, and was taken into the first tomb of Washington, at Mt. Vernon, where, on December 18, 1799, his mortal remains were deposited.

The services of the day closed with a banquet at the Riggs House, Brother Spofford, proprietor. The speeches of prominent brethren are published. The one delivered by Grand Master Parker, does not suffer by comparison—not a whit.

The semi-annual communication was held May 13th. No business of importance transacted.

The annual communication came off November 11th, M. W. Bro. Parker presiding. His address is a brief affair. He thus bids official adieu:

My duties as Grand Master and my association with the Grand Lodge have been exceedingly pleasant. In looking back over the past two years, I recall no ungenerous or selfish act on the part of the brethren. Your welfare and your interests have been my own, and my happiness and success seem to have been yours. My regret in laying down the gavel of authority is that my official relations with the Grand Lodge will be thereby forever severed. Words are but wrecks of poverty by which I can express my appreciation of your many evidences of esteem and affection. The theory and practice of life will have become a burden when your generous and loyal acts shall have passed out of my memory.

To-night our official family will be broken; but while I am relegated to the shades of that small but distinguished band known as Past Grands, I leave behind my esteemed associate Grand Officers, each of whom has won my love, and who will, I know, receive your continued confidence and support.

The Committee on Jurisprudence recommended, Grand Lodge adopting, a resolution extending fraternal recognition to the "Grand Lodge" of the Federal District of Mexico, the Independent Grand Lodge of the State of Morelos, and the Independent Grand Lodge of Vera Cruz. The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia is a sovereign Masonic power, and at perfect liberty to gulp down any

organization that presents itself for recognition. It is quite possible that we are not correctly advised, that the bodies mentioned are all the progeny of Supreme Councils of the Scottish Rite, or bodies that have come into existence through their administrations. We should be glad to know that we do not have correct information touching their parentage, but if it is a fact that lodges entering into these organizations are acting in the absence of authority emanating from a constitutional Grand Body of the Symbolic Craft, we shall protest against their acceptance into the family of Grand Lodges with the same pertinacity that we should object to accepting the issue of any other unconstitutional descent. We raise a warning voice against the assumption that any association of Masons outside the Craft lodges of the world, have even the remote right to establish lodges of the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry. These can only come of Grand Bodies that derive their powers from the landmarks of the Fraternity that culminated in the mother Grand Lodge of the world, continued and preserved by its constitutional successors. Brethren, beware of the influences at work to dispossess you of a heritage beyond price. Without supreme jurisdiction over the Craft degrees, we should soon sink into oblivion. If other associations of men or Masons are to be tolerated in their assumptions in this direction, the last vestige of the *ancient* lodge will soon pass away, and in its place will be found naught but titles and distinctions inimicable to the immemorial Fraternity that for ages have stood upon the equal floor of the lodge. This is no idle dream brethren. Every "Grand Lodge" organized and having its origin in a rite or rites of which our progenitors knew nothing, and which are now not officially known to the lodge, is but another entering wedge by which factors in rites expect in time to come to overthrow the original Craft edifice and erect in its place governments better suited to their autocratic predilections. Stand by the ancient Craft, brethren; don't, we beg of you, give countenance to anything else as of Masonry, by any acknowledgement that any rite or rites are mantled with authority to establish ancient Craft lodges. If you now acknowledge such as are being imposed upon you for recognition, by what right or reason can you decline recognition to "lodges" having their origin in Chapters, Councils, Commanderies, or other rites in existence, or that may hereafter appear? The Grand Lodge of Illinois declined to recognize the "Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba," on the ground that but three of the eleven or fourteen lodges that instituted that body were legitimate Craft lodges, the remainder being made up of bodies born of Supreme Councils, or of organizations established thereby. Some of our cotemporaries thought the action of our Grand Lodge on Memphian Rites of last year unwise, because no attempt had been made to carry out the provisions of their organic law. If a man stands beside you brandishing a weapon, with threats of personal violence, the law justifies you in self-defense by striking *first*. So in this case. These rites not only assumed the power to establish lodges, but declared they would do so under certain circumstances. We *struck first*, and in defense of the inherent rights of the Fraternity; and we propose to strike *once more*, by calling attention of Grand Lodges to the danger of recognizing bodies as lodges that no one of common Masonic intelligence will pretend to say, derive their existence from the ancient constitutions and immemorial usages of Symbolic Masonry. If it can be established, that associations of Masons, of any



name or degree, other than a constitutional Grand Lodge, can authorize Craft lodges, then we have nothing further to say; but if it is a fact that there is no power that can trespass upon the established prerogatives of the lodge, then we feel entirely justified in warning Grand Lodges, that in recognizing organizations that do not have any legitimate claim to the distinctions they assume, they are placing themselves in a position that the future of our history will deplore. Why, it is asked? By what array of logic or common sense could it be denied to Scottish Rite organizations that they would not be authorized to usurp the functions of the lodge, if lodges now recognize the regularity of their establishment by admitting their Grand Bodies to the fraternal family? The great Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has already avowed the Chapter, Council, Commandery and bodies of the Scottish Rite as "duly constituted Masonic bodies." Other jurisdictions than the District of Columbia have done the same unwise thing in the recognition of the "Grand Lodges" under consideration, and others of like ilk. There is some recondite, mystical meaning to all this; and we call upon Grand Lodges, speaking our mother tongue, to watch the course of events. Why is it that the following is found in the constitution of A. & A. Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States. It is to be found on page 60 of that instrument, published in 1884, to-wit: "Every Lodge of Perfection must have one copy of the ritual of the BLUE DEGREES, with the secret work, and may have FOUR COPIES of that ritual." The entire of Article XIII is devoted to rituals, and to which the attention of Grand Lodges is invited. Brethren of the continent, "Watch and pray that ye enter not into temptation; the spirit indeed is willing, but the *flesh is weak*."

The installation communication convened December 28th. Finances were considered, and a testimonial ordered for Bro. Parker.

We now come to the Report on Correspondence, the production of R. W. Bro. Singleton, Grand Secretary. We like to read his work because he has opinions, and is ever ready to give reasons for the faith that is in him. We regard our genial and distinguished brother as one of our best Masonic students. He is intensely hostile to the generally approved position, that an E. A. or F. C. should not be permitted to dimit. We are in sympathy with him, and have never known of any good reason why brethren of those degrees are barred rights conceded to a Master Mason in such direction.

He takes correct ground against the decision of the Grand Master of Arizona, that a dimit was void if the applicant, at the time, was indebted to his lodge. He is also found correct in the following:

After the candidate shall have been made a Mason, the fraternity are under obligations of justice to him as binding as he is to them to obey all the points of his obligations. Should an attempt be made to stop his career upward, does Masonic justice demand that he should not be permitted to defend his character and to have an opportunity to face his accuser and challenge his witnesses? In an institution claiming justice as a cardinal virtue, how is it possible that any man could give a decision in favor of a course of procedure characteristic of every inquisition established by the bigoted church of Rome? We confess to be heartily ashamed of the views and opinions of some of our Masons, which are so inimical to our enlightened day and liberal principles so forcibly



inculcated in our monitors. "Justice is that standard or boundary of right which enables us to render to every man his just due without distinction. This virtue is not only consistent with divine and human laws, but is the very cement and support of civil society; and as justice in a great measure constitutes the real good man, so should it be the invariable practice of every Mason never to deviate from the minutest principles thereof." We regret that so good a Grand Lodge as Dakota could adopt this report.

Brother Singleton is not infatuated with "perpetual jurisdiction," and thinks well of Chapter Past Masters in installation services of the lodge. From whence comes the authority in the premises? We take another good thing from his review of Pennsylvania:

We have not the least idea that any sovereign Grand Lodge should conform to our mode of thinking, but we also object to being "ruled out of court" because we do not see proper to conform to the local prejudices of any other jurisdiction. The Masonry of Pennsylvania was derived mostly from the seceders of England, (we do not refer to the first lodges prior to 1739, which were without charters,) of the last century, (about 1749,) and who finally were known as the Athol Grand Lodge, and self-styled "Ancients," to distinguish themselves from the old Grand Lodge of 1717, whom they derisively called "Moderns," on account of some injudicious changes made in the First and Second Degrees by transposition. Now, let us follow up this consistent body of the "Ancients," to the period immediately succeeding the visit of Chevalier Ramsey to England, (about 1738-49) who introduced a Royal Arch Degree. Lawrence Dermott, finding this degree to be so very attractive, took possession thereof and introduced it into his body. He totally changed the Third Degree and took from it the most important mysteries and introduced a legend whereby the \* \* \* was lost, and another was substituted, making it necessary to go to the new degree to find the original. Was there no innovation in the landmarks by this action? Pennsylvania Masonry fell heir to this innovation and continued it by conferring the "conclusion" of the Third Degree, called Royal Arch in the lodges under their charters, and the first Royal Arch Chapter ever formed was in Pennsylvania. The Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania was the outcome, but was strictly governed by the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master, if a Royal Arch Mason, *ex-officio* being Grand High Priest of such Grand Chapter. Finally, in consequence of disagreements as to the disposal of the funds derived from the Royal Arch Degree, there was a separation in 1825, and the Grand Chapter became an independent body. Now let us refer to the Ahiman Rezon of 1825, published under authority of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, by Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, not only a distinguished Mason but a distinguished man, and one of the ablest writers and editors of his day, a ripe and cultivated scholar and accomplished gentleman.

Why did our brethren of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, after retaining the name of Ancient York Masons for so many years, change that title to the present one of "Free and Accepted Masons" on all of its official documents? Was it not because it was well established by Bro. W. J. Hughan and others that the Grand Lodge at York never issued a charter to any lodge out of England? Moreover, that the claim set up by Lawrence Dermott for his body to that appellation had no other foundation than the fact that after the third Duke of Athol consented to act as Grand Master of that Grand Lodge, fraternal courtesies were exchanged between the Grand Lodge of York and the Ancients; owing also to the hostility of York to the London Grand Lodge. Lawrence Dermott was a remarkable man and zealous Mason, and no doubt when he came from Ireland to act as Grand Secretary of the New Grand Lodge, he was honestly and sincerely convinced that the new body was as legitimately Masonic as the old Grand Lodge. No doubt when he obtained recognition for his body from the Grand Lodge of Scotland and from the one at York, he had argued the regularity of his proceedings. The Grand Lodge of London of 1717 was a self-constituted body, and claimed that thereafter no one should be deemed a regular Mason unless made in a regular lodge chartered by a Grand Lodge. Could this resolve bind all other Masons then in existence? Certainly not. We believe that the Masons of Scotland and Ireland had no idea of consulting the Grand Lodge of London thus formed; but, with that example, Scotland's Grand Lodge was duly organized in 1738, and Ireland's at nearly the same time, each independent of the other. Now, in 1738-50 the movement occurred in London whereby from a seceding lodge, violating its obligations to the old Grand

Lodge, the other Grand Lodge was formed. All fair and impartial writers have held that this body was clandestine until, in 1813, it was received into union with the other, and they have been ever since the "United Grand Lodge of England and Wales."

Illinois is fraternally noticed. Commendation of our report coming from so enlightened a source is amply appreciated.

M. W. Thos. P. Chiffelle, Washington, Grand Master.

R. W. Wm. R. Singleton, Washington, Grand Secretary.

## FLORIDA, 1886.

The fifty-seventh annual communication of this Grand Body, was held in Jacksonville, January 19th. M. W. Robert J. Perry presiding over the representatives of sixty-eight constituent lodges—seventy-seven in the register. Present membership 2,302, a net gain of 114 for the year.

The Grand Master concludes:

*Question.* Can a lodge try an E. A. or F. C.? If so, in what lodge are they to be tried?

*Answer.* Yes. Charges should be presented at a stated communication of the lodge, or at a special communication called for that purpose, and lodge opened upon the highest degree to which the accused has attained. Except for very gross Masonic offenses, a brother should not be excluded from the lodge room during his trial; hence, if only an E. A. or F. C., he could not sit in a M. M. Lodge.

The Committee on Jurisprudence aver that the organic law of the Grand Lodge provides that the trial must take place in a lodge of M. M., but do not reply to the last paragraph of the decision. We have never before heard that a Mason, whether he be an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, was not at liberty to confront his accuser by being in open lodge working upon the degree in which the accusation was presented. Perhaps we do not comprehend the scope of the decision; neither did we ever before hear of any law that inhibited a Mason from appearing in lodge because of his gross un-Masonic character, and before being adjudged guilty of an offense. The law of Illinois provides that an E. A. or F. C. is to be tried upon charges in the highest degree attained. Where he is permitted to conduct an examination, personally or by an attorney. The verdict, however, is rendered in a Master's lodge. If we understand the committee, the trial of an E. A. or F. C. is a star chamber proceeding, not justified by enlightened, civil or fraternal law. This is what the committee say:

The first ruling in the Grand Master's address is upon the questions submitted from Lake City Lodge, No. 27. "Can a lodge try an E. A. or F. C.? If so in what lodge is he to be tried?" The reply seems to imply that the final action in a lodge trial may be taken in an E. A. or F. C. lodge, while the accused may be heard and evidence be taken when a lodge is open in these degrees. The committee believe that, like all other business of the lodge, the actual trial must take place in an M. M. lodge. (Cons. Art. X, Sec. 12.)

Our impressions came of the last sentence.

The committee condemn the suspension of a Mason in the absence of a formal trial. Correct.

Brother Perry authorized the organization of nine new lodges. The Grand Secretary, Past Grand Master, D. C. Dawkins, reports the destruction, by fire, of Grand Lodge library and other property, valued at \$6,000, upon which was insurance of \$2,000, that had been adjusted. Manuscript records of Grand Lodge, from its inception, were saved.

The Grand Orator, W. Brother R. H. Weller, delivered a very finely written oration of two and one-half pages. With the exception of his Solomonian allusion to the birth or origin of the Fraternity, we have read his paper with unalloyed pleasure. He says:

For the onward progress of every better life has always and everywhere two aspects and two duties, and operated by two forces. The one is acquisition, or construction, the other defense and conflict. For the virtuous, manly character is not the accident of a mood, or the creature of circumstance, but a steady onward growth under the leadership of a definite and fixed law of action. It is not bits of crude Masonry—"a moral patchwork thrown recklessly together—but exhibits a grand, all-controlling principle of right-thinking, and right-living. It is acquisition, the constant multiplying of the high inward energies, out of which, ordinarily, the best deeds must come; "the increase of temperance, prudence, justice, sincerity and integrity. This is building the moral fabric. But it is a positive force. It has adversaries to meet. It is tried by opposition. So one has well said, "There is nothing real or useful that is not a seat of war;" and again defines character, as "the impossibility of being displeased or overset."

Alongside of every virtue to be gained, there is a vice to be repelled; beside every nobleness there is a measure; beside every love, a hate; beside every self-denial, a self-indulgence. Hence at every point along the line of a just growth there must be fighting. Here are Sanballot, the Arabian, and the Ashdodite hovering in ambush to make us captives again, while we are trying to erect the inner temple. So the Craftsman who would build fittingly and strong, must always have the "sword girded by his side," and while he works "with one of his hands, in the other hand he must hold the weapon." "Go where he will, in history or common life, the necessity for this two-fold office of righteous energies is before us. We need the watchful eye of the anchorite, without austerity, and the practical activity of the reformer, without his blindness to the force within his own heart!"

The power of such a character needs no spokesman. For this power Masonry has labored, and for this has borne its witness in the past. It is in this that its principal value consists to-day. With this power in hand it can bless the world, and there is room for it, and it is needed.

We invite the particular attention of our readers to the quotation.

No Report on Correspondence.

M. W. George S. Hallmark, Pensacola, Grand Master.

M. W. D. C. Dawkins, P. G. M., Jacksonville, Grand Secretary.

## GEORGIA, 1885.

Grand Lodge assembled October 27th. Lodges well represented. Grand Master, M. W. John S. Davidson, presented an interesting address, embracing a number of conclusions upon the jurisprudence of the jurisdiction. We are not disposed to interpose objections to their validity, neither was the Committee on Jurisprudence. He authorized three new lodges.

Brother Davidson congratulates his readers upon the increased prosperity of the Craft within his bailiwick. Friendly relations with the M. W. Grand Lodge of Tennessee appear a trifle strained, growing out of an invasion of lodge jurisdiction. From the generous character of the two governments, we soon expect to hear of an amicable adjustment.

Upon the invitation of the General Assembly of the State, Grand Lodge placed the memorial stone of the new Capitol being erected in Atlanta, September 3d. Five Lodges of Sorrow have been held during the year.

The Grand Master announces the death of Bro. R. C. McIntosh, S. G. Deacon. He submitted an affectionate tribute to his memory.

Brother J. Emmett Blackshear laid before the Grand Lodge a series of resolutions touching matters therein set forth. Adopted.

*Whereas*, The Grand Lodge of Georgia has for many years been in fraternal communication with the Grand Lodge of the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, having, in common with Grand Lodges the world over fully recognized the said Grand Lodge as a sovereign and independent Grand Body, exercising exclusive jurisdiction over all Lodges and Masons in the said Province; and

*Whereas*, Three Lodges in the said Province, held under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, have persistently refused to recognize the supremacy of the said Grand Lodge of Quebec, and repelled every effort that has been made to induce them to acknowledge allegiance thereto:

*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge, recognizing and maintaining the law of Grand Lodge sovereignty, fully sustains the action of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in declaring non-intercourse with all Lodges and brethren in the Province of Quebec, who will not array themselves beneath her banner, and join her register.

One Worshipful Master was promptly squelched for drunkenness. Brethren, don't tolerate this vice in lodges. If there is a single lodge in the jurisdiction that fails of discipline for this crime against our civilization, *wipe it out*.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances had a considerable docket. The report of the committee is terse, and like the reports of a similar nature by Bro. Dyas, the chairman of our committee, can be readily comprehended. We are glad to find the following from the Committee on Jurisprudence:

As touching the query from Quitman Lodge, No. 106, concerning the passing and raising of an Entered Apprentice, hailing (with certificate of his initiation) from Vernon Lodge, No. 410, in the Jurisdiction of Iowa, and residing just beyond the line, in Tennessee, with the query: "Is it

necessary for us to ask permission of Iowa and Tennessee both to do the work, if found worthy?" your Committee are of opinion that, in granting certificate of initiation, the Lodge in the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Iowa has thereby waived jurisdiction. As touching the second part of the query, your Committee would reply that, through courtesy existing between sister Grand Lodges, border candidates have been permitted to apply to the Lodge nearest their residence, though said Lodge existed under the jurisdiction of a sister Grand Lodge. The following decision on this question has obtained in this Jurisdiction for the guidance of its Subordinate Lodges, and is found in printed Proceedings for 1859, page 36:

"A Lodge, upon the border of the State, may receive and act upon the petition of a candidate for the benefits of Masonry, who is a citizen of an adjoining State, residing in the more immediate vicinity of that lodge to which he applies, and nearer to than one in the State in which he resides."

This is the doctrine of Illinois, provided lodges interested are agreed.

A Committee on Correspondence was provided for, and we find our entertaining Bro. Blackshear at its head. No report this year.

M. W. John S. Davidson, Augusta, Grand Master.

R. W. A. M. Wolihin, Macon, Grand Secretary.

## IDAHO, 1885.

Our western sister issues a beautiful pamphlet. Grand Lodge assembled September 8th. Its transactions were printed in Davenport, Iowa; nevertheless, we have them before us November 22d. Both the Grand Secretary, M. W. Bro. Jonas W. Brown, P. G. M., and Davenport printers, merit commendation for expedition. All the chartered lodges of the jurisdiction were represented, (eleven) together with one U. D. Ten Past Grand Masters, five Past Deputy Grand Masters, sixteen Past Grand Wardens, one Past Grand Treasurer, two Past Grand Secretaries, and eighty-nine Past Masters of lodges were also present. Taking it for granted that Past Masters present were Past Masters of the jurisdiction, it is found that the natural representatives of the eleven lodges, *thirty-three*, were at the mercy of *one hundred and twenty-three past dignitaries*. The ancient regulations provide, that "the Grand Lodge consists of, and is formed by the Masters and Wardens of all the regular particular lodges upon record. \* \* \* Where no brother shall be present, who is not at that time a member thereof, without a dispensation; and while he stays, he shall not be allowed to vote, nor even give his opinion, without leave of the Grand Lodge asked and given, or unless it be duly asked by said lodge." Attention was given this subject last year, hoping to awaken inquiry into a subject of acknowledged importance. Illinois is also confessedly at fault in this regard. Its Past

Grand Masters vote, but Past Deputy Grand Masters, Past Grand Wardens and Past Masters of lodges have, each class, one vote collectively. We have drifted from our moorings, brethren, and the sooner we get back to a *representative* government, the better for the peace and prosperity of the Fraternity.

The address of the Grand Master, M. W. John A. Post, is a three page paper, terse and unobjectionable, excepting in its display of Masonic antiquities. Masonry is old enough and good enough, but we don't believe that unwarranted assumption adds anything to its importance, dignity or usefulness. He makes of record a fraternal tribute to the memory of Past Grand Master H. E. Prickett. He also very fraternally announces the decease of Past Grand Master, J. W. Griffin. The only decision mentioned, is in the case of a petitioner who had applied for the degrees under an assumed name. Although the candidate had been elected, he directed that initiation should not take place. Correct. He also recommends great caution in the recognition of new Grand Bodies, and says in the same connection that he is "strongly of the opinion that a majority of all the lodges in a territory should unite in the formation of the new Grand Lodge, to entitle it to recognition. A Grand Lodge should have exclusive jurisdiction in its territory. For a minority to claim this, is an unwarranted assumption." Nothing more true. Bro. Post notices the Quebec embroglio, and commends the act of our sister jurisdiction in cutting off recusant lodges. Upon the recommendation of the Grand Master, Grand Lodge ordered, "That the Grand Lodge of Idaho forbids the recognition, as a Mason, of any one hailing from any lodge in the Province of Quebec, except such lodge shall be under the obedience of the Grand Lodge of Quebec." Sensible. Bro. Post commends to attention the social features of Masonry, and urges the establishment of a Grand Lodge library. One new lodge was authorized.

"Perpetual jurisdiction" received a crushing blow "between the eyes." We would like to ask our Idaho brethren, if it is not quite as reasonable to hold an elected or rejected candidate to the jurisdiction of the lodge, as to insist that like exclusive jurisdiction shall obtain over an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft? Why this sickly sympathy for a profane, and rank injustice to Masons? If perpetual jurisdiction is not justifiable, as a principle in law, why not permit an E. A. or F. C. particularly if desired advancement, to seek remaining degrees elsewhere, as he may be inclined, (at the conclusion of a specific period) and without regard to time or place? Both E. A. and F. C. are *Masons*, and in our view of the case are as much entitled to *fraternal* consideration as is a rejected profane. See Indiana 1885.

Last year there was no Report on Correspondence, but this year there is an admirable paper by Bro. G. H. Davis. He seems to have had enough of such work, and is succeeded by Past Grand Master, L. F. Cartee, chairman of the committee. Bro. D. has been a credit to his Grand Lodge, and it is to be hoped that his successor may be as equally fortunate. The following manly reply to Bro. Drummond, will attract attention :

We cannot but think Brother Drummond himself has "lost sight of the real question." If errors have been made in the past, it is better to correct, not perpetuate, them. "Wise men oft



change their minds; fools, never." But the question is not whether the Grand Lodge should "turn around and denounce those bodies as non-Masonic, and prohibit the brethren of their obedience, etc., etc." So long as they attend to their own legitimate business, the Grand Lodge has no right to denounce them as non-Masonic, or non-any-thing-else; but when they arrogate to themselves the functions of the Blue Lodge, and proclaim their authority to confer the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, then it becomes the duty of the Grand Lodge to publish their clandestine character, and prohibit all Masonic intercourse; and that without a dozen exceptions. We have for years belonged to nearly all the "excepted" bodies, but whenever we shall learn that they claim the right, anywhere or under any circumstances, of working the first three degrees, we shall be ready to step down and out, and raise our voice in denunciation. Brother Drummond is correct in assuming that we have lawful information that these bodies are of a "Masonic character;" but the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts goes beyond this, and while declaring it "recognizes no degrees of Masonry except those conferred under the regulations of the Grand Lodges, etc.," proceeds, in the same sentence, to "admit certain named organizations to be regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies," and thus, we claim, *recognizes some scores of degrees* which are *not* conferred under the regulations of any Grand Lodge whatsoever. The Rite of Memphis claims authority to confer the first three degrees. Let it, therefore, be denounced. We have no fault to find. Let the same question be propounded to the "excepted" bodies, and if the reply be the same, then let them also be denounced; and we opine there will be no "breach of faith," and no "self-stultification."

The gist of the matter is this: The Grand Lodge has absolute and exclusive control over the three symbolic degrees. It can legislate for those degrees, and define who shall, and who shall not, be eligible. It can demand of its members loyalty to the vows of those degrees, and can also punish them for disloyalty thereto. And there its power of discipline ends. If any other society shall enact the law, "no one shall be received unless he be a Master Mason," the Grand Lodge has no right to interfere. Each society has the right to determine the qualifications of its own members; and just so long as membership in such societies does not involve disloyalty to the vows of a Master Mason, the Grand Lodge has no authority to prohibit its members from connecting themselves therewith. We do not know what action the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts may have taken in the past relative to the recognition of Chapters, Commanderies, etc., except so far as they are recognized in their resolutions under discussion. We think they have in those resolutions recognized too much. If they have in the past gone still further, so much the worse; they have all the more to recant. But the mere recognition of such societies as *bodies of Masons*, and the joint occupancy of halls, and even the joining with them in processions, is not, in our judgment, a recognition of them as "regularly and duly constituted *Masonic bodies*."

Bro. Davis properly dissents from the conclusions of the Grand Master of Arkansas, that "a vote authorizing the granting of a dimit does not constitute a dimital;" is correct in the opinion that however "eloquently we may preach up the doctrines of Masonry, and expatiate upon the beauty of its precepts, unless we carry them into practice in the business transactions and social relations of every-day life, they become, as St. Paul says of faith without works, mere sounding brass and tinkling cymbals;" is in unison with our Grand Lodge that gives brethren seeking advancement an opportunity to be heard in the presence of objections; gives Bro. Singleton an overhauling for the position that only a lodge of which an accused is a member can try him for an offense, and also rejects his views upon the organization of Grand Lodges; concurs in the opinion that there are but three degrees in Symbolic Masonry, and does not think well of our opinion (in all cases) that no penalty should be inflicted in the absence of a trial. He gives Bro. Parvin a righteous whack thus:

Our Iowa brother takes issue with Brother Gurney, of Illinois, who claims that "a lodge under dispensation is the creation of the Grand Master," and we think reasons logically; and again,

Brother Gurney having taken the position that the Commandery is not a Masonic body, Brother Parvin says: "It is not, it is true, a body of Ancient Craft Masonry. \* \* \* A Commandery is as much a Masonic body as is a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. The latter sprung from the lodge, while the former sprang from the lodge and Chapter. Born of them, bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh, if it is not Masonic it is nothing."

*Query*.—Is every body of Masons a Masonic body? Is a horse-chestnut a chestnut horse?

Bro. Davis does not take any stock in Masonic fairs with the brethren *adorned*, for the occasion, with regalia.

His review of Illinois is fraternal. He quotes largely and approvingly from the writer's reports upon Memphian Rites and the "Massachusetts departure." For his good opinions of us he has abundant thanks.

Well, well! After having indulged in a large amount of vexation because of the *displacement* of Bro. Davis, we turned, as customary in closing a review, to the list of Grand officers, and find him *at the head of the list*.

M. W. George H. Davis, Boise City, Grand Master.

R. W. James H. Wickersham, Silver City, Grand Secretary.

## INDIANA, 1886.

Our sister jurisdiction has been *bereft* of indebtedness. Grand Lodge met May 25th, not owing a dollar. *Worse* than this, she has nearly \$12,000 in the treasury. Grand Master, Albert P. Charles, thus refers to the subject:

During the period in which you have honored me with the position of Grand Master my lines have fallen in many pleasant places, and many agreeable duties have fallen upon me to discharge, but none more so than that of announcing, as I now do, that the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana is out of debt and has nearly \$12,000 in its treasury; that we meet here to-day under our own roof-tree, freed from the grasp of the money-lender, and with the satisfaction of having paid our honest debt to the uttermost farthing. Many of us remember the struggle that preceded the levying of the assessment of a dollar *per capita* upon the affiliated Masons of this jurisdiction. We all have seen how nobly the Master Masons of Indiana have borne the heavy burden, until at last they have released themselves from the thralldom of bond and mortgage. I call to mind no other Grand Jurisdiction that has indulged in the luxury of a temple reared by debt that to-day is free. In this connection it is but proper to mention that credit is due two brethren who, when the debt was contracted and the lender required endorers of the bonds and mortgage, came forward and placed their names thereon as sureties—Brothers Nicholas R. Ruckle and James W. Hess. Brethren, this is our year of jubilee, and it is but right that we lift our voices "with shouting and with praise."

It had probably escaped the memory of Brother Charles, that Massachusetts occupies a like vantage ground. Like too many Grand Bodies, Indiana became infatuated with the apparent necessity of a hall. To accomplish its purposes, it submitted to an indebtedness of more than a hundred thousand dollars. For years the interest on this encumbrance, together with expenses that could not well be dispensed with, left but a small margin to the credit side of their bank account. Like good Masons, the brethren dispensed with luxuries, added to their revenues, dispensed with annual communications, until at last victory crowned their efforts to effect complete manumission from the thralldom to which they had been subjected. No wonder that a jubilee meeting was held. *Alis volat properis*. We tender hearty congratulations, and submit the experience of our neighbors to the consideration of bodies that would thoughtlessly incur heavy responsibilities.

The address of the Grand Master is an admirable business document. From this report it is found that a lodge can try its Master for an offense. A quotation is given: "July 24, 1884, I received charges against ———, Worshipful Master of Center Lodge, No. 23, for un-Masonic conduct. I appointed Right Worshipful William H. Smythe Special Deputy to preside at the trial. After hearing the evidence the lodge decided Brother ——— not guilty." It is the general rule as we understand it, that a Master, being a member of Grand Lodge, is held responsible to that tribunal. In Illinois, on presentation of charges against a Master to the Grand Master, he directs a commission of three or more past or present Masters to take testimony. At the conclusion of the examination the commission report to the Grand Master, and he pronounces and enforces a penalty if guilt is established, but subject to the approval of Grand Lodge. We do not now bring to mind another jurisdiction that permits a constituent body to act in the premises. The late Brother Mackey, in his text book of Masonic Jurisprudence, 1859, page 357, says upon this subject: "The last prerogative of a Master of a lodge to which I shall allude is that of exemption from trial by his lodge, on charges preferred against him. The Grand Lodge alone has penal jurisdiction over him." Chase in his digest, 1864, page 41, says: "A subordinate lodge has not power to try its Master for any offense, however heinous, during his term of office. He is amenable to Grand Lodge alone, which has full and original jurisdiction over him for un-Masonic conduct. This is a well settled rule, and admits of no exceptions." He fortifies his position by quotations from some thirty Grand Lodges, and other acknowledged authorities.

The Grand Master arrested the charters of quite a number of delinquent lodges. Four charters surrendered, two new lodges authorized, and applications for seven others declined. He refused in numerous instances to issue dispensations to ballot upon petitions for the degrees the same night they were presented. This is well enough, but the plan of Illinois, charging large sums for the issuance of such authoritative missives, *relieves* the Grand Master of the burden and perplexity of denials. He also refused "dispensations for lodges to meet in halls occupied by bodies not Masonic, and to join in public civic processions, as lodges, on Memorial or Decoration Days, and upon July fourth; to remove from one town to another, and to initiate men without legs and arms." He does not inhibit, however, the initiation of

candidates without *heads*: nevertheless, both Indiana and Illinois have scores of the latter in their lodges. We are glad to find that four lodges were consolidated.

It is to be regretted that a lodge suspended a member for non-payment of dues, after the brother stated in open lodge that he was unable to meet the demand. The Grand Lodge of Illinois would not sustain a lodge, if appealed to, in imposing the penalty, under the circumstances. The brother did appeal, and the judgment was set aside, but only for informalities in proceedings. Charity? In one case presented by the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, it is found that lodges are authorized to grant new trials. As it should be. The brethren acted wisely in declining to reduce the minimum fee for conferring degrees, from \$20. Too low now. It was determined to continue biennial communications for the present.

The following sound conclusions from the Committee on Jurisprudence were concurred in:

Your Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the resolution of J. M. Smith, of South Bend, providing for the annulment of Sections 85 and 86, would respectfully report that these rules are not a dead letter, and can not be a stumbling block in this Grand Jurisdiction if lodges do their duty. If lodges permit their members to engage in the sale of intoxicating liquors, the lodge is to blame for permitting it, and not the rule that govern cases of that kind.

As to the second resolution, we are of the opinion that when members forget the injunctions and charges delivered to them at their initiation, and recommend unfit material for the degrees in Masonry, that any recommendation as to fitness by this Grand Lodge would be superfluous and of no effect. We therefore recommend that the resolutions be not adopted.

As to the request of the Grand Master of Michigan that said George Washington Lodge be required to admit certain Master Masons whom said lodge had affiliated while residing in Michigan, as he claims they should have affiliated with some lodge in their own Grand Lodge Jurisdiction, the committee can only say that we recognize the right of any brother holding a regular dimit from his lodge to affiliate with any lodge he may see proper, without regard to location or place of residence.

Brother Simon S. Johnson, chairman, submitted an excellent Report on Correspondence. He reviews fifty-four legitimate Grand Bodies; forty-three for two, five for three, and six for one year, and occupying 116 pages. He concludes his opening thus: "We are indifferent as to what may be said of this report by other committees. Our labor has been devoted to the preparation of a report of matters of interest to the Craft of Indiana. If we have succeeded in our effort, our aim has been accomplished, and other reviewers are at liberty to say what they wish." Well, we shall not be the first to knock the chip from his shoulder. He, with us, cordially dissents from the law of Alabama that permits a secretary to strike from the roll for non-payment of dues. The right of a *hearing* is inherent. He does not applaud prerogatives of Grand Masters. We wish he had undertaken to answer the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence of Alabama, to which he refers; he approves the law of Arizona that does not permit dismission until the member has presented a certificate that he has applied to another lodge for membership; doubts the propriety of permitting charitable organizations, other than Masonic associations, to meet in lodge halls; does not favor commissions in trials, invested with penal powers, and does not agree to the proposition that a suspended Mason may be

expelled upon charges. If a suspended Mason should perpetrate an offense worthy of expulsion, please give us the argument that would justify his retention upon the suspended list.

In his review of Illinois, (1884) Brother Johnson quotes approvingly the action of our Grand Lodge regarding bodies that assumed the right to trespass upon the functions of the lodge. He also gives our tables (same year) touching the common law of Grand Lodge organization. He gives Iowa, and Bro. Parvin, a sly poke :

The proceedings of this Grand Body come to us in a volume of over 400 pages elaborately gotten up. A "Special Meeting" was held May 7, 1884, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of a Masonic library building. This seems to have been done with all the pomp and display *necessary*, almost everybody delivering an address or welcoming speech—Masons, lawyers, doctors, and the civil authorities taking a hand at the flow of oratory. If talking would place the corner-stone firm, that building will be there when the Grand Lodge, as now composed, is forgotten; and to close up—Brother Parvin, as report says, proceeded to deliver the last oration, "omitting very much thereof, as the exercises had already been prolonged to a late hour." However, "he had leave to print," we presume, as it appears in full in the proceedings, and, like all the productions of this brother, is good, very good.

This being the first occasion the Grand Lodge had enjoyed for forty years to "air itself" publicly, we presume they are excusable, but we really don't see the necessity of publishing the Mayor's proclamation and comments of the newspapers as a part of the Grand Lodge proceedings. Perhaps one little occasion of this kind would not have created such a sensation with them if they had ever "been there before."

From his review of Maryland we gather the pleasant assurance that he stands by the exclusive right of the Symbolic Lodge to propagate and govern the three degrees of E. A., F. C. and M. M. He is curious to know what Missouri "wants or can do with seven Chaplains." It is more than probable that if our distinguished brother would do a little *introspection* for his bailiwick, he would find a *reasonable* solution to his problem. Dissenting from the view of the Grand Master of Oregon, that a Master elect, having taken the degree of Past Master in a Chapter, further qualification in that direction was unnecessary, asks this pertinent question: "Will the brethren tell us what the Master Mason knows, as such, about the Royal Arch or any Chapter degree?"

M. W. Mortimer Nye, LaPorte, Grand Master.

R. W. Wm. H. Smythe, Indianapolis, Grand Secretary.

## INDIAN TERRITORY, 1885.

It is always a great pleasure to get the proceedings of this aboriginal jurisdiction. Many of its cotemporaries are unacquainted with the labor and patient endur-

ance of the brethren there, in placing the Institution where it now stands, for intellectual and moral worth. No person rejoices more heartily than does the writer in the advances of this enterprising Grand Lodge. Its eleventh annual communication was held in McAlester, Choctaw Nation, November 3d. But three of twenty-one lodges were without representation.

The address of Grand Master, M. W. Edmond Henry Doyle, is a superior paper. Then again, the address of welcome to the Grand Lodge by the Rev. Bro. A. F. Ross, Grand Senior Warden, is happy in illustration. The response, by Past Grand Master, Joseph S. Murrow, is not in type—sorry to say.

The Grand Master had not been called upon to exercise his authority in establishing new lodges, and does not think that the Masonry of his dominion has suffered in consequence. Quite likely. The great injury to the Institution is found in planting lodges for the *convenience* of Masons, rather than for the perpetuity of the Fraternity by having organizations of *strength and character*. Weak bodies are certain to look upon a *fee* from petitions as of more importance than manhood. This has been the experience of the ages; still, notwithstanding this history, Grand Masters too often sink our welfare in the crude, damaging ambitions of local zeal. An impecunious lodge is certain to *hunt* means for subsistence, and is to be likened to a hungry tramp who is not over particular as to *quality* of food.

Although we differ with the Grand Master in some of his conclusions, yet they are so fairly and clearly put, they should be given entire:

I am of the opinion that the Ancient Constitutions make it the duty of a Grand Master to answer questions of Masonic law, only, when propounded to him by the W. M. under seal and attested by the Secretary. Therefore, I hold, that it would be committing me beforehand upon points which might afterwards arise in the regular course of my administration. When you take this view of the subject, I am sure you will excuse my not giving an opinion upon letters written by private members of a lodge, who often ask questions more through idle curiosity than for information. I trust the Committee on Law and Usage will give this subject a careful consideration, that my successor may be saved the annoyance as well as the useless expenditure of time replying to the numerous letters that come to this office.

*Question 1st.* Petition for initiation was received, committee appointed, but two were not present at the next standing meeting. The Master added two members to the committee, who reported instant; candidate is balloted for and elected. Were the proceedings regular? And if initiated, would the candidate be a clandestine Mason?

*Answer.* I hold that the proceedings were not regular, and that no action should have been taken. The duty of a petition committee is to investigate the character and standing of the applicant, and if this cannot be done in one month they are entitled to longer time. I further hold that the candidate would be regularly made, and could not suffer for the ignorance of uninformed officers, notwithstanding the proceedings were irregular.

*Q. 2d.* Is it im-Masonic to confer degrees upon more than one candidate at the same time?

*A.* In my opinion, it is not in accordance with correct usage to initiate, craft, or raise, more than one candidate at one and the same time. It cannot be done without a violation of both the spirit and letter of the ritual, and at the expense of its most impressive lessons. I am forced to believe it is a dangerous deviation from the ancient landmarks of the Fraternity.



*Q. 3d.* There is a man living in the jurisdiction of this lodge who is anxious to be made a Mason, but unfortunately has lost one of his arms. He is a good and influential man, having plenty of means. Would it be a violation of the landmarks to entertain his application?

*A.* I am fully of the opinion, and believe the ancient landmarks bear me out in it, that no one can in perfection be made a brother if he is not a man with body free from maim and deformity, and the admission of such a person as you speak of is clearly a violation of the landmarks, usages and Ancient Constitutions of Masonry.

*Q. 4th.* Bro. A. deposits his dimit and applies for membership. The committee report favorable. The ballot ordered and he was rejected. He made a second and third application with like result. What are we to do in a case of this kind?

*A.* There is no law in Masonry more clear than this: That neither the Grand Lodge nor the Grand Master can interfere with the decision of the ballot box. Every member has a right to vote as he pleases, and cannot and must not be questioned, or called to account for his vote on any pretext whatever. Again the by-laws of 1776 declare: "That in case of a negative ballot, no question shall be asked except by the Master, and that only when there has been a mistake."

*Q. 5th.* Is a man who can neither read or write, legally qualified for admission, he in other things being a good man; moral, worthy and respectable? An early answer will oblige yours, &c.

*A.* I am of the opinion, as a general rule, a petition of such a man should not be entertained. However, there may be exceptions and the subordinate lodge could decide as the case may be presented. I am unable to find anything in the Ancient Constitutions, prohibiting a person who cannot read and write being initiated. Yet as speculative Masonry is a scientific institution, and from this method of reasoning, I am clearly of opinion that a person who cannot read or write is not legally qualified for admission. As this subject is of vast importance to this young Grand Lodge, I trust you will bear with me a little for trespassing upon your time, and allow me to quote from others. "Any individual who cannot write is ineligible to be admitted into the Order."—Const. of Eng.

"Nor shall any candidate be initiated who cannot read and write." Const. of Ireland.

"We should hesitate to admit into the Order one who could neither read nor write."—Morris, A. M. F. M.

It is difficult to find from whence comes the opinion that the ancient constitutions make it the duty of a Grand Master to answer questions of "Masonic law," "only when propounded to him by the W. M., under seal and attested by the secretary." It is not to be found in our library, though we have authorities that are thought to be reliable in furnishing information upon all useful topics concerning the primary brotherhood. If Bro. Doyle had known that his ideas originated with some torpid dignitary, more impressed with official distinctions than with duty, he would not have attributed the scandal to our early progenitors. Bro. Doyle is (or was) the Grand Master of Masons in Indian Territory. He is not, as some imagine, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, only, but he is the executive and judicial head of the Fraternity for 362 of the 365 days of the year, or when the Grand Body is not in session. He can, therefore, enforce obedience to law whether violators are Masons or lodges. In other words, he is the chief of the Fraternity of his jurisdiction for the two fold purpose of holding lodges to their responsibilities, and for the protection of *all* Masons, should lodges fail of duty to their humblest adherents. Every member thus stands upon the *EQUAL FLOOR* of the lodge, and has the inherent right, as we understand it, to seek advice and instruction from a Grand Master, whether in his own behalf or in the welfare of a brother or brethren, though his interrogatories may involve questions of law.

The Grand Master is forniist dancing in lodge halls, though he does not object to the amusement. He is also, and very properly, adverse to the employment of Masonic emblems for private or public business purposes.

Past Grand Master Murrow, Grand Secretary, urges with much force the feasibility of establishing a public library. There does not appear to be anything of the kind in the Territory. It is our opinion that if this Grand Lodge should take hold of the matter by appealing to the Grand Lodges of the continent, and through them to constituent bodies, for contributions of books that many Masons can spare, that in a short time Bro. Murrow would find himself in possession of all the literature he could care for; particularly when it became known that the collection was for the benefit of aborigines struggling for *light* and knowledge. Bro. M. says: "There is a great lack of general information among all classes of our people. A great many whites and Indians, young and old, would read and improve if they could get books. A good public library of miscellaneous books, history, agriculture, arts, science, religion, etc., as well as Masonry, open to all classes and under proper restrictions and rightly managed, would supply a great want and do a vast deal of good." Ten per cent. of the surplus funds of Grand Lodge was donated as a starter for carrying out the suggestions of the Grand Secretary.

Resolutions were offered, thus: "*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge the system of perpetual jurisdiction works great hardship upon the Craft, especially in the Western country."

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge has, and of right should have, exclusive jurisdiction upon all material that has been domiciled within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge for the term of three years." Consideration deferred.

In the first place, it is difficult to conceive how such jurisdiction works to the disadvantage of the Craft, unless it be that a *fee* is of primary importance—more so than the character of a petitioner. If a rejected candidate can not secure waiver of jurisdiction, it is *prima facie* evidence of unworthiness, and we can't imagine why time, alone, should be permitted to obliterate such testimony. In the second place, a rejected candidate is not the "material" of any lodge in whose jurisdiction he may subsequently find domicile. Take the case of a candidate for advancement. Do our brethren of Indian Territory permit any other than the initiating lodge to advance an E. A. or F. C. except upon waiver of jurisdiction? If not, why not? Is not continuous jurisdiction in one case just as permissible or justifiable as in the other? The mover of the resolutions will reply by saying, that work has been commenced upon the candidate for advancement and of right should be concluded by the initiating lodge. This is true, but just as true is it that when a rough ashlar is brought up from the quarries, presented and *received* by the lodge for *inspection*, labor upon it has *commenced*, and just as completely and legitimately as upon the E. A. or F. C. applying for further distinction. When a lodge has been opened, it is at *work*.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances were without employment.

The Grand Lodge enjoyed a banquet tendered by the "Red Sisters of the Order of the Eastern Star." The Grand Secretary explains that Grand Lodge attended unofficially. The Grand Orator, Bro. J. N. Moore, delivered an oration upon the occasion, and entirely Masonic in its character, we are glad to say.

A resolution was adopted authorizing a Junior Past Master of a lodge to open it and conduct its exercises in the absence of the Master and two Wardens.

Bro. Murrow is Correspondent. He has given his readers the best of his productions. He was aided by Bro. F. W. Baxter, of Vermont, who reviewed eleven jurisdictions. The only fault with Bro. Murrow is his neglect of quotation marks—nothing else, except here and there a slight sprinkling of heresy, just a little.

We have high admiration for his sturdy devotion to the ethical necessities of the lodge. Without moral culture it would soon become a blot upon our civilization. In his notice of Illinois, he pays merited compliment to Bro. Past Grand Master Browning, and to our indefatigable Grand Secretary, Bro. Munn. This is followed by our special report (1884) upon the claims of associations of Masons, outside the lodge, to appropriate its functions. It is copied entire, because of its "great value." He failed to state, however, that it was adopted with but a few dissenting votes.

Bro. Baxter, in his review of Massachusetts, thus manfully abandons an error, in part:

When I wrote my review of this Grand Lodge in 1883, I defended her in what is now known as the Massachusetts Amendment. Since then, a more extended investigation of the case, coupled with certain facts that have come to my knowledge, have caused me to modify my views in some particulars.

I yet believe that each Grand Lodge has the *right* to protect herself, *but no further*, that it is not within its power to legislate for bodies *not of itself*. I believe that there is enough in the York Rite to fully occupy any person's time and ability. I believe that ALL other so-called rites are but branches of the York Rite and that many of them are wholly without merit. I believe that the movement on the part of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was not a "*bona fide*" movement on their part to protect herself; but that she was made a "catpaw" of by the A. and A. S. Rite to protect herself (the A. and A. S. Rite) against the inroads of the Cernean Branch of that rite. Were that movement a *genuine* one I would yet defend it, but I am convinced that it was not.

I am a York Rite Mason through and through, and know nothing personally of any other rite, and have no desire to. To my knowledge, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has *not even attempted* to enforce that amendment; it is virtually a *dead letter*. Unless I am misinformed, the interdicted rites have flourished to a greater extent than ever before. Why does not the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts *enforce* that amendment? Is it because she *dare* not do it? If she dare not, then it would be better that she repeal it, and let the interdicted rites die a natural death.

I have acknowledged my error, and now say that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts *erred* when she passed the amendment. With this apology, retraction or modification, call it what you will, I await the criticisms of the reviewers. "Lay me down gently," please.

The Symbolic lodge does not have any "branches." It is an organization of itself, by itself and within itself; and should, as a body, be totally emancipated from all alliances with outside institutions, though created by its members. These are well enough in their places and are doing a good work, but can not have, lawfully,

any endorsement of a *Masonic* character. Masons will adjust such questions by and by, and when they come to know the facts of history we have no fears for the future. While life lasts we shall insist that the rights of the lodge be respected, notwithstanding the forces of prejudice are arrayed against light and reason.

M. W. Florian H. Nash, Fort Gibson, Grand Master.

M. W. Joseph S. Murrow, P. G. M., Atoka, Grand Secretary.

## IOWA, 1886.

We don't take hold of this review with much heart. Looking over the address of the Grand Master it is found that Brother Parvin has, for economic reasons, omitted his customary Report on Correspondence. Iowa readers may not appreciate the fact, but it is a truth that these papers, contributed by Brother Parvin, have accomplished more in the elevation of the Grand Lodge of Iowa to a first-class Masonic power than all other agencies combined. When the brethren of our sister jurisdiction comprehend the influences that Brother Parvin has exerted over the Fraternity of *our country*, they will not submit to a loss that his retirement would entail. Bro. Parvin says:

The Grand Secretary could see no other way in which he could economize to save the Grand Lodge a few dollars, save in the omission to prepare and publish his annual Report on Correspondence. This he has done, and this year again the readers of our proceedings will miss that document from the volume. Did we not write that report, we might have more to say, and as it is, our modesty does not forbid the remark that these reports command and have for years elicited much interest and commendation. Hence we do not think it wise or just to the Grand Lodge that this omission should be repeated. The Grand Lodge could easily, did a majority of the members appreciate it as they should, by *any sacrifice on their part*, provide for all that should be done.

Brother Granger (G. M.) delivered an address of great length. It is a fine document. He authorized seven new lodges. One charter surrendered, one arrested, and four permitted removals to other localities. He reports a fine donation to Galveston fire sufferers. In that connection he calls attention to the difficulties in reaching the treasury for charitable purposes (for immediate relief), and recommends that powers be conferred upon the Grand Master to make disbursements, at once, when the necessities of a case warrant an expenditure. In the matter of reimbursement for assistance to the needy, by lodges, he thus gives expression to the correct Masonic doctrine:

That is the law of this jurisdiction made as against its own lodges and members. And we believe our record does not show us wanting in the proper exercise of that greatest of Masonic vir-

tues—*Charity*. I think one-half of our Masonic charity is expended upon sojourners, or members of the Order outside of this jurisdiction. It will be a sorry day when Masonic charity is bounded by State lines, or is given under a law for reimbursement. The Grand Lodge of this jurisdiction has definitely settled the obligation of subordinate lodges in this respect. It leaves each lodge and brother the judge of what charity shall be bestowed *under Masonic obligations*. It will not recognize the rule that it is a *loan* or *trust*, but a *Charity*. With this view, I can not, of course, hold that Formal Lodge is under obligation for reimbursement.

The Grand Master urges a change in the law that requires a vote of two thirds of members present to convict, in disciplinary proceedings, and thinks that the old law, that permitted a majority to determine such questions, the better rule. He directed attention to this subject last year, but Grand Lodge was not then in sympathy with his conclusions. When we get the entire printed proceedings of the year, will give the action of the Grand Body, if any was had. To illustrate his position, he presents a case :

To illustrate: In one case a majority, and less than a two-thirds, voted for conviction. It was then discovered that the case would be certified to this lodge for trial, and under a claim of a mistake in the ballot, a re-ballot was taken, when two-thirds voted for conviction. As a matter of *justice*, expulsion should have followed conviction; but on a ballot, less than two-thirds voted for expulsion, and less than two-thirds for suspension, and the Master, under a misapprehension, submitted the question of a reprimand, which was also voted down. It is sad to record, but nevertheless true, that in another case one brother had taken the life of another, and on charges preferred therefor he was convicted, which conviction could have been for nothing less than manslaughter, which under the law of the State is a felony, and the lodge refused by a vote of nine to fifteen to either expel or suspend, and a reprimand was so insignificant in comparison with the punishment merited, that it was regarded as a mere farce in a role of discipline, and served no useful purpose. These instances are not all, but enough to illustrate the present state of the law, as bearing upon this important branch of our work.

At the last session the Grand Lodge did not vote upon the proposition to convict and punish by a majority vote, as recommended in my address, but the committee substituted the present law, which was adopted without argument or question, and in the moment between its presentation and adoption, its defects were not apparent.

The new law is no improvement upon the old, as against that class of persons whose influence and purposes it was intended to defeat. In my judgment, Masonic life is no more secure with this law than where a majority can convict and punish. Let us see: Under the present law a majority can not convict, but their votes send the case to this lodge, where it is tried on its merits, as upon appeal. If a majority could convict, what would be the result? On such conviction the accused could appeal, and the case would be tried here on its merits. In both cases the cause is, or may be, disposed of in the Grand Lodge, and the only practical difference to the accused is that the slight burden of serving a notice of appeal is upon him. The Grand Lodge is his protection, as against a majority, as the law now is. It would be his protection with the law as I recommended it. In the latter case, the cause would never come here unless at his instance. And why should it come here, if the accused is satisfied with the judgment below; or if not satisfied, if he is convinced that the action of this lodge would avail him nothing?

We like a two-third vote in such cases, presumably for the reason that we have been accustomed to it. In our jurisdiction, however, if a lodge *will not* convict upon competent evidence, or after a verdict of guilty, *will not* impose a penalty, a complaint to the Grand Master during recess, or to Grand Lodge while in session, is *certain* of a vindication of *law*. It is of but little consequence as it seems to us, whether conviction is to be had by a majority or a two third vote. If a lodge is

disposed to protect the vicious—if it is of a character that defies the law of our civilization—it is a nuisance to society, a disgrace to the Fraternity, and should no more be tolerated than would any other *den of infamy*. Read the first paragraph of the quotation; a brother that had taken the life of a brother, *reprimanded!* It does not appear, from the language of the Grand Master, that there was justification for the act that should have called for a less penalty than a lodge should impose for manslaughter; yet, as we understand it, that lodge is permitted to remain a wretched, purulent deformity upon an Institution founded in justice and purity. Are we mistaken in inferring that this lodge is located in Iowa? Hope so.

It appears that the jurisdiction has been invaded by *constitutional* black-ballers, who imagine that their disappointments in not securing the admission of their friends, can only be avenged by the indiscriminate use of that class of warfare. Brother Granger would not deny the right to reject, nevertheless is of the opinion that “every resident non-affiliate in good standing in any local jurisdiction should have the absolute right of membership in any lodge therein.” There are emergencies in the history of the Craft that are certain to develop such opinions. It is true that they may rest in local welfare, in advantage to a lodge or lodges infested with revenge or pollution; still, all this would not afford justification for a regulation that would be too serious in its consequences to the Fraternity. The *true* remedy in such cases, is to *wipe out* the contumacious lodge. When a body becomes thus paralyzed, it should be treated as should be any other case of insubordination to the principles of the brotherhood. Why permit such organizations to exist?

The Grand Master suspended a Master of his functions for disobedience of law. In this he was entirely correct. We hold it to be within the province of a Grand Master, even in the absence of complaint, when it is *known* to him that Master or lodges are living in open defiance of law, justice or common sense, to assert the law at the expense, if need be, of the life of either.

Brother Granger presents a singular case. A *brother* had received the degrees of E. A. and F. C. Prior to the reception of the third degree, a new Master was elected. The former Master, under whose administration the brother had been elected and initiated, objected to an advancement upon the ground that the candidate was irregularly made, there not being at initiation or passing a constitutional lodge quorum. It was insisted by the objector that the Digest of Statutes provided that, before advancement could take place, a unanimous vote of the lodge was necessary, accompanied by a dispensation from the Grand Master. The latter righteously overruled the objection. We are writing, as the reader will understand, in the absence of the transactions of the Grand Body. When these come to hand the disposition of the case will be announced, also upon other questions heretofore noticed.

In Illinois it is held that a *Mason*, whether an E. A. or F. C., is invested with rights that can not be abrogated upon the prejudice of a member. If objection is



made to advancement, the party thus assailed can demand an investigation; and should it be found by the lodge that such objections are not well founded, progress is not withheld. It seems to the writer remarkable that this Past Master should interpose objections resting upon *his own* disregard for law. He should be disciplined for the offense by Grand Lodge.

A question arose as to the right of a lodge to exempt members from lodge dues who had held unquestioned membership for fifteen consecutive years. It appears, from the Grand Master and Bro. Parvin, that the organic law of Grand Lodge is not definite upon this or many other topics, notwithstanding the "Guilbert Digest."

Under the heading of "Masonic Conduct in Open Lodge," Bro. Granger renders the following. It is good law, whether authorized by Grand Lodge or not. Will Brother Drummond give his conclusions upon this "dodge?"

In one case, a member came into the lodge in a state of intoxication (unquestionably so). The Master sought information from me as to what should be done in such a case. I held that he should have called the brother at once before him, and asked him to show cause why he should not be punished for thus presenting himself in open lodge, and that unless he could excuse himself to the satisfaction of the lodge, that he should be then and there punished, and to that end he should be ordered to retire, and the question put to the lodge, "Shall he be expelled?" And if not, "Shall he be suspended?" And if not, a reprimand must follow. This course may be too direct, and the distance too short for a free use of evasive and technical resorts, but I am sure, if sustained, it will bear good fruit for the Craft. These cases are distinguishable from those governed by our code of criminal procedure, in this: That they are committed *in the presence of the lodge*, are particular offenses against the lodge as well as the order, and the necessity for proofs are obviated by the fact that the lodge witnesses the facts, and the burden then falls on the wrong-doer to excuse his conduct, in the absence of which he stands convicted.

The Grand Master enters into a lengthy disquisition in defense of the right of Grand Lodges to make Masons of sojourning profanes, and concludes with urging "that it should be the law of this jurisdiction that Masons made under the laws of any jurisdiction are Masons in Iowa, and if consequences must follow for a violation of law, let them rest with the parties at fault." He refers to a case wherein a resident of Iowa, visiting the mother country, received the degrees in this home of former days. Complaint was made, only to get the stereotyped reply, that the law of the latter jurisdiction permitted the practice. England, Scotland and Ireland insist upon the prerogative.

In principle, the Grand Master is correct as to what should be the law. Masonic jurisdiction over a profane *never* obtains until his petition for the degrees has been *received* by a lodge. Notwithstanding this axiom, it is the prevalent opinion (and law) that a profane can not apply for degrees except to the lodge in whose jurisdiction he is a resident. Under this law a party, initiated in Ireland, was inhibited intercourse with the Masons of Iowa until he had received the healing lotion prescribed by *law*. This matter is noticed to express an oft repeated opinion that such jurisdictional limitations should be abolished. We confess to a considerable radicalism, but until it can be established that a profane is remotely responsible to a

lodge until he applies for admission thereto, we can not conceive the logic that justifies a control over his choice of lodge relationship. We have contended for this position in Chapter and Commandery, and can not see why it should not be applicable to the lodge. The present law of territorial jurisdiction in such cases makes it possible for the establishment of bodies with limited territory—not enough for continuous prosperity. As a result, they soon become weak, and are only active when engaged in a quarrel or in an attempt to deplete the treasury of the governing body. Take a broad survey of the Fraternity in our country, and what do you find? Is it not true in the older, and in some of the younger jurisdictions, that there exists a large minority of lodges that are not of any credit to the Institution? Is it not true that the abolition of lines would build up strong organizations and weed out the useless? If the brethren of Illinois will refer to the statistics presented by the Grand Secretary in his report of last year, they will there find arguments that will warrant attention to the subject.

Brother Granger does not, glad to say, agree to the opinion of some brethren, that a sojourning Mason can not be tried for an offense except by the lodge in which he holds membership. He concludes an able address by a merciless condemnation of electioneering for official positions.

The report of the Grand Secretary, P. G. M. Brother Parvin, is, in naval parlance, a *raker*. He refers to the many errors in legislation by the Grand Body, and calls for a reform in language that can not be misunderstood. We should like to give the entire paper. A paragraph or two is given that should attract attention to jurisdictional limitations of lodges:

The curse of Masonry is that we have too many lodges; the natural sequence of which is, that many are weak, sickly and indifferently ministered to. Masonry has become dog-cheap, now that a dispensation can be had for \$10, and obtained for the asking, and the degrees for \$20. In the Chapter and Commandery they are, \$40 for the degrees and \$90 for dispensation, and ought to be the same in the lodge. Read—if only the brethren would—our Masonic periodicals, and see how languishing and lukewarm our lodges have become. Read, then, again, and see that at the meetings of the Consistories of the Scotch Rite at one or more cities in each State, how largely they are attended by great numbers from many and very distant places. To get the charter-papers for such bodies costs from \$500 to \$1,000. The necessary paraphernalia (and all have it), from \$1,000 to \$10,000 more. Trained officers do the work, and in costume, as do the Knights Templar and Royal Arch Masons; and all are prosperous and happy; and herein we may see why the Master Mason of a month seeks to become a Templar at the earliest possible date. To set the wheels of a Commandery in motion costs at least \$500, and yet we find them at all our prominent points.

Once this Grand Lodge charged \$20 for a dispensation, and reduced it to \$10. We demanded that it be put up to \$40, and though a plebeian, and poor as a church-mouse, the foolish ones said we were an aristocrat. We are, in our view of worth of character and efficiency in our lodges and their membership, and also in the number of lodges really demanded for the good of the order, as well as of their individual membership.

The day the Grand Lodge reduced the price of the dispensation and the degrees, and proportionately increased the number of the lodges and their membership, she lowered the standard of Masonry throughout the jurisdiction, in interest and in character, as every comparison abundantly proves.

July 8.—Printed proceedings have arrived. The Committee on Jurisprudence commends the Grand Master in all his conclusions. The Committee on Appeals had a lengthy docket to consider. Legislation of local significance.

M. W. William P. Allen, Dubuque, Grand Master.

M. W. Theodore S. Parvin, P. G. M., Cedar Rapids, Grand Secretary.

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## KENTUCKY, 1885.

Grand Lodge met in Louisville, October 30, M. W. Bro. John Grubbs Orndorff presiding. In Kentucky, as in Illinois, the pay-roll stimulates representation from lodges. It is a moot question if such incentive to the appearance of brethren at Grand Lodge is in consonance with the highest welfare of the Fraternity, particularly when mileage is extortionate, or where lodges extract from the treasury sums largely in excess of their contributions thereto. If we read correctly, new lodges in Kentucky are not permitted a larger sum for such expenditure than their annual dues to the Grand Body, and we think the rule a good one.

The Grand Master presented a lengthy address, devoted principally to the many important interests of the great jurisdiction over which he presided. Not much else than local affairs engaged his attention. He did not accomplish as much in visitation as he expected, but wherever he did go he was received and entertained with the Kentuckian proverbial hospitality. Nine new lodges were authorized. *Sixty* lodges were summoned to appear at the bar of Grand Lodge to show cause, "if any they can, why their charters should not be arrested." This is a startling statement, but the following is quite as much so: "There are something like two hundred dead lodges in Kentucky, including those U. D. not chartered, yet the archives of Grand Lodge have the imperfect records of about *forty* only." This reminds us of the remark of a gentleman of wealth of this city, who once said: "If I was to go through life again, and wanted to acquire a competency in a hurry, I would hire a country cobbler for a book-keeper, speculate in everything within reach, keep all I could get hold of, then *bust* and hand over my *books* to my creditors." When Grand Lodges plant lodges at every cross-road, as many do, without regard to populations necessary to their *permanent* support, unpleasant consequences are certain to follow. Illinois has not been without her experiences in this regard.

The Grand Master renders six decisions, nearly all resting upon local regulations. The second is one of general interest. He says: "The Master elect *is not Master* until he is installed, and after his installation he should appoint deacons."

In other words, the successful candidate for Master is without authority to appoint officers till he is Master *de jure*. Entirely correct; although it has been the general custom in Illinois for both the Grand Master and Masters elect to appoint subordinates prior to installation.

The Grand Master referred to the Quebec difficulty. Upon this subject we quote resolutions (adopted) presented by the Committee on Foreign Relations, Bro. Staton:

*Resolved*, That in order to heal the bitter animosities now existing between the Grand Lodges of Quebec and England, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky most fraternally requests the Grand Lodge of England to advise the three lodges mentioned, located in the city of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, to unite with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and on their failure or refusal to do so, that the charters of the same be arrested or withdrawn.

*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge reiterates its firm adhesion to the doctrine of unequivocal, undivided Grand Lodge sovereignty, and that none other can be tolerated by sovereign Grand Lodges without endangering the peace of the Masonic powers of the world.

This action is well enough; nevertheless, we think that the appeals for justice by our sister Grand Lodge for the whole period of its existence, warrants the *knife* rather than *further time*.

Bro. Orndorff next touches upon the propriety of permitting installed officers to dimit. We well know that such a regulation would be inconsistent with general law upon the subject; still, we could never comprehend its impropriety. In Illinois a Master, or other installed officer, the day after his or their installation, may find domiciles in another lodge or Grand Jurisdiction, and still retain their official authority. It has been repeatedly the fact, here, that Masters have represented lodges in Grand Lodge months after they had permanently removed from the State or lodge boundaries, receiving mileage and per diem, leaving Wardens to represent their lodges at their personal expense. Is this correct? We repeat the opinion, often expressed, that permanent removal from a Grand Jurisdiction should deprive an officer of his official functions. More than this, that any officer should be allowed dimission if in the opinion of the Grand Master such dimission was found to be in the welfare of the lodge.

Much attention is given by the Grand Master to the Widows and Orphans Home. We take it, that its resources have been somewhat crippled through the failure of lodges to respond to assessments in its behalf.

The report of the Grand Secretary, our distinguished bachelor friend, Past Grand Master, Hiram Bassett, is a full and comprehensive paper.

The special committee to which was referred, 1884, a plan for the consolidation of lodges, submitted a report. The chairman of the committee, our deservedly honored friend and brother, Past Grand Master Rob Morris, had corresponded with many distinguished Masons of our country, and found a variety of opinions prevailing. The following, however, is the principal feature of the report: "At the stated

meeting named in the notice each lodge shall vote upon the resolution. If a majority of the members present vote in favor of the resolution, (to consolidate) and if less than seven members vote against it the same shall be declared adopted. If seven members or more vote against it, the resolution shall be declared rejected."

The rule for consolidation in the several States named is as follows :

ALABAMA.—R. W. Daniel Sayre, Grand Secretary. The members of one lodge dimit (down to the number of seven) and join the other. The remaining seven fail to meet, and so forfeit their charter. Then they take certificates from the Grand Secretary and join any other lodge in the jurisdiction.

CALIFORNIA.—R. W. A. G. Abell, Grand Secretary. The two lodges agree by vote to consolidate, and appoint a committee of conference to arrange terms of consolidation. If three-fourths of the members of the respective lodges then agree to the union it goes into effect. This is a constitutional rule of our Grand Lodge.

INDIANA.—R. W. Wm. H. Smythe, Grand Secretary. The law of the Grand Lodge gives the power of consolidation to two or more lodges if the negative vote in either is less than seven members. The law works well with us.

IOWA.—R. W. T. S. Parvin, Grand Secretary. Recognizes the same necessity and the same difficulties stated in the Kentucky circular. Iowa's rule is that by a vote of two-thirds the members of the respective lodges consolidation may be effected. It is based upon the general principle that the good of the whole and not an individual should govern.

MISSISSIPPI.—R. W. J. L. Power, Grand Secretary. A vote of two-thirds the members in the respective lodges may effect a consolidation.

MISSOURI.—R. W. John D. Vincil, Grand Secretary. A two-thirds vote of the members of the respective lodges may effect a consolidation.

OHIO.—R. W. John D. Caldwell, Grand Secretary. Ohio permits consolidation if three-fourths the members of the respective lodges favor it.

Many Grand Lodges, and Masons of distinction, declare for entire unanimity. The writer's personal opinion is also published; that where less than seven members of a lodge vote against a proposition to consolidate, the majority should govern. This view comes of a law of our jurisdiction which reads: "The charter of a lodge may be surrendered, if the proposition be presented at a stated communication thereof, and the same be acted upon at a subsequent stated communication, of which all the members whose residence is known shall have due and timely notice; but no charter can be surrendered as long as seven Master Masons, members of the lodge, desire to continue to work under it, in accordance with the laws of Masonry, and the laws and regulations of this Grand Lodge." Action upon the report of the committee was deferred for one year.

An unsuccessful effort was made to introduce some system of lecturing. Brethren offered the subjoined resolutions, which were received and referred :

Bro. J. D. Campbell offered the following resolution :

*Resolved*, by the Grand Lodge Ancient York Free and Accepted Masons of Kentucky, in Grand Lodge assembled, That all questions upon what contains legitimate Masonry belongs exclusively to the Grand York Lodge Rite of Master Masons, and any attempt upon the part of any

Rite other than the York Rite to so legislate is highly offensive to this Grand Lodge, and will meet with our condemnation.

Bro. H. B. Grant offered the following as an amendment :

That this Grand Lodge has jurisdiction over the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason within its territory, and none other.

The leaven is working. Still another :

WHEREAS, Hampton Lodge, No. 235, has been charged with dues and the assessment on Bro. W. B. Williams, who has been heretofore reported a member of that lodge, but who the Most Worshipful Grand Master has decided is not a member of that lodge ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Grand Treasurer be directed to refund to Hampton Lodge the amount paid on Bro. Williams in this and former years.

WHEREAS, Hampton Lodge, No. 235, has, by the permission of a lodge within the State of West Virginia, conferred the Master's degree upon W. B. Williams, a Fellow Craft ; and,

WHEREAS, The organic law of said foreign jurisdiction does not grant a dimit to an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, and also declares the brother to be a member of that lodge in which he receives the Master's degree ; and,

WHEREAS, Our Most Worthy Grand Master has decided that the brother is not a member of said lodge ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge declare the Masonic membership of the said brother invalid.

Without information regarding the local regulations of the two Grand Jurisdictions, and supposing that there is nothing in the law of Kentucky that inhibits its lodges from acquiring jurisdiction of an E. A. or F. C. of another bailiwick with the latter's surrender of legal rights in the premises, we cannot understand by what legitimate authority Bro. Williams should be denied lodge membership. If a Wisconsin or Kentucky lodge, surrenders jurisdiction over an F. C. to a lodge in Illinois, the latter would be justified in receiving to membership by conferring the third degree, after the customary formalities of a petition and ballot. Perhaps we do not understand the scope of the resolutions.

The Grand Lodge of South Australia was accorded fraternal recognition ; also the so-called Grand Lodge of Cuba and Colon. We profoundly regret the latter action. It is a well known fact that there were but three legitimate lodges in that dominion when the "Grand Lodge of Colon" was instituted. The eleven others that participated in that consummation were creatures of a Supreme Council (A. & A. Rite) or Grand Bodies organized by it or by its authority. The brethren of Kentucky and other Grand Lodges that have clasped hands with this abnormality, will some day repent their want of wisdom—so we think. The argument employed by a former Grand Secretary of that "Grand Lodge" was, that as there were three legitimate lodges on the Island, and that participated in the movement, *their presence healed the remainder!* We replied by saying, that it was competent for the three bodies to form a Grand Body, then if disposed, the remainder could have been cleansed of their irregularities. A full and complete history of the inception of that Grand Lodge can be found in our Grand Lodge proceedings for 1877, page III.



We have another admirable Report on Correspondence by Bro. Staton—not Stanton, as we have heretofore had it. We are always impressed with his productions, because he is a brother of *opinions* with ample ability to present them. He don't admire compulsory membership. "You may lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink." Just so. He is of the opinion that "the ceremony of burying the dead is just as much 'labor' as is that of conferring degrees." True enough, Bro. Staton, but bear in mind that the one is *esoteric* and the other, *exoteric*. We do not know of a single justification for taking a lodge from its quarters in its *esoteric* character. As it is customary to open a lodge in form upon such occasions, Illinois provides for dispensing with its secret features, (by calling off) and entering upon the public or exoteric ceremonial. Would not Bro. Staton be astonished and disgusted to hear the Master of his lodge (in the midst of the ceremonial of a degree) tell the brethren to *quit work* and without "calling from labor," for the purpose of enjoying a lunch in the presence of the profane? This is an extreme illustration to be sure, but is not the same principle involved in the one case as in the other? There is no place where a lodge can be *opened and remain open*, EXCEPT WITHIN TYLED APARTMENTS. He holds rightly that an E. A. or F. C. should not be barred advancement because of bodily injuries received subsequent to his initiation or passing; is forinst us on the "prerogative" question, neither is he greatly enamoured of "physical perfection." He gives Illinois extended notice by quoting in full our special report on Memphian Rites, and our table upon organization of Grand Lodges; all of which he approves. He refers to our review of Massachusetts (1884) and with us condemns the action of that Grand Lodge in its attempt (1882) to convince the Craft that it was justifiable to extend official recognition to bodies of Masons not known to the Fraternity.

Bro. Staton in dissenting (in part) from the proposition that a Mason should not have imposed upon him a penalty in the absence of a hearing, refers to the impropriety of granting dismission during pendency of charges. This, however, does not disturb the general principle involved; although it is held in Illinois, and in nearly all other jurisdictions, so far as our knowledge extends, that severance of membership can not take place during the existence of such charges. This law is at fault, but not the elemental axiom for which we contend, and for two reasons: First, a dismissory letter should embrace the *facts* of the applicant's *relations* to the lodge; and second, the fact of dismission does not act as a vacation of proceedings against him.

We are glad to find Bro. Staton well grounded in the doctrine of *unequivocal, exclusive* Grand Lodge sovereignty. He also agrees with us "that there is no Masonry beyond the third degree," of which the lodge can take official cognizance. He commends Bro. Vincil for his war upon whisky, but does not endorse the view that Grand Lodges should, in any event, exercise original (penal) jurisdiction over members of constituent bodies. We can not forbear giving a reply to Bro. Hedges:

The Report on Correspondence is again from the Nestor of Freemasonry in Montana, none other than the able and efficient Grand Secretary, Bro. Cornelius Hedges. In this one he does not

come short of his former prestige as an able and efficient writer. His review is written up in about seventy-four pages, followed by three pages of conclusion, which is longer than Bro. Hedges usually writes up his "conclusion," but just at the time he was finishing up he received the proceedings of Illinois for 1884, and finding Bro. Gurney had been after him on his recommendation of recognition to the Grand Lodges of the Australian Colonies, in which the charge of heresy was made by Bro. Gurney, Bro. Hedges proceeds to answer and defend himself against the charges made, and while he has made an able defense for what we regard a weak cause, we can not agree with him. Bro. Hedges says that the common law of Masonry for Grand Lodge recognition has no existence off this continent. Yes, but it does exist throughout the length and breadth of these United States and Territories, including the British Provinces in the Dominion of Canada, and it is by the standard erected by the American Grand Lodges that those Grand Lodges propose to judge the legitimacy of new organizations on or off of this continent. The table presented by Bro. Gurney shows conclusively that the Grand Lodges of this country were all organized on that basis, to-wit: by a majority of the subordinate lodges then existing. We care not what standard England, Scotland and Ireland have erected, whether any at all or not, we can only be governed by the rule established, and which has always prevailed ever since the organization of Grand Lodges in this country. We do not propose to include the Grand Lodge of South Australia, because that has certainly been organized with a unanimity that is able to satisfy any one who believes in the majority rule. We sincerely sympathize with the organizations of New South Wales and Victoria, because we believe there ought to be independent Grand Lodges in both those colonies, but they have not taken the conservative course to organize them that was taken by the Grand Lodge of South Australia. We do not take any stock about the brow-beating cry, by those at the head of the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, because we do not believe the Masons of those Provinces would have submitted to it. Why didn't that rule apply in South Australia? But we have said more than we intended, for really we did not intend to say anything at all on this subject.

We regret to find the following:

Bro. Richards seems shocked at the ruling of the Grand Master of Texas, on the admission of visitors hailing from jurisdictions who practice the A. and A. Scottish Rite only. Why not? We are informed that in such jurisdictions the symbolic degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason are conferred in the bodies of that Rite, and while the ceremony may not be exactly like that of the York Rite, yet we are assured it is similar, at least enough to show that the applicant knew something about Symbolic Masonry, as taught in the first three degrees. We suspect that if our brother should visit some jurisdictions professing to confer the degrees according to the York Rite, he would find the work very little like the work in Ohio. If visitors hailing from A. and A. Scottish Rite jurisdictions are to be turned away from our doors simply because they have not received the degrees after the manner practiced by the York Rite, we would like to know what our boasted universality of Masonry would amount to. Until within a very short period the York Rite has been almost, if not entirely, confined to English speaking nations. If persons of the class referred to can visit, certainly they should be permitted to affiliate.

This is too gross a denial of exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction over Symbolic Masonry to pass by unnoticed. It is doubtful if Bro. S. clearly comprehends the sequences of thus admitting the authority of the Scottish Rite, or any other association of Masons, to arrogate to themselves the provinces of the lodge that were never questioned until usurpation succeeded, in Europe, in convincing the Craft that the only avenue to greatness was through systems that robbed it of its Masonic character, vitality and independence. It does seem a little incomprehensible that our distinguished brother has failed to comprehend the logic to which his conclusions direct. He loses sight of his endorsement of our special report condemning Rites that assumed to appropriate the functions of the lodge, in recognizing men as Masons whose only claim to such distinction is found in the fact that their so-called fraternal parent-

age has been derived from bodies that have perpetrated offenses which he so promptly condemns in others. But we *must* close.

M. W. B. G. Witt, Henderson, Grand Master.

M. W. Hiram Bassett, P. G. M., Louisville, Grand Secretary.

## KANSAS, 1886.

This large, growing jurisdiction met for the thirtieth time, February 17th. A long list of Past Grand officers and Past Masters present, is an evidence of general interest in the affairs of the Grand Body. The Grand Master, M. W. Matthew M. Miller, delivered a practical address. His calls for dispensations have made large drafts upon his attention. He asks for the relief of his successor in this thing, and suggests a fee of ten dollars for conferring degrees out of time. It acts like a charm in Illinois. Charging a round sum for dispensations has had a magic effect in reducing demands for this class of *accommodation paper*. Under the heading of Foreign Relations, the Grand Master has to say:

Our relations with Foreign Grand Jurisdictions have been of the most pleasant and fraternal character, nothing has arisen to disturb the peace and concord of this jurisdiction. The very full and complete report of the Committee on Correspondence precludes the necessity of further comment on my part.

The only matter which I desire to refer for your consideration and for which no provision is made, is the practice which holds in some sister jurisdictions of issuing from subordinate lodges, certificates to Masons who are not at the time connected with said lodges, and who have not been dimitted therefrom, we have a case in point, that of Bro. Samuel Whitebread, of Ottawa, Kansas. This matter has been the subject of considerable correspondence between the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and myself, which with all the papers in the case, I have submitted to the Committee on Jurisprudence for such action as they may deem most advisable.

This is something beyond our ken. This is the first time that we have heard of such practice. How it would be possible for a lodge to issue a *certificate* under the circumstances, we do not comprehend. The Grand Master makes serious complaint of the onerous duties of his position. He thinks the care of 275 lodges is too much of a task. Well, it is a good deal of a job; but Illinois has 600, and we do not hear of any complaint from Brother Darrah. During our incumbency of a like position (two years) we wrote nearly six thousand letters, and other missives. He suggests the remedy of having a D. D. Grand Master for each judicial district, then having

correspondence come to the Grand East through such officials. He further suggests "that all questions arising in lodges or among the brethren be first submitted by the W. M. to the District Deputy, and then if the W. M., lodges or brethren are not satisfied, direct reference might be had through the D. D. to the Grand Master." Brother Miller was Grand Master of Masons in Kansas. Every Mason of his jurisdiction had a *personal* right of appeal to him. It would not do to place a brother in a position where his appeal from a supposed injustice, inflicted perhaps by a Master, was to be placed in the hands of the supposed aggressor. It may be, and is often the case, that a Grand Master is overpowered by cares, but, in our opinion, he should not be relieved of responsibilities that inhere to his station. The system of District Deputies works well in Illinois, but they are not troubled with duties outside their visitations and inspections, except, as from time to time, imposed by the Grand Master.

Brother Miller announces the death of the Rev. Dr. Charles Reynolds, Grand Orator.

The Grand Master decided:

1. A is elected in lodge at B and receives first degree, moving out of the jurisdiction of B, he asks permission from B for lodge at C to confer remaining degrees; it is granted, and lodge at C rejects his application. He now resides at D and wishes lodge at B to grant permission for lodge at D to confer the degrees. Is it correct for lodge at B to grant the permission? Is he in any manner subject to lodge at C?

*Ans.* The lodge at B still retains jurisdiction and will, until it waives it in favor of the lodge at D or some other lodge where the candidate may hereafter reside. The Entered Apprentice named is in no manner subject to lodge at C.

2. Mailing a notice to attend a lodge trial to one living in the jurisdiction of the lodge is not a sufficient basis for preferring charges of contempt for failure to appear.

3. There is no provision in the Grand Lodge By-Laws, nor in common justice could there be, by which a member of a Masonic lodge can be brought to trial for an offense against the body of Masonry, where personal service cannot be made upon him in the jurisdiction of the lodge, and his whereabouts are unknown.

A lodge certificate that "A. B., late a member of ——— lodge, No. 303, of Pennsylvania, has ceased to be a member thereof, and is in good Masonic standing," is not a dimit, and does not furnish the evidence of dimission required by Section 5, Article VI, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Kansas.

The consideration of the latter was deferred one year; and a decision, that a Master elect has not been properly installed until he had been invested with the so-called degree (!) of Past Master, was disagreed to. The first three were approved. Perhaps we do not have a clear conception of No. 1. As we read it, Lodge B granted waiver of jurisdiction to Lodge C. Else how is it that the latter enforced the ballot? We have understood the rule to be, that a lodge can confer degrees for another lodge as an act of courtesy, the candidate retaining his connection with the electing lodge. It would appear, however, that such courtesy can not be extended in Kansas, except authorized by the second body through its ballot. How is this, Bro. Brown?

The third decision is not in accord with the practice in Illinois. If charges are preferred against a member, without the jurisdiction of the lodge, and place of residence not to be found, the law is satisfied if summons and charges are mailed to his last known domicile. The fourth conclusion of Brother Miller, that a Pennsylvania dimit is not a dimit under the law of his jurisdiction, is rather of a surprise. It reads: "Brother A. B., late a member of — Lodge, No. 303, of Pennsylvania, has ceased to be a member thereof, and is in good Masonic standing." Where's the objection?

The Grand Secretary, M. W. John H. Brown, P. G. M., submitted an extended and admirable report. Seventeen new lodges have been organized during the year. His sound advice comes from a world of fraternal experience, that lodges and their officers should work. He does not seem to think that Grand Lodge representatives are very much of factors in the welfare of the Craft; nevertheless, he compliments our Brother Francis S. Belden, and Brother Stephen M. Wright, New York, for faithful attention to their duties. Enough to *save the system*—Sodom.

Reports from lodges show them occupying 153 stone or brick buildings; 75 in buildings of wood; lodge rooms carpeted, 204; not carpeted, 24; lodges in rented halls, 163; lodges owning halls, 65; lodges with property insured, 121; without insurance, 93; lodges meeting in halls with other societies, 141; not meeting with other societies, 87.

The Grand Lodge of South Australia was recognized. The recognition of New South Wales further deferred. Touching the claims of Spain, Portugal and Mexico, Vera Cruz, Peru, Brazil, La Republica Argentina and Venezuela, Bro. Brown wisely suggests that "there seems to be too much Orientism mixed up with the Masonry of those countries to suit the American idea of York Masonry." Nothing more true.

The Committee on Jurisprudence say: "A motion for reconsideration of a ballot upon a petition for the mysteries of Masonry, by which a candidate has been rejected, can not be entertained by the lodge, even on the same evening the ballot was taken."

Bro. Brown submitted a Report on Correspondence of great merit.

The following extract is given from his review of British Columbia, hoping that it may stimulate greater devotion to the *fundamental* interests of the Fraternity:

"Indeed, these are pertinent questions, and well disciplined is the brother who can answer them in the affirmative. That such should be the fact every true Mason will aver; but that such is not the fact the jars and confusion, often prevalent, but too plainly prove. Grand Lodges do their utmost to root out the elements and dry up the sources of discord, yet fail to accomplish the work, simply because not earnestly and persistently sustained by their subordinates. Through their neglect bad men are suffered to become members, and through their want of firmness in maintaining the law and thereby expelling such pretenders, peace is broken, strife engendered, and the work on the temple not only delayed but far too often that which was well done by pure hands is grossly defaced when not broken down. Verily, if reform, sound and lasting, is to be expected, the means to

effect it must be first and last employed in the subordinate lodges. And one of the first steps will be to induce Grand Masters to refuse dispensations to open lodges U. D. in sparsely peopled districts, and, in case they are weak enough to grant them, to bring Grand Lodges up to the resolution to refuse them charters; a second step needful, is to compel weak lodges—always inefficient—to consolidate where it is possible, and where not, to require them either to increase their efficiency or send up their charters. Again, lodges which suffer members to remain affiliates, whose daily lives are a libel on the tenets to which they have given voluntary assent, must be forced by legislation, if no other argument will avail, to exclude such persons from the brotherhood, or else have their charters revoked. It is high time to stop experimenting in the attempt to institute useless lodges, to brighten stupidity, to enlighten stolid ignorance, reform mean instincts and elevate base desires. Ours is a high moral and intellectual Institution, and the man who is not so constituted by native gifts and social training as to add by his words and acts to its efficiency as a mighty civilizing factor, should seek in some more genial organization for fellowship.

We are glad to note that in many jurisdictions the Fraternity are arousing to action, and from their vigorous proceedings expect to see plans devised and carried out which will relieve the Institution of the ugly burdens it is forced to bear. In a righteous crusade against vice and uncleanness in the Masonic domain, we trust Kansas will not be found in the rear.

Bro. Brown does not object to public installations; insists upon the right of lodges to bury non-affiliates; thinks lodge officers should be permitted to resign; is of the opinion that the "social element" should be fostered, and does not indulge in the unwise conclusion that the charter of a lodge must be exposed upon the *demand* of a visitor. To all of which we can ejaculate an "amen." Illinois is reviewed for 1884 and 1885. Much attention is given our jurisdiction. He endorses our special report (1884) upon Memphian Rites, and thinks it would be wise if all Grand Lodges should "take a similar position."

Bro. Brown thinks well of a Masonic convention of Grand Lodges if not invested with legislative authority. Our only plea for such *temporary* organization, is to get the best heart and mind of the Fraternity together, and, after thoroughly exchanging views upon the ethics and jurisprudence of the Craft (and their conclusions given to the Masonic world), it would result in an enlargement and strengthening of fraternal bonds, and finally bring about a system of uniformity in law that would be gratifying to every friend of the lodge. We do not ask that such meeting should be invested with a particle of legislative authority. It is a pleasure to find a brother of so much varied experience not adverse to the plan.

The reports of our Committee on Appeals are highly complimented. Brother Dyas will take notice. He speaks of our statistical tables upon the voting franchises of members, past and present, of Grand Lodges, and directs attention to the subject.

Alluding to our remark of last year, that "he appeared to have less sympathy for an E. A. or F. C. than a profane," he thinks us "slightly mixed." Perhaps we are a little off color, but we then supposed that he held an E. A. or F. C. perpetually to the jurisdiction of the lodge until the conclusion of the ritualistic work of the three degrees. Under Indian Territory, he says:

But to hold up those sublime truths is not enough, duty does not stop there. Our brethren must exemplify them in every walk and phase of life, in public and private, and thus spread light where darkness now retards moral development and hinders the march of healthful, enduring reform.



In the face of obstacles, neither few nor feeble, great changes have been wrought by the Fraternity ; and now when they stand on firm vantage ground peacefully won, with hinderances growing fewer and weaker, greater advances can, and we trust, will be made in the future.

M. W. Silas E. Sheldon, Topeka, Grand Master.

M. W. J. H. Brown, P. G. M., Wyandotte, Grand Secretary.

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## LOUISIANA, 1886.

The seventy-fourth annual communication was held in New Orleans, February 8th. The pamphlet before us is embellished with a portrait of the Grand Master, M. W. D. R. Graham, accompanied by a brief record of his Masonic career. He delivered an exceptionally good address. The mortuary list of the jurisdiction is not large. Mention is made of the death of R. W. Bro. Regnault, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. In the remarks of the Grand Master touching "the good of the order," he has not a great deal of sympathy for delinquents. Although not inclined to be without charity for the unfortunate, he, with us, is hostile to a want of *charity for the lodge* in which so many are not disposed to indulge. Better by far for the welfare of the lodge and the general Fraternity, that chronic delinquents be cut off. This does not refer to brethren that *would* pay if they *could*. He is not entirely pleased with life memberships. Looking over Grand Lodge statistics it is found that there are 125 lodges, with a membership of 3826, or thirty and a fraction to each body. In older lodges life membership is increasing under a rule that provides for such relation after a certain period of association therewith—probably twenty years—and as the increase of lodge membership is not active, it is easy to conceive that the rule is depleting resources, and liable to become perplexing. Under the circumstances, the Grand Master seems to be justified in bringing the subject to the attention of the Grand Body. He also complains of light membership dues to lodges. In many of the lodges of Illinois they have but a miserable margin after annual settlements with Grand Lodge. This should not be. Lodges are not of one particle of consequence to the Fraternity that abstract more from Grand Lodge, for *mileage and per diem* expenses, than they pay into its treasury, except in cases of new lodges. The Grand Master wisely urges the consolidation of lodges. He revives the question of "joint occupancy" of Masonic quarters with other organizations. Of all the mistaken ideas that have taken possession of Masons, the conclusion that dedicated Masonic halls are invested with peculiar sanctity, so much so, that no body of respectable men and women should be permitted therein, lest an offense be perpetrated against the Institution, is the most

whimsical upon record. If a lodge is able to maintain its quarters, well and good; but to apply a rule that may jeopardize the existence of a weak body, is without reason resting in the welfare of the Fraternity. We believe with the Grand Master that such matters should be left to the discretion of lodges. If a lodge should be found so intellectually weak that it was unable to discern between a disreputable and reputable association of people, it should not be permitted to exist.

The Grand Master presented a singular view:

"1st. Can two-thirds of an ordinary quorum of seven or more members, at any stated or other meeting, reinstate a brother who had been suspended by two-thirds of the full membership of the lodge, summoned on the trial?"

"2d. Does it require a majority only of an ordinary quorum to recommend to the Grand Lodge the reinstatement of an expelled brother, when it required three-fourths of all the members, at a summoned meeting, to inflict the penalty?"

I replied as follows: Inasmuch as under the law (Section 79, General Regulations), "on the day fixed for trial the lodge is required to *summon all the members* thereof, then living in the jurisdiction, etc., to appear at the time appointed," that to consider the reinstatement of a brother who had been suspended, or a recommendation to the Grand Lodge, if expelled, an *ordinary quorum* should *not* entertain either proposition; and that the vote required to relieve a brother from the effect of any punishment should be equivalent to that necessary to inflict it, to be ascertained only when all the members of the lodge within hail had been duly summoned or notified that a consideration of the specific object was contemplated to that effect.

The Committee on Jurisprudence dissented, but recommended the adoption of an amendment to By-Laws, "Providing that an application for reinstatement shall be read at one stated meeting and laid over for action until the next stated meeting, due notice having been given in writing to the members of lodge of the intended action." To the writer, there are two objections to the amendment. The first, as to the requirement that commands a notice in "writing," meaning the *chirography* of an officer or his assistant. The second, and more serious dissent, is found in the tendency of lodges to follow the lazy member with information that his presence in lodge should secure. The whole bearing of legislation that panders to an apology for absence from the meetings of the lodge, is both pernicious and unnecessary. If a member has so little interest in its assemblies that he is indisposed to give them the attention that his relations to lodge demand, let him suffer the consequences of its legislation. Follow this kind of thing up, and soon the lodge will find it necessary to ape the methods of the Salvation Army in heralding its meetings with a brass band.

In the matter of "Foreign Relations," the Grand Master has this to say:

Our Committee on Foreign Correspondence will treat this subject *in extenso*. Nothing of note has transpired during my regime outside of what I have referred to in my report on representatives, except that the S. C. and Grand Orient of Columbia, S. A., furnished an official notice of their election with names of officers. Discovering in our P. O. box that they had sent a similar notice to a *so-called* S. C. in this city, I directed the Grand Secretary to return the document with the information that said body was clandestine, and that we would decline to correspond with any body who knowingly disregarded the jurisdictional supremacy of this Grand Lodge.

What Bro. Graham means by a *so-called* S. C., the writer fails to comprehend. Will he or Brother Whitaker explain? Is the Grand Master inclined to enter into a contest for or against the claimants of rites unknown to the Craft?

He is of the opinion that the condition of the lodges of the jurisdiction have not materially changed during the past year, but feels that a revival of interest has taken place.

The Grand Master having recently learned that Past Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Lucien Herman, had passed away, paid a very fraternal tribute to his memory.

The Grand Secretary, R. W. Brother Batchelor, submitted an exceptionally fine report. It is a mass of detail that must attract not only the attention of home readers, but of every Mason that is a defender of Craft Masonry against the assumptions of rites. He says:

Grand Orient S. C., and Grand Lodge, Columbia, S. A., October 30th. I found in box a communication (tableau of officers), (and at same time found matter showing that they corresponded with a clandestine body in New Orleans). By direction, I notified them of the clandestine nature of certain bodies, and sent a list of the regular bodies of Masonry in Louisiana, and that this Grand Lodge would not correspond with bodies who knowingly continue to correspond with any clandestine body of Masons in Louisiana.

We take the liberty of asking Brother Batchelor, if there are any other bodies of Masons within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and under its immediate control and direction, that are recognized as "regular bodies of Masonry" except lodges authorized by it? With what body was the Grand Orient S. C., and Grand Lodge Columbia, S. A., communicating with? It will be of great interest to Grand Lodges to know of clandestine organizations in New Orleans. It is to be inferred from the remarks of our distinguished brother, that reference is made to some organization antagonizing the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction. If we are correct in this, we would like to ask by what authority the Grand Lodge of Louisiana enters the lists for or against associations that do not have official association with the Symbolic Lodges? Would it not be well to stand aloof from such contentions, and let associations, outside the lodge, care for themselves? Why is it necessary for the lodge to participate in controversies over rites as foreign to the Craft as is a body of Royal Arcanum, and of which the Craft cannot know anything except incidentally through a meager minority of its membership? If they in any way trench upon, invade, or encroach upon the prerogatives of the lodge, then strike so effectively that you will not be misunderstood. We don't have the least hostility to any reputable associations among Masons. We belong to many and are happy in such relations, and so long as they keep hands off the Craft we are perfectly content therewith; but we hold that neither Supreme Councils, neither bodies created by them, can assume any functions of the lodge *directly or indirectly*; neither can we with remote consistency extend fraternal recognition to "Grand Lodges" made up of the constituency of such organizations. We are not disposed to enter into any controversy with them, and only ask that legitimate Grand Bodies of the Craft do

not extend recognitions that will be certain, by and by, to be used as a justification for encroachments that we now so persistently condemn. To us, it is *worse* than folly to extend fellowship to claimants upon our fraternal sympathies until it is an established fact that they are the fruitage of lodges coming from a constitutional Grand Lodge of the three Symbolic degrees, originating with the primal Grand Lodge of the world, and its constitutional successors.

Brother Batchelor gives a long list of lodges whose charters are forfeited or surrendered. Get rid of them at your earliest convenience. They are dry, without branches, and exert no other than a baneful influence upon the Grand Lodge.

Louisiana Relief Lodge was provided for. Bro. Hamburger makes an elaborate and interesting report. Fifty-three dollars and twenty-five cents was expended upon sufferers from Illinois. This is the first intimation of a visit from either Past Grand Masters Robbins or Cregier to that locality. We do not now bring to mind the regulations of Grand Lodge upon the subject, but the following was adopted :

That a brother suspended for non-payment of dues may, by majority vote, be reinstated at any stated meeting, on payment, or remission of the lodge, or on part payment and part remission of the amount due at the time of suspension ; *provided*, that no charges be then pending against him.

A quotation is given from an address by Bro. Pinckard, Representative of the M. W. the United Grand Lodge of England. We call his attention to our review of South Carolina :

The only possible difference of opinion that may ever arise, I take it, is upon the subject of what is known as the American doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction, and upon this subject I feel authorized to state that the United Grand Lodge of England has, and always will concede to the utmost limits of her power, so far as consistent with her traditions, custom and usage.

We now come to an earnest Report on Correspondence by Brother, Past Grand Master Wm. R. Whitaker. Bro. W. is an excellent writer, and for this reason it is to be regretted that he is not continued on the committee. He is of the correct opinion that a dimit granted by lodge, and made of record, can not be revoked ; does not admit the propriety of attending church services in regalia ; thinks that in this country, where the avenues to an education are so broad and cheap, that attempts of Grand Lodges in that direction are unnecessary ; does not think well of lumbering the Fraternity with insurance features, and thinks there is no compatibility between them and the lodge, and is forinist *claims* of Boards of Relief for expenses incurred in caring for the distressed. He says :

The authority for such claim is not apparent. Wherever a Mason is in need, his brothers should aid him without hope of fee or reward. Debit and credit make no part in such accounts. It is an advantage to a good Mason to be given an opportunity to practice practical charity. He ought to be thankful for the occasion for the exercise of brotherly relief. Neither lodges nor Masons have a claim to be reimbursed for anything that may have been done in the way of benevolence, whether the benevolence be exercised with reference to members of the order, their families, those dependent upon them, or the profane.

Bro. W. is not in sympathy with the visionary deductions of Masonic enthusiasts, that Masonry has a history cotemporaneous "with the dawn of civilization ;"

is adverse to charging dues to suspended Masons, and is not well pleased with the idea of a Masonic congress. Touching the right to charity, he says :

There can be no doubt that Masonry extends the open hand to the needy. No man has a right to claim from the Masonic treasury a disbursement in his behalf ; but every man has a right to ask Masons to do charity, to exercise benevolence, to exemplify that love which recognizes all men as brothers.

He thinks well of social gatherings, and approves the determination of the Grand Lodge of Florida to have an entertainment at each annual communication, and takes the laudable position that the Quaker, with his affirmation, is ample for his entrance into the mystic temple.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois is largely noticed, and as a rule, our work for 1885 approved. He however, dissents thus :

Under Kentucky (1884) we have what seems like an heretical opposition to well recognized Masonic law. Brother Gurney says :

“ To us it appears that any officer, from Master down, can vacate his position to accept an office of lesser importance. Are we correct ? ”

We see no reason for such an opinion. The Master, having accepted his position and promised to perform its duties for his Masonic term, has no right to vacate his responsibility.

If we understand Brother Whitaker, he holds that an officer has no right to *die* or *otherwise remove* from the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge during the term for which he was elected. He is in entire accord with the opinion that affiliation fees are prejudicial to the welfare of the Fraternity.

We thought as much. In his review of Maryland he announces a position for which we cannot find remote justification :

The Report on Correspondence is from the able pen of our esteemed brother, Dr. Gorgas. A considerable part of his review is devoted to what has been of late called the Massachusetts question—a subject considered in another part of this review. Bro. Gorgas approaches this subject with much feeling, and discusses it with considerable vehemence. As we say elsewhere, we see no occasion for the introduction of this matter as one of consequence to the Fraternity. Since 1858 Louisiana has recognized the Southern Jurisdiction of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the United States of America ; it has recognized the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State of Louisiana, and the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of Louisiana. It has recognized other Grand Masonic Bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and no harm has come to the Grand Lodge by reason of such recognition. Let every Grand Lodge act for itself in this. It is useless to attempt to establish, by any sort of condemnatory measures, a rule that will fetter Grand Lodge independence in this matter. If a Grand Lodge desire to recognize Cernean Masonry, which would be a balm to the soul of Bro. Gorgas, so be it. It is none of our business. If a Grand Lodge choose to affiliate with the Rite of Memphis in any of its branches, it is at liberty to do so, and no other Grand Lodge or body of Masons has a right to protest against it. If a Grand Lodge choose to refuse recognition to a body of the Scottish Rite beyond the fourth degree, or to a Grand Royal Arch Chapter—that is the concern of the body that refuses. The Grand Lodge of Louisiana has taken its stand on this subject, and is not likely to be moved from its position.

A brief reply is offered. The independent sovereignty of a Grand Lodge does not permit it to evade a landmark. It is not mantled with any authority to dispense



with its Great Lights, neither with Masters or Wardens. It is also a landmark that the lodge is made up of three degrees, with supreme authority over them, and alone authorized to perpetuate their mysteries. No other body, though composed of Masons, can assume its functions or prerogatives. Our Illustrious Brother Pike, the Sovereign Grand Commander of the Southern Supreme Grand Council, denies that the Scottish Rite has any constitutional authority over the Craft, to establish lodges or otherwise interfere with its affairs. This Bro. W. will find in his own report, page 137. Brother Drummond, Past Grand Commander of the Northern Scottish Rite jurisdiction, made a like avowal; yet Bro. W. would have us believe that bodies of this Rite, which never did have a particle of right from its own constitutions, *or from any other source*, to establish lodges of the Symbolic degrees, are rightfully to be recognized in establishing lodges. It is true that the jurisdictions mentioned do not assume any powers in the premises, but it is just as true that cotemporaneous organizations of the same Rite, and with which Bro. W. appears in sympathy, do presume to trench upon prerogatives in Craft Masonry. A legitimate organization is established *in accordance with law*. If not so established, it is clandestine and can not be legally approved even by the extension of a friendly recognition. Here is more of the same ilk to be found in his review of Missouri:

The Grand Lodge had granted a charter to a lodge in the City of Mexico, notwithstanding the fact that there was Masonic authority then existing there. This was a clear invasion of jurisdiction. Brother Vincil defends it, but his argument is weak. The Grand Lodge of Hamburg issued a charter many years ago for the organization of a lodge within an American jurisdiction. The result was that the then existing Grand Lodges of the United States severed fraternal intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and since that date Hamburg has had no fraternal intercourse with any Grand Lodge of the United States. Brother Vincil attempts to maintain himself by reference to the establishment of lodges in Chili by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. We have no interest in the matter between Chili and Massachusetts, under present relations, but, according to our view of that matter, Massachusetts was wrong. The Grand Lodge of Missouri had and could obtain no jurisdictional rights in the Federal District of Mexico, where there was a Grand Lodge already established. That the ground was fully occupied we know; that there are contending powers there we know, and it was ill-timed and ill-advised to thrust a new element of discord into the Masonic situation in the Federal District of Mexico.

Both the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts and Missouri were justifiable, because at the establishment of those lodges the territories in question were unoccupied, independent, Sovereign Grand Lodges of the Craft. The Supreme Councils of those countries were no more to be considered than were lodges of Odd Fellows or Divisions of Sons of Temperance. We *must* close, with comments upon the Prerogatives of Grand Masters, found in his review of Mississippi:

The Grand Master avoided "official decisions," and prompted by "a desire to avoid possible conflicts, and in view of the existing (Mississippi) statute, which requires all 'decisions' of the Grand Master to be referred to the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence for consideration," determined that if any law should be promulgated, that it should emanate from the Committee on Law and Jurisprudence. And so the Grand Master referred to that committee all questions calling for categorical answer. Some Grand Masters have been ready to deny the existence of all prerogatives entrusted to them by virtue of their high office. We have always doubted the wisdom of such relinquishment of vested authority. We have always doubted that a Grand Master could so evade his responsibility. But this is the first occasion where we have seen the Grand Master de-



clare that he abandoned his position as Chief Judge. It is noticeable, however, that the Grand Master did not fail to issue and refuse dispensations, exercising his prerogative, and decided on and against law, according to his good will and pleasure. In view of the necessities of the cases presented, he granted permission to lodges to resume work while their charters were suspended by the Grand Lodge, to waive time on a petition for membership, and refused, no doubt for good reason, and after careful consideration of the law, to grant dispensations in numerous instances. These were official decisions, and categorical answers were required and received by the applicants. Under the head of complaints and appeals we find several decisions of the Grand Master on points of law.

M. W. Joseph P. Hornor, New Orleans, Grand Master.

R. W. J. C. Batchelor, New Orleans, Grand Secretary.

## MANITOBA, 1886.

A special communication of this Grand Lodge was held at Rat Portage August 11, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of a church edifice. The eleventh annual communication was held in Winnipeg, February 10.

M. W. C. F. Forrest, Grand Master, presented a concise statement of his official acts. He had been engaged in suppressing rebellion, and did not have the opportunity to make extended lodge visitations. He fraternally refers to the death of Past Grand Master, Lieut. Col. W. N. Kennedy, who died while on his return from a campaign in Egypt.

Reports of D. D. G. Masters give evidence of fair prosperity of lodges. One new organization was authorized. These reports include a paper from the D. D. Grand Master of Morocco. The Al Moghreb Al Aksa Lodge has forty-four members, and is holding its own.

The Grand Secretary, R. W. William G. Scott, presented an exceptionally able and interesting report. He finds a net gain in lodge membership of 113 for the past year. Grand Lodge Library under his direction is also assuming dignified proportions. Finances upon an *even keel*. The Board of General Purposes compliment Bro. Scott.

There is a report published, emanating from Bro. A. Burne, Representative of the so-called Grand Lodge of New South Wales. He says: "Besides the forty-three lodges, we have still one Royal Arch and Mark Chapter, and one Priory of the Temple." It appears that this irregular organization has been recognized by thirty-eight Grand Lodges. More's the pity.

A committee on revision of the constitution reported a recommendation that it finds the organic law of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, with the necessary changes, as best adapted to their wants, and asked its adoption. Consideration deferred one year under the rule. V. W. Brother W. G. Bell offered an amendment abolishing affiliation fees. Wise.

Past Grand Master, M. W. John H. Bell, was the recipient of a testimonial. He is a zealous Mason, and deserves the consideration of his brethren.

A resolution was offered, as follows :

That the members of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba shall only comprise brethren who have been duly installed as W. Masters in lodges holding warrants under the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, and that brethren who have been duly registered as members of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, previous to the adoption of this resolution, shall not be interfered with.

No Report on Correspondence.

M. W. Alfred Pearson, Winnipeg, Grand Master.

R. W. Wm. G. Scott, Winnipeg, Grand Secretary.

## MICHIGAN, 1886.

A magnificent pamphlet is before us, embellished with a likeness of M. W., James H. Farnum, Past Grand Master. He appears more of a blonde than does Bro. Innes.

Grand Lodge met in Detroit January 26th, M. W. James H. Farnum, presiding over a large representation from lodges. Bro. Farnum honored our Grand Lodge with his presence in October last, and had a hearty reception; so with our distinguished brothers Roots, of Arkansas, Zeigler and Reed of Washington Territory. The writer was too ill to be present much of the time, and lost the pleasant speeches of these brethren. Fifteen Past Grand Masters were present, and among them the friends and companions of our early youth in Masonry, brethren Johnson and Coffinbury.

Brother Farnum delivered an earnest address of ten pages. It is gratifying to find that he does not have the disposition to encourage the formation of new organizations. One was authorized, and several dispensations for a like purpose refused. Every Grand Master will do the Fraternity the best possible service by exercising great caution in this regard. It is exceptional that a Grand Body is not encumbered

with too many lodges. Five lodge halls were consumed by fire—four insured. Three charters surrendered.

The Grand Master presents a large array of decisions, some of which are objectionable to the writer, though in accord with local regulations :

1. A brother takes a dimit from a lodge in this State, and removes to Chicago. He does not make application there, but returns his dimit, and petitions his former lodge for membership, retaining his residence in Chicago. Should his petition be received ?

ANSWER,—No. See section six, article sixteen, Grand Lodge regulations.

3. Can a petition for membership be received from a brother residing at Sault St. Marie, Ontario ?

ANSWER,—No. See section six, article sixteen, Grand Lodge regulations.

By what general law of the Fraternity, confirmed by usage, is warranted the assumption that a Mason is not permitted to seek a Masonic home of his own selection ? Is it a fact that a dimitted Mason, domiciled in Chicago, is barred the right under the common law to present his application for membership in a Detroit lodge ? There must be some valid reason for such position, else it does not have any place in the general principles that are supposed to be governing in the rights of Masonry. It is quite true that the Grand Lodge of Michigan, as a sovereign body, can inhibit a non-affiliate residing in another Grand Jurisdiction from becoming a member of one of its lodges, but does this settle the question of the general rule, or common law, upon the subject ? The lodges of the mother country know nothing of dimitts. Members are held to be members of their lodges until notified of their union elsewhere. They carry with them diplomas with the general statement that they are Masons in good standing and entitled in consequence to the fraternal good will of brethren wherever dispersed. Would the Grand Lodge of Michigan, therefore, reject an application of an English Mason for affiliation because he was not in possession of documentary evidence that had severed connection with the home lodge ? It is the custom there, as with other jurisdictions of Europe, that its Masons are at liberty to go where they will for lodge associations. This is not only the prerogative of a Master Mason, but is the right of an *Entered Apprentice* or *Fellow Craft*. In all this the principle is recognized that any Mason in good standing is at liberty to disregard political or fraternal boundaries in seeking his affiliations. If this be true of the rights of members, how much more the principle involved should apply to members without affiliation. If an Illinois or Michigan unaffiliate should conclude to find a Masonic home in England, would a lodge there object to his connection with the Fraternity upon the ground that he was domiciled in Chicago or Detroit, and did not propose to remain upon English soil ? Again. A non-affiliate is a Mason at large. Neither a Grand nor constituent lodge has control over him except for infractions of the moral law within the jurisdiction of the lodge in which he resides. He can not be compelled into any service, and owes only allegiance to the general Fraternity ; and, as we understand the case, such general allegiance permits him to seek affiliation with any lodge in or out of the jurisdiction in which he resides. More than this, if the

principle adopted by our sister jurisdiction be correct, a member of an Illinois lodge is not justified in connection therewith should he be a permanent resident of Michigan.

Bro. Farnum also decides that jurisdiction of a lodge over petitions for the degrees does not extend into another Grand Jurisdiction. In Illinois it is held that lodges interested have authority to determine such questions for themselves, provided that no local regulation is invaded. To explain. If a Wisconsin lodge is satisfied with the qualifications of a candidate resident of Illinois, and acquires waiver of jurisdiction from the lodge in whose jurisdiction the candidate resides, no objection to the negotiation is interposed.

Michigan responded magnificently to the needs of the brethren of Galveston. Seven hundred and thirty-five dollars were contributed, leaving a balance collected of \$586.90.

The Grand Master had the courage to wipe out a lodge that violated the plainest injunctions of the Fraternity. It appears that the Master of Washtenong lodge, Iona, had disgraced himself by appearing in public in a beastly state of intoxication. He was suspended from his official functions for the year, but prior to the expiration of the sentence the lodge re-elected him! This temerity of the lodge aroused the just indignation of Brother Farnum, and on January 5th he arrested its charter: We are glad to place these administrations of justice upon record. When a lodge is so far forgetful of duty to itself, and to a great Fraternity whose very existence is jeopardized by such flagrant and indefensible transgressions of every precept of the Institution, it should be crushed as promptly as would be a viper. Whiskey! What won't this infernal instrument of hell do to encompass the destruction of mankind? We find its terrific influences in church, lodge and in every other relation of life. The voice of reason, of religion, and the commonest interests of society do not seem to be barriers to the consummation of its purposes; and not until lodges sit squarely down upon habitual drinking, will Masonry be relieved of the disgraceful burden that is now imposed upon it. Bro. Farnum has done well. Let Bro. Shoemaker do more of the same kind of work.

Brother Farnum strongly recommends aid for the MICHIGAN MASONIC HOME ASSOCIATION, recently organized in Grand Rapids.

The Grand Master makes extended and fraternal mention of the death of R. W. Samuel H. Norton, Senior Grand Warden. This is a great loss to the jurisdiction. He was an active worker, and enjoyed in the largest degree the confidence of the Fraternity.

M. W. Arthur M. Clarke, P. G. M., was the recipient of a Past Grand Master's jewel. Glad to know that the brethren of Michigan appreciate the unselfish labors of its officers. Further on it is found that like testimonials were ordered for FIVE Past Grand Masters who had been thoughtlessly neglected. Still better, brethren.

The following is taken from the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence :

In his eleventh decision, the Grand Master holds that where the rejected material of Lodge A is initiated in Lodge B, in the absence of a waiver of jurisdiction on the part of Lodge A in favor of Lodge B, the material remains the property of Lodge A. We submit that in case the rejected material of Lodge A receives a degree in Lodge B, without consent of A, that Lodge C should not advance without a full investigation, and as a matter of Masonic courtesy, where the fact of rejection in Lodge A is known, without the consent of A. But we submit that Lodge C, in the absence of actual knowledge, is not bound to go behind the fact of initiation in Lodge B. If from investigation it appears that the applicant was guilty of misrepresentation and fraud upon Lodge B, Lodge C should not advance.

Ownership of material, we insist, follows the work. When jurisdiction has been invaded, the penalty for the invasion may be enforced, but the ownership of the material is with the lodge conferring the degree.

This has been frequently held in cases of invasion of territorial jurisdiction.

If the candidate is guilty of misrepresentation, the lodge initiating should not only refuse to advance, but should discipline the candidate. If that lodge has been guilty of willful invasion, it should be disciplined, even to the seizure of its charter. The conferring of the degree is not void or voidable.

Both lodge and candidate may have acted in entire good faith, in which case the application of the rule laid down by the Grand Master would be unjust, but the adoption of the rule for which we contend, gives ample opportunity for redress in case either lodge or candidate has been guilty of willful wrong.

This Grand Lodge has held that when the territorial jurisdiction of a lodge has been invaded, without knowledge or misrepresentation, the injured lodge can not demand that the candidate be not advanced, but only that the fees received be paid to it.

Grand Lodge has frequently had to do with cases of conflict of personal jurisdiction, but Grand Lodge has in no case divested the lodge conferring the degree or degrees of ownership of the material, except by insisting upon charges, trial and expulsion, when the very penal jurisdiction which is invoked is dependent upon ownership somewhere.

So long as the material is rejected material, it is the rejected material of the lodge rejecting, but when it becomes Entered Apprentice, or Fellow Craft, or Master Mason, it belongs to the lodge conferring the degree or degrees. It would but aggravate the wrong to permit Lodge B to make the rejected material of Lodge A, the Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, material of that lodge.

Under other provisions of law, injured lodges have ample remedy against both lodge and candidate. The Craft at large has no better protection under the rule sought to be enforced, for the degree or degrees can not be recalled.

We therefore recommend that the eleventh decision be not concurred in.

Although the report of the committee was not concurred in, yet there is so much fallacious reasoning introduced into the document that we can not refrain from giving it brief notice.

First—Alluding to the conclusions of the first paragraph—a lodge is a fraternal body, not an election board, and is bound to go behind any fact entering into a question where wrong is surmised. In the second place, ownership of material does not, necessarily, follow work. If Lodge B initiated a candidate without its jurisdiction, the act is void so far as it relates to itself, because no illegal proceeding could jeopardize the rights of the lodge within whose realm the candidate resided. It is

quite as true, also, that the initiate becomes possessed of rights as a Mason, of which the error of Lodge B can not divest him. He becomes a Mason because the lodge that received him was a regular and constitutional body, and through no fault of his own he acquired the distinction; but if he had become a Mason through misrepresentation or other fraud, he could have been expelled by Lodge A for the offense, and in no other way could he be dispossessed of his Masonic status—Lodge B having no jurisdiction over him before or after the fact. If a court of record of Michigan convict for an offense, and it is subsequently established that such offense is not against State law, but against the law of the general government, the conviction falls to the ground for want of jurisdiction. The report of the committee is an ingeniously framed paper, nevertheless Grand Lodge sustained the Grand Master.

The committee made an extended report, assuming that an objection after election should have the same force as black ball. So also thought Grand Lodge. Our rule is, that such objection is to be recognized for *one year*, unless sooner withdrawn.

We now come to the elaborate Report on Correspondence by Bro. Innes. He has succeeded in grouping a review of fifty-six Grand Bodies (six for two years) into three hundred and fifty-six pages. He seems to be studying brevity and economy. He devotes ten pages to Illinois, and would have exercised greater latitude if he could have found more in our proceedings worthy of mention. He gives everything, not sparing a deserved compliment to Brother Munn for his alacrity. He notices the afflictions through which Past Grand Master Thomas has passed, and expresses much fraternal sympathy. He makes liberal quotations from our work of last year, and as a rule is in accord with our sayings.

Well, we did make a blunder last year in commenting upon the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence touching the right of visitation, by a member, to his lodge. "We own the corn" as to facts, but "deny the beans" as to *intention*. Do you see the point, Bro. Innes? To think that we administered a rebuke when commendation should have appeared, is annoying as well as perplexing. If you won't say anything further upon the subject, you are at liberty to appropriate the "*butter-milk*" of an entire creamery, provided, however, that Bro. Jennings is not tempted beyond what he is able to bear.

As in his preceding reports, he is not very generous with personal opinions, but gives copious extracts from the transactions of other Grand Lodges. With his Grand Lodge, he deprecates the joint occupancy of halls with other associations. We don't think there is enough in the question to justify a contest, and have always held to the opinion that to the common good sense of lodges should be left such matters. "Personally," he is of the correct opinion that objections to advancements are unwarranted unless it is permitted the applicant to *know*, if he so elects, why his progress is disputed. He takes the sensible view that an E. A. or F. C. are Masons, invested with all the rights that their fraternal relations imply. He is considerably tender upon the question of "physical qualifications," and would give liberal construction to the ancient regulation. Our inclinations tend to the same direction, because the



ancient regulation upon which Masons found their conclusions is quite as liberal as could be asked. The Grand Lodge of Illinois, however, is rigid upon the subject so far as externals are concerned, but don't object to a petitioner because of defects in lungs, stomach, kidneys or bowels. If any of these were visible an objection might be in order; but if a candidate is presented minus a toe or a finger he is not eligible. The old rule provides that a candidate should not be employed "unless he be a perfect YOUTH, having no maim or defects on his body that may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his Master's Lord." If this rule is observed—if it is a landmark—the petitioner should be a *youth* as well as having other physical qualifications. We don't intend, however, being drawn into this controversy again. It may be, that some day, a line may be drawn upon which the Fraternity can find a resting place. The Grand Lodge of Illinois insists upon *perfection* in this regard, because by such construction of the ancient regulation controversy thereupon is out of the question. Our private opinion is, that the matter should be relegated to the lodges.

The pamphlet before us is finely gotten up. The arrangement of its contents reflects the highest credit upon the Grand Secretary.

M. W. Michael Shoemaker, Jackson, Grand Master.

R. W. Wm. P. Innes, Grand Rapids, Grand Secretary.

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## MARYLAND, 1885.

We have upon our table the proceedings of the semi-annual communication of May 12th, M. W. Brother John S. Tyson, Grand Master, again presiding. Our brethren of this jurisdiction understand the value of an energetic and competent officer. His address is of customary brevity.

Grand Inspectors submitted an encouraging report. Lodges under its supervision (Baltimore) are prosperous and harmonious.

Brother Gorgas presented a very significant special Report on Correspondence :

MEXICO.—At the May communication, 1885, of this Grand Lodge, the Committee on Correspondence submitted a report on the application for recognition by the Grand Lodge of Maryland of two organizations in Mexico, each claiming to be a sovereign Grand Masonic Body, which report was referred back to the committee for further investigation. While your committee in their former report was disposed to regard one of these organizations, entitled the "Mexican Independent Symbolic Grand Lodge," as the most regular and legitimate of the two bodies asking for recognition, on account of its being independent of a Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, and also because it had

been organized under the auspices of a Grand Lodge, that of Colon and Cuba, with which the Grand Lodge of Maryland holds fraternal relations, yet from the fact that Freemasonry in Mexico is in such an unsettled and complicated condition that it is difficult to determine the proper status of the different bodies existing in that Republic, your committee was unwilling to recommend recognition in either case. Since the May communication, another request for recognition has been received from the body entitled the "Grand Lodge of the Federal District," located at the City of Mexico, and which has again appointed Grand Secretary Medairy its Grand Representative near this Grand Lodge. A careful examination of the claims of these two organizations for recognition necessarily includes investigation into the history of Freemasonry in Mexico, which, so far as relates to the claims of the two bodies under consideration, may be briefly stated as follows: In 1859, Lafou de Ladebat, under the authority of Albert Pike, organized in Mexico a Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, with jurisdiction over the three symbolic degrees, E. A., F. C. and M. M. The unsettled condition of the country, and the revolution which culminated in the establishment of the Maximilian Empire, its overthrow, and the later revolution which resulted in the present government, very seriously interfered with the prosperity of the Masonic organizations, until peace and a more stable administration enabled the Fraternity to again endeavor to resuscitate and establish Masonic bodies. An organization entitled "The National Mexican Rite of Masonry" was accordingly formed, which, however, although composed of some of the prominent citizens of the Republic, was so irregular and foreign to true Masonic principles, especially on account of its innovations, that it failed to be recognized either at home or abroad as a legitimate Masonic organization. The Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, which had, as before stated, been established by Ladebat in 1859, and which claimed jurisdiction over the symbolic degrees, was therefore the only order of Masonry that was regarded with favor. The lodges in each State were under a Provincial or State Grand Lodge, and these were subordinate to a Central Grand Lodge located in the City of Mexico. One of these Provincial Grand Lodges, under the control of the Central Grand Lodge, existed in Vera Cruz at the time the Grand Lodge of Colon (afterwards Colon and Cuba) granted charters which established the Mexican Independent Symbolic Grand Lodge, one of the bodies now claiming recognition from the Grand Lodge of Maryland. The action of the Grand Lodge of Colon in thus forming a new Grand Body in a foreign jurisdiction, was based upon the allegation that the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite had no authority whatever over the symbolic degrees, and therefore the territory of Mexico was unoccupied; hence the body thus created claims entire jurisdiction over the Republic of Mexico.

The origin of the second of these bodies, known as "The Sovereign and Independent Symbolic Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Federal District of Mexico," which also claims recognition by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, is as follows: As soon as the Grand Lodge of Colon had established the Mexican Independent Symbolic Grand Lodge at Vera Cruz, the Central Grand Lodge, which existed under the authority of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, issued a proclamation denouncing such action as illegal; and in 1883 the Supreme Council issued a balastre which defined the powers of the Central Grand Lodge, and declared all lodges illegal except those under the authority of the Central Grand Lodge, and still claiming jurisdiction over the symbolic degrees. The effect of this balastre was to add to the confusion which already existed among Mexican Masons, and, accordingly, a convention of prominent Masonic brethren was called during the same year (1883), which declared that the proclamation of the Supreme Council did not satisfy the aspirations of this body, and should be abrogated. Accordingly, an independent Grand Body under the above mentioned title was organized by lodges styled "The Lodges of the Federal District of Mexico," which announced its right to issue patents and diplomas to all the regular Rites, permitting them to work in the corresponding symbolic degrees of the A. A. R., and to make the dignitaries and officers of the bodies of those Rites participate in their labors. The Supreme Council consented to renounce all jurisdiction over the symbolic degrees, and to delegate such authority to this new body.

This was referred back to the committee for additional investigation. We are not particularly interested in the controversy with Brother Pike, and will only for the present say that a complete history of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Cuba will be found in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Illinois (1877) page

111. That paper is referred to because Bro. G. shows sympathy for the "Grand Lodge" at Vera Cruz, which is known to have derived its "authority" from Cuba. The justification for the establishment of the "Grand and Independent Masonic Symbolic Lodge at Vera Cruz," will be found quite as repulsive to law as is that of the constitution of the "Central Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Mexican United States." The attention of Brother Pike is directed to the statements of Bro. Gorgas.

The "Louisiana resolutions" were also presented by Bro. Gorgas. Action upon them was deferred. He announces a proposition that with concurrence of a majority of the lodges of a territory, when the number is *five* or more, a Grand Body may be organized. We don't admire the word "five." If *three* (now recognized as common law) be substituted, there will be *harmony* between us. He fully and emphatically endorses *exclusive* Grand Lodge jurisdiction within its prescribed limits; that a Grand Lodge cannot recognize "other degrees than those of Symbolic Masonry as illustrated by the E. A., F. C. and M. Masons rituals, and that such degrees are under the *unreserved* control of the lodge." Sound, Bro. G.

The legislation of the session was of local importance only. Brother Gorgas presented his concluding Report on Correspondence. We have expected this, but have continued in the hope that he would find opportunity to hold a post to which he is so well adapted. If he can administer an *alterative* in medicine with as much success as he has in Masonry, we don't see the necessity of a Baltimorian "going hence" till the doctor is of the opinion that his absence is more to be desired than his presence. He opens his review with a slap at Massachusetts for its indefensible "departure." As a Master Mason, we don't propose to enter into a contest relating to the legitimacy of Rites. These must care for themselves. A Mason has the inherent right to be connected with any reputable association of Masons that does not directly or indirectly trench upon the functions of the lodge. He quotes approvingly from our "special report" (1884) touching this question. He does not seem to be intensely enamored of prerogatives of Grand Masters; believes that a vote granting dismission dissolves membership, and thinks it better to recognize "New South Wales" than a body under the dominion of the Scottish Rite. We decline to do either, Bro. Gorgas.

The annual communication was held in Baltimore, November 17.

The Grand Master makes very fraternal mention of R. W. Brother William H. Jordan, P. J. G. W., who died the previous October.

He speaks encouragingly of the "condition of Masonry" within his jurisdiction. He also announces four decisions that were commended by Grand Lodge:

*A virtual Past Master should not be admitted into a lodge of actual Past Masters.*

*A virtual Past Master, if elected Master of his lodge, may be installed without again receiving the degree in a lodge of actual Past Masters. I am not aware of any authoritative decision on*

this point in Maryland. My own judgment would lead me to decide differently, but the authorities seem to sustain the decision as made. *Lockwood's Masonic Law, ch. 10, sec. 4.*

That the Masonic funeral ceremony is Masonic *work*—and this is the chief reason why none but Masons should participate therein. The lodge should not be “*called off*” to proceed to the funeral. It remains “*open*” until the members have returned to the lodge room and the lodge has been closed.

A dimitted Mason is not entitled to Masonic burial as a *matter of right*, but the lodge may give him Masonic burial if so disposed. Cases may occur in which this would be eminently proper, as for instance, when he has but lately dimitted with the intention of affiliating with some other lodge, or when he has died after application for membership, and before action thereon.

A logical observation of the first two, reveals, as it seems to us, a rare inconsistency. The Grand Master’s “judgment” leads him in the right direction, and he should have followed that, rather than the proposition that there are *four* degrees in a lodge of Masons. The immemorial law provides for but *three—no more*—notwithstanding Bro. Tyson’s authorities are of another opinion. Years ago the Grand Lodge of Illinois kicked this barnacle (degree of P. M.) from her doors, and upon the ground that the ancient, fundamental law did not make any provision for its incorporation into the lodge—not any more than it has for the multitude of degrees and orders now clamoring for Masonic parentage upon the plea that they have been the product of Masons.

Bro. Tyson says that a Masonic funeral ceremony is Masonic *work*. Quite true; nevertheless it is exoteric, but not esoteric. It does seem to be an indefensible stretch of the imagination to assume that, under certain circumstances, a lodge can be *opened in public*. If our distinguished brother will produce any authority for *opening, and holding open*, a lodge beyond its tyled apartments, we will yield the point. We have come across many queer things in local law and practice among Masons, but the proposal to *tyl*e a public street or cemetery is the most absurd and objectionable of all.

The last opinion of the Grand Master is correct; but we go further, and insist that a member of a lodge “is not entitled to a Masonic burial as a *matter of right*.” In the first place, there is no such thing as enforced charity, neither does there exist any courtesy that can command my appearance upon such an occasion. A Master can summon members to appear at their quarters, but he can not take them, by virtue of law, beyond its precinct—not an inch—for *any* purpose.

Our distinguished Brother Gorgas presented a brief special Report on Correspondence, referring only to the propriety of recognizing Grand Bodies. Grand Lodge concurred in his opinions by the passage of the following resolutions :

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maryland hereby extends to the Grand Lodge of South Australia fraternal and a cordial welcome into the sisterhood of Masonic Grand Lodges.

*Resolved*, That action upon the application for recognition from the organization entitled the “Grand Lodge of Victoria” be postponed for the present.

*Resolved*, That while this Grand Lodge sympathizes with the Symbolic Masons of Mexico in their efforts to bring order out of chaos, and is pleased to hear of the surrender of the claim of the

Scottish Rite of jurisdiction over the first three degrees, it deems it inexpedient at the present time to accord recognition to either of the two Mexican organizations in question.

He also reported a resolution commending the action of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Action thereon was deferred until the May communication.

M. W. Thomas J. Shryock, Baltimore, Grand Master.

R. W. Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore, Grand Secretary.

## MINNESOTA, 1885.

A very noticeable feature of the pamphlet before us, is a correct likeness of our venerable friend, Past Grand Master A. T. C. Pierson, the present efficient Grand Secretary and correspondent. If he would get a portion of that white fleece from his face he might yet pass for a young man. Further on is found a representation of Past Grand Master George W. Prescott. We wager a generous sum (*as a physiognomist*) that both are female suffragists.

The thirty-second annual communication assembled in St. Paul, January 13. As is usual in this active, important jurisdiction, but few lodges were without representation—ten.

The annual address of the Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Henry R. Denny, is a brief affair, only alluding to local topics. He reports the Fraternity of the jurisdiction prosperous, and “marching in the van of the intellectual and moral influences which have been so largely instrumental in advancing our beautiful State to her present proud position.” He tenderly alludes to the decease of Past Grand Master Grove B. Cooley, in August, 1884. Our distinguished brother was an accomplished educator, lawyer, and an earnest, exemplary Mason.

The Grand Master authorized four new lodges. Other applications were declined. Experience has convinced him of the impropriety of planting lodges in communities where populations do not warrant active and growing bodies. Entirely correct, Bro. Denny. He thinks it unjust that members of lodges U. D. should pay dues both to the parent body and the new creation. Finances of Grand Lodge improving.

A resolution was offered, as follows :

WHEREAS, Master Masons removing from one part of the State to another, and dimitting from their old lodge, have been rejected, and so become permanently unaffiliated,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence be requested to report a resolution to this Grand Lodge, embodying in substance the following, viz. : That a M. M. may petition for membership in any lodge in this State without dimitting from his lodge. That, if he is elected to membership in the new lodge, he shall not, however, become a member of it, unless he shall within three months thereafter file with the Secretary his dimit from his former lodge, and sign the by-laws of the new one.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to which the proposed regulation had been referred, declined to recommend its adoption (Grand Lodge assenting) upon the particular ground that, "if a Mason can not, under our rules, which allow him to apply for membership anywhere, at any time, regain lodge membership, it must be for the reason that he is unworthy." We are of the opinion that the committee did not "materially err" in its conclusions.

Fifteen hundred dollars of the "General Fund" was transferred to "Widows' and Orphans' Fund." In connection with this subject, it is to be regretted that Grand Lodge submitted to a reduction of 20 per cent. of its revenues. As we have so frequently said, a reduction in this direction never meets with obstinate resistance, but when a Grand Body becomes impoverished in consequence of such mistaken policy, an advance rarely meets with favor, and particularly from lodges that pay the least into the treasury of the Grand Lodge. One of the legitimate fruits of this depletion of finances is the action of Grand Lodge in declining to establish remuneration to District Deputy Grand Masters (mileage and per diem expenses) for attendance at annual communications. Lodges, as a rule, are very economical in administering finances so long as this thrift does not squeeze a pay-roll.

We now come to an address by R. W. Brother J. A. Kiester, Grand Orator. Our readers will bear us witness that we have rarely put Grand Lodge to the expense of printing these fulminations, or any parts of them, but the paper before us is of such rare good sense that it is impossible to forego the pleasure of giving a few paragraphs of one of the best productions of the kind that has come to our notice. After making mention of the attention the Craft of the jurisdiction has received from the most cultivated and exemplary of its citizens, and of principles in which it is rooted, he says :

But, suggests the critic, are not the principles of such a society so superficial, so vague, or devoid of substance, as to be of no practical value ?

We answer that Ancient Craft Masonry, which is not only the foundation, but also the superstructure, of Freemasonry, and is the only Masonry of which I speak here, presents a definite code, not formulated as such indeed, but plainly embraced in its permanent teachings, embracing the primary and unchangeable principles of religion, of politics, of civil rights, of morality, of social and universal relations, and covering all of man's temporal rights, duties and interests.

This fact will become evident to the student of the teachings of Masonry who will take the trouble to codify them. He will discover a grand, definite and beautiful system, not, indeed, originated by Masonry, but one which Masonry has had the wisdom to adopt. And here we may challenge the philosopher, the moralist, within or without the order, to test this declaration.

As it appears to be necessary to my purposes in these remarks, you will permit me the statement of a brief summary of the leading or salient principles of the Masonic code, and here we find, first :



Belief in God, who will reward virtue and punish vice.

Fraternity, or the brotherhood of men.

The obligation resting upon all men to obey the moral law.

The exercise of that toleration which grants to others the same right to entertain and express opinions which we claim for ourselves.

The equality of all men before God and in natural right and in the eye of the law, and the exercise of that liberty of action, opinion and speech, which, regulated by wise laws, is necessary to the pursuit of happiness.

The promotion of peace and the amicable adjustment by arbitration of all difficulties, state or individual, where possible, by mutual friends, instead of a resort to law or to arms.

Respect for and obedience to the civil government and the laws under which we live.

The cultivation and practical application of that broad charity which "thinketh no evil," and bestows upon the needy with open hand.

On such principles all men disposed to be just and inclined to peace, may unite and together work for the good of all. This Institution does not build its platform of principles so high that none but such as are already saints having wings can get up to it, nor so narrow that few can stand upon it when they get there, but it is made for mortal men, full of infirmities, and is broad and strong and may be reached by "all sorts and conditions of men" who are worthy and desire to be made wiser and better and do good to others.

And from all this it is seen that Freemasonry has not only the purpose of uniting men in a universal brotherhood above the boundaries of states, above sectarian creeds and political opinions, but by its teachings to develop and build up character in its members. It is designed to make men more manly, charitable, tolerant, temperate, full of fortitude, prudent in all things, just to all men, to fear God and love his fellow.

Is not such an Institution worthy the respect, nay, of the labors, of intelligent men?

And in answering we need not forget or ignore that other kingdom on earth whose purposes are spiritual—a kingdom higher, more extensive, more lasting, than any merely earthly empire, the kingdom of the soul, of divine origin—the church of the living God. We, as well as others, know that when the true church with its sacred principles shall obtain universal dominion over the hearts and lives of men, there will then be no need for Masonry with its merely temporal objects, as there will then be no need for human governments, or human laws, or human associations of any kind.

But we must now take men and the world as we find them, not as we would have them, and we find unhappily that all men are not within that blessed fold, and the war of sects, the clashing of creeds and the fulfilment of dogmas go on, and vice and ignorance and infidelity abound in the world, and the reunion of christendom delays, and the people, the great mass of the people as a body, as has been elsewhere well remarked, "with its multitudinous form, its gregarious instincts, its multitudinous strength, its aggressive ambition," its panics, its fevers, its delusions, its passions and prejudices, and which should be guided by the exercise of Christian principle in the daily life of the people, and within the pale of the church, is not so practically, except to a limited extent. In the meantime this old order of ours, of merely human origin and purposes, working not on sectarian religious lines, not on political party lines, not on socialistic or communistic lines, but upon the fundamental and universally recognized principles of morality and justice, is seeking man's elevation, endeavoring to harmonize his conflicting interests and *helping in the moral government of the world*. And this it is doing without usurping the place of the church, without interference with it as has been falsely charged, but with the highest sympathy and affection for it, existing in tens of thousands of hearts, throbbing in the bosoms of those who are members of both the church and the Masonic order.

Past Grand Master, Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, now the vigorous Grand Secretary, furnishes a Report on Correspondence that we have read with pleasure.

In his review of Illinois, he quotes without comment our special report upon Rites that assume the function of establishing bodies of the Symbolic Craft. Although he says nothing upon the subject, nevertheless we conclude, from his silence, that his convictions are in accord with the action of our Grand Lodge. He also quotes liberally from our review of Massachusetts, upon the "departure" of that jurisdiction, though he is not entirely convinced that our strictures should apply to "Chapter, Commandery and Past Master's degree," etc. This is an important question, therefore it is to be hoped that he will find time for full investigation. He clings to his "unity" theory in the organization of Grand Lodges; in other words, that the objection of a single lodge estops the organization of a Grand Body, with sovereign jurisdictional powers, notwithstanding the ninety and nine others of the same territory desire the consummation. We do not like to feel that a brother of his acknowledged intimacy with and love for a freedom-loving Fraternity should take a position that elects a single lodge to the *Czarship* over the whole.

His disagreement with the Grand Master of California, that a lodge therein was not at liberty to act upon a petition for affiliation from a resident of another Grand Jurisdiction, meets our hearty approval. In his comments under Colorado, he coincides with the suggestion that salaries of Secretaries of lodges should be measured by the amount of dues collected. We are not certain but that some plan (resting upon the proposition) would be of advantage to lodges. He is also of the opinion that lodges should not be invested with power to expel. This opinion we could not endorse. If a constitutional majority is of the belief, after a fair trial, that a member is unfitted for membership, it should not be within the power of any authority to reverse their conclusions, or determine the measure of a penalty, except upon an appeal that finds gross irregularities or injustice in the court of original jurisdiction.

M. W. Henry R. Denny, Carver, Grand Master.

M. W. A. T. C. Pierson, P. G. M., St. Paul, Grand Secretary.

## MISSISSIPPI, 1886.

Grand Lodge is getting from under its financial embarrassments. Members were patriotic enough to submit to a liberal reduction of mileage and per diem expenses.

The brethren came together in their sixty-eighth annual communication February 10. The Grand Master (Bro. J. B. Morgan) was greeted by the representatives

of 259 lodges—only 17 failing to make returns. Membership, 8,422. Three new lodges were authorized, and three charters arrested. The Grand Master recommended that “a quorum (lodge) for all purposes, except the conferring of degrees and at funerals, shall be three ; and no business shall be transacted unless that number of members be present.” It was not concurred in—Bro. Speed, Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, being of the opinion :

We do not think that it would be wise or expedient to reduce the number necessary to constitute a quorum in a subordinate lodge from seven to three, which would practically result in two determining, in the event of there being but a bare quorum present, every matter brought before it. This would not be a safe delegation of power, nor would it probably give satisfaction to the absent members. There are ritualistic reasons why a quorum should not be less than seven, which we do not think it expedient to discuss in writing, but which, it seems to us, will readily suggest themselves, and which are of sufficient weight to defeat the change contemplated. We may add that, in our judgment, a lodge which is so far reduced in strength, or is so far wanting in zeal, that it can not muster a quorum of seven, has not vitality enough to serve any useful purpose. Such lodges are an element of weakness to the Craft generally, and their days are numbered ; they are already *in articulo mortis*. The remedy proposed will not galvanize them back to life, and it is better to let them die while there is enough remaining of them to make a decent corpse.

As there was not any law of inhibition in such cases, the Grand Master came to the conclusion that it was justifiable in a lodge to lease its premises, (or a portion of them) for a grog shop, though he questioned the propriety of thus indirectly compromising the Fraternity with avenues to the vice of intemperance. Although ancient lodges were accustomed to meet in caravansaries, yet it was a regulation as far back as 1725 (York) that “no more persons shall be admitted as brothers of this Society that shall keep a public house.” Vide Gould, page 407, 4th vol. Even at that early day it was not thought wise to be implicated in associations that *then* threatened hostility to our professions. Although Masonry does not determine raiment, food, or drink, nevertheless it is a temperate organization, and should not indulge in any act that will convey other impressions of its character. The Grand Lodge of Illinois interdicts the use of intoxicants in lodge quarters.

The Grand Master concludes his address with an array of decisions that are not objectionable.

The report of the Grand Secretary, Bro. J. L. Power, opens up with illustrations of the impecunious condition of the Grand Body. Happily, during the session, mileage and per diem was reduced, as it should have been. With this reduction, another year will place the Grand Body upon a solid basis—so we hope. The following was presented for the consideration of Grand Lodge :

Believing, as we do, that the *Masonic law* of perpetual jurisdiction, as it now is in the State of Mississippi, is an unjust one, and one that is worthy of the earnest thought and consideration of the Grand Lodge soon to assemble at Jackson, we would respectfully request and urge that the matter be given the careful consideration that it justly demands. We think that justice demands that there be a limit to the time lodges have jurisdiction over their rejected candidates. As we now understand the Masonic law of Mississippi, a lodge rejecting a candidate has perpetual jurisdiction over

him, and can neither confer nor grant any other lodge the permission to confer the degrees on him except by a unanimous vote of the lodge, no matter how many years have passed since he was rejected.

A rejected candidate may move and live for years far distant from the lodge which rejected him, yet that lodge (as the law now stands) is deemed better able to judge of his worthiness to be made a Mason than the lodge in whose jurisdiction he may now be living. A few years often make a great change in a man's life, and all other laws recognize the fact.

In bringing the above matter before the Grand Lodge of Mississippi we can but believe that we have not only expressed the demands of justice but also the wishes of many lodges and members in this jurisdiction.

The old law was not disturbed.

The report of the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence is an elaborate affair. The chairman of the committee, Past Grand Master, Brother Frederick Speed, is a lawyer of distinction, and a Mason largely known for his ability and fraternal worth. We regret to find that there are Masons in that dominion who find it necessary to propound queries, as follows:

QUESTION 3. What ladies are entitled to receive the Daughter's Degree in Masonry?

ANSWER. There are no Masonic degrees into which a female can be admitted. The so-called degrees known as "Adoptive Masonry" are not recognized by this Grand Lodge, and it expresses no opinion as to the qualifications of candidates therefor.

QUESTION 4. When a Master Mason's daughter or sister marries a profane is she entitled to the privileges and protection she enjoyed previous to marriage?

ANSWER. Yes.

QUESTION 5. Has a Chapter Past Master authority to install the officers of a lodge?

ANSWER. No. Chapter Past Masters are not recognized in the lodge.

QUESTION 6. Is it necessary to confer the Past Master's degree upon one who has received the degree of Past Master in a Chapter previous to his installation as Master of his lodge?

ANSWER. As Blue Lodge Masons we know nothing whatever regarding the Chapter degrees, and the fact that the Master elect of a lodge has received the degree called "Past Master" in a Chapter, does not exempt him from compliance with all the prerequisites to installation as Master.

The Committee on Subordinate Lodges make a report, thus:

We have also considered the petition of seven members of Lafayette Springs Lodge, No. 274, for the restoration of the charter of said lodge. The facts in the case are as follows: The charter was surrendered some time during the past year, and the property improperly sold, but bought in by the seven members now petitioning for a restoration of the charter. We recommend that the Grand Secretary be instructed to restore the charter to the seven members petitioning for the same, and that they be allowed to elect and install officers under the regulations of this Grand Lodge, and that the other members be granted certificates of membership on application to the Grand Secretary, in compliance with the law.

There are two points in the foregoing that will warrant criticism. It is the general law, that upon the surrender of a charter and its obliteration from the

register, that its life is extinct and cannot be restored. A *new* lodge can be authorized by dispensation only. In the second place, we don't understand how it is possible to restore a charter without recognizing the rights of *all* members that were in good standing (legally) at the date of surrender. If we read correctly, it is a fair inference that some brethren were *left out*. How could this be, *fraternally*, accomplished? Does the local law of the jurisdiction justify that class of forced non-affiliation? Perhaps Brother Barkley will explain.

We find several reports from Grand Representatives. Past Grand Master Bro. A. H. Barkley submitted a Report on Correspondence of fifty-two pages. If he had not so informed us, we should have known upon reading his paper that he had "been there before." In his review of Arkansas he raises this question:

#### CAN A GRAND LODGE CONFER DEGREES?

We raised this question several years since, and argued it then at some length, and we simply raise the question now for the purpose of stating one or two facts for the consideration of those whom it may concern.

Our attention was called to this question in the following way: A brother, and member of Magnolia Lodge, No. 60, stated that they had elected Rev. T. C. Tupper, of Little Rock, to receive the degrees in Masonry in said lodge, and was in readiness to proceed therewith; that if it was the desire of the Grand Lodge to exemplify the work at this present session, Magnolia Lodge tendered the said candidate for that purpose. On page 90 of the proceedings it is stated: "The Craft was then placed in charge of R. W. Grand Lecturer, who proceeded to confer the E. A. degree, and to deliver to the candidate the lectures and charge pertaining thereto."

The work was also exemplified in the F. C. and Master Mason's degrees by the Grand Lecturer.

It will be observed that this is not the work of Magnolia Lodge, which elected the candidate, but of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Lecturer presiding, and it is reported as a part of the proceedings of Grand Lodge.

We know that it is claimed as one of the prerogatives of the Grand Master, that he may make Masons at sight, but that the Grand Lodge may do it is beyond our comprehension.

The power to make Masons is one of the things ceded by the Grand Lodge to its subordinates at the time the dispensation is issued, and this power is not revoked in the return of the dispensation, and granting of the charter or warrant.

If this fact be true (and we are of the opinion that no well informed Mason will undertake to controvert the position here assumed), then it is fair to infer that the power to make Masons is in the subordinate and not in the Grand Lodge.

Is Brother Barkley serious in insisting that the officers of a Grand Lodge are not authorized to exemplify rituals for a lodge upon actual candidates? This is something fresh. He objects to the rule that an objection to advancement may be inquired into, and asks the difference between an objection to initiation and advancement. Our reply is, that the first relates to a profane and the latter to a *brother*—a *Mason*. We would like to have our distinguished brother reconcile his Masonic *covenants* with a rule that permits an attack upon a *Mason* without granting an op-

portunity for defense. His illustration of his position is not seasonable—so it seems to us. His review of our jurisdiction is fraternal.

M. W. B. T. Kimbrough, Oxford, Grand Master.

R. W. J. L. Power, Jackson, Grand Secretary.

## MISSOURI, 1885.

Most Worshipful Brother Robert F. Stevenson, Grand Master, presided over a large representation of the Craft of his jurisdiction, October 13. His address is a cultured production, and in rhetorical display the peer of the best. Sharp and laconic, too, is the record of his official acts:

### ARRESTED CHARTERS.

The first victim was Dardenne Lodge, No. 124, at O'Fallon, St. Charles County. This lodge, in defiance of law, contracted a debt for hall, the Master and Wardens making the note. The debt has hung over them like a cloud until interest in the lodge had ceased. The Grand Secretary had to dun repeatedly for Grand Lodge dues, and its prospects of recuperation were invisible. Their usefulness departed. I ordered a funeral.

McGee Lodge, No. 146, at College Mound, Macon County, was next decapitated. It had ceased to meet, and a number of its members found themselves tied to a carcass from which only the knife could relieve them. It was applied.

The Brethren at Austin, in Cass County, had been trying for some time to decently prepare the corpse of Meridian Sun, No. 405, but were unable to do so. They were relieved to the fullest extent.

He pours out vials of hot reprobation upon lodges that neglect reasonable insurance upon their property, and earnestly recommends, "that in the future no indulgence or charity be granted to any fire sufferer which cannot show a clear record on the subject of insurance of its property." Correct. "Cipher rituals," published on speculation, receive merited castigation. Brother Stevenson also comes down with a heavy hand upon some person who has invaded the jurisdiction with his pretentious Masonry, thus:

Using the Blue Lodge organization for the advertising and propagating reputed higher degrees, which wear the livery unauthorized while claiming the recognition of Ancient Craft Masonry, should also receive severe condemnation. It is a growing evil. A short time since I listened for ten minutes only, to the opening words of what was represented would be a Masonic address in which the research and acquirements of intelligent Masons would be unfolded, exhibiting the Institution in all its purity. I am informed that after my departure there was delivered such a tirade of obscenity and vulgarity, garbed as Masonic symbolism, as would shame the fiends of hell. An illustration by means of human forms was even attempted as exemplifying the idea to be conveyed.



This vendor of Oriental Paganism, hailing from Massachusetts, and armed with documents from New York, affirming him to be a Master Mason, Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar, is of intelligent appearance and possesses some use of language, but is either ignorant of Masonic principle or a willful perverter of Masonic Truth and Symbolism. His discourses are poison to Masonry, and his utterances and acts show him disloyal to the bodies which have certified him into respectability. I will not name him for he can easily be recognized.

We can guess at whom the thunderbolt was aimed. If it be true that this star in the Masonic firmament was guilty of "obscenity and vulgarity," he should be charged with the offense and expelled the Fraternity.

The proposed "Home for the Indigent" receives warm support from the Grand Master. His remarks upon the question of "Relief" are, in one point of view, objectionable, because they seem to run counter to well established Masonic law—law that comes from God, and thus has its foundations deep down in the best and most manly sympathies of the fraternal heart. We may fail of a correct understanding of Bro. Stevenson's meaning, but from the drift of his remarks we gather the impression that he insists upon the rule of reciprocity or compensation. If we are mistaken in this, we do not find a solitary objection to his beautiful illustration of the subject. In former reports we have held, and now hold, that *Charity* did not *demand* any return for her ministrations. While this is true, we should not court membership in a lodge that, being able, should decline an appeal from a sister organization that had exhausted its treasury in behalf of a distressed member; neither should we have a particle of respect for a Mason who had been the recipient of Masonic bounty, who neglected, when opportunity offered, to express his gratitude by some tangible evidence of his appreciation of the Samaritan that had cared for him. Neither does charity know anything of jurisdictional lines.

The Grand Secretary, M. W. Brother Vincil, Past Grand Master, reports the constitution of thirteen new lodges, and authority to recognize seven new bodies. Three charters were arrested, and quite a number of lodges permitted removal to other localities.

Reports from Boards of Relief show that nine Masons hailing from Illinois have received \$32, of which \$10.50 has been returned.

It is a noticeable feature of the able report of the Committee on Grievance, that simple legal technicalities were not permitted to disturb the action of lodges. Although there appeared irregularities in disciplinary proceedings, yet, if the testimony was such that warranted the verdict, and a defendant has had a fair trial, informalities were not allowed to set aside the conclusions of brethren. This is just as it should be.

The Committee on Charity take up the subject discussed by the Grand Master, and say:

Your Committee on Charity beg leave to report: That they have given to that portion of the address of our M. W. Grand Master referred to them, such consideration as our limited time would allow. We heartily endorse his views in regard to inter-state regulation by the several Grand Lodges on the subject of Masonic relief, and trust that ere long our sister Grand Lodges will adopt such measures as that the giver of relief to a worthy, distressed brother, whose affiliation may be in

another State, may feel justified in asking the lodge of which the applicant is a member, to refund the amount advanced, and that upon its refusal so to do, the Grand Master, within whose jurisdiction such lodge is located, may compel it to make good such advancement, if in its power so to do.

We think the distinction drawn by the Grand Master between charity and *temporary* relief, while a brother is sojourning and in distress, is well made, and that in all cases where money is furnished to a brother under such circumstances, who has property or means not then at his command, or who, by a provident husbandry of his resources, might be able to refund the same, it should be regarded as a *loan*, and, in case his lodge has endorsed him as worthy, it should be treated as surety for the amount so advanced, and pay the same, charging it up against the brother, and in case he willfully refuses to pay it, deal with him as for un-Masonic conduct, and rid the Craft of one whose *spongy* propensities entirely unfit him to be a Mason. In the language of our Grand Master :

“Our law places penal jurisdiction primarily in the immediate lodge of the offender. If it is understood, as it should be, that Masonic relief is conferred as a trust, the recipient thereof having a duty therein, failure to perform that duty, except for just cause, should incur a penalty. Therefore, under the moral obligation and failure of the recipient, according to ability, to replace all or any portion of the sum expended for him by his brethren, while sojourning and in distress, his lodge having reported him worthy, a claim against it, receiving the sanction and approval of Grand Lodge or Grand Master, should also receive executive enforcement, to the extent at least of the ability of the lodge to meet. It then becomes an indebtedness to his lodge, which only inability can cancel. Such a rule will at least prevent the imposition of unworthy Masons upon us, and restore the faith needed to sustain the principle of relief. Lodges will be careful how they recommend their members as well as of their selection. They can also rid the Fraternity of professional tramps and mendicants.”

We therefore recommend that the Committee on Jurisprudence be instructed to draw up and submit to the Grand Lodge such amendments to our By-Laws as will enforce these views.

We hold, primarily, that a lodge can not be held for disbursements to its members without its assent. It follows, therefore, in fraternal as well as in civil law, that there must be two parties to a contract—that it is not admissible for A to obligate B to the payment of money in the absence of his consent thereto. Missouri may endorse the views of the committee, and enact that one lodge may thus be held for the expenditures of another; but would not such legislation be antagonistic to the fundamental law of the Institution touching the “principal tenets” of our professions? If it should be thought wise to introduce a distinction between “relief” and “charity,” as suggested by the Grand Master and approved by the committee, there does not appear remote justification that the lodge should be legally held for a contract made by a member, except with its authority.

We know how to sympathize with brethren of Boards of Relief. Years ago we represented our lodge in an organization of the kind in this city. It was the experience in those days that not to exceed two of twenty applications were worthy of a friendly thought. It was also another experience, that the *more money* at our disposal the *more plenty* and persistent were *leeches*. We had one of the most cautious and best of brethren as the representative of the board, nevertheless he was so frequently imposed upon that it was often thought wise to dispense with the organization, and but for the sudden precipitation of its dissolution through the misfortunes of its financial head, it would have disappeared through the weight of imposition constantly thronging its approaches. We are not by any means hostile to this class of benevolence, nevertheless it is undeniably the fact that where there is publicly advertised *prey, vultures congregate*. We admire the pluck of our Missouri brethren,

but if experience is of any value we are inclined to the belief that they will ere long find it the better plan to throw such responsibility upon lodges.

If "Masonic relief is to be conferred as a trust," it becomes a mere business transaction between the almoner and the beneficiary, and should be conducted accordingly, and by sending papers to his lodge for collection; and if it *can then be established* that he has the ability and won't pay, treat the thief as you would any other fraud. Our Grand Lodge will not permit its constituents to be collecting agencies, at the same time if a brother is said to be indebted to another, and it can be proven that the debtor *fraudulently* withholds an adjustment of his obligations, he can be disciplined for that as for any other offense.

It is a pleasure to state that a venerable brother, a Past Grand Master, was tenderly cared for.

In view of difficulties that had arisen in consequence of a lodge ventilating its grievances by means of a printed circular, Grand Lodge wisely ordered "that hereafter no subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction shall issue a circular letter to its sister subordinates, or to the public, until it has presented the same to the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge, and obtained his or its approval thereof."

The difficulties afflicting the Grand Lodge of Quebec were referred to a special committee. The Grand Body concurred in the opinion of the committee, heartily condemning the contumacious lodges in question, but did not advise further action in the premises for the present.

The Committee on Correspondence reported a series of resolutions, to-wit :

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence would submit the following, and ask its approval :

WHEREAS, The Grand Orient of France, some years since, by an official act, eliminated from the Ritual and Constitution of Freemasonry in that country the name of God, and repudiated all allusions to Him as the Grand Architect of the Universe ; and,

WHEREAS, Most of the Grand Lodges of the world have proclaimed non-intercourse with the Grand Orient of France, on account of its atheistical deliverances ; and,

WHEREAS, Freemasonry, without God, is nothing ; and,

WHEREAS, We must regard all Masons and lodges who acknowledge and accept the atheistical and un-Masonic doctrines, promulgated by said Grand Orient, as unworthy of our recognition ; and,

WHEREAS, There are Masons who hail from lodges in that jurisdiction who disclaim and repudiate all and every sentiment of atheism enunciated by said Grand Orient of France, and, being good men and Masons, are entitled to recognition and consideration ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, By the Grand Lodge of Missouri, that all Masons hailing from lodges acknowledging allegiance to the Grand Orient of France, who may apply to visit lodges in this jurisdiction, be required, in addition to the usual test, to solemnly declare an unfeigned belief in the one living and true God.

*Resolved*, That unless said proposed visitor shall express his willingness to make such declaration in advance of any test presented, that his claims to examination be ignored ; and, further, that he must affirm that he was made a Mason in a lodge in said jurisdiction before the Grand Orient proclaimed its atheistical creed, and that the lodge required and he assumed the obligations of Masonry in the name of God.

No Mason will object to the condemnation of French infidelity; but many will object to the proposition that it is possible for a *Mason* to retain connection with an organization avowedly hostile to the recognition of the Supreme Being. Further than this, we decidedly question the propriety of recognizing<sup>d</sup> a person as a Mason whose only claim to the distinction rests upon the supposition that *any* power outside the *lodge* is mantled with authority to confer the Symbolic degrees. By what law of the Symbolic Craft is a Supreme Council justified in assuming jurisdiction over the Masonry of our fathers? Would Bro. Vincil, or the Grand Lodge, acquiesce in an assumption of the Grand Chapter or Grand Commandery of Missouri, that they are charged with authority to confer the degrees of E. A., F. C. and M. M.? This is the Masonry (!) of France, pure and simple, except in the name of the organization (Grand Orient) that presumes to trespass upon the immemorial law of the Fraternity. The brethren of most Grand Lodges of our continent are yet indifferent to the subject, but the day is not far off when the question will be asked of Grand Orients, by every legitimate Grand Lodge of the world, by what right they, or other organizations, assume control of the Symbolic degrees. It will also be asked, pointedly too, by what law of the Fraternity is a Craftsman, belonging to associations of Masons disconnected with the lodge, and outside thereof, permitted to recognize bodies and their members as Masons, that unlawfully claim and practice the prerogatives of the lodge. The Grand Lodge of Illinois, long since, recognizing the exclusive jurisdiction of independent, sovereign Grand Lodges over the Symbolic degrees, declined to admit to her lodges visitors hailing from, and having so-called degrees conferred by, associations of which the *lodge knows nothing*.

M. W. Past Grand Master, Bro. John D. Vincil, is correspondent. For economical reasons, breathed upon him as we suppose by brethren who have a much higher regard for lucre than intelligence, he has shortened up his work to 143 pp. If our brethren of Missouri apprehended the standing they occupy, and coming from the labors of such Masons as Brother Vincil, they would permit him *time and space without a grudge*.

When he touches upon the prerogatives of Grand Masters and perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates, his invective is terrific. He neither "spares age, sex nor previous conditions" in denouncing doctrines that we, with others, find at the foundation of the ancient Fraternity. • In one place he derides the fact that labor commences with rough ashlar brought up from the quarries of life. Upon this denial rests, as it would appear, his conclusions that the teachings of the ancient law, touching intermeddling with the work of another, is without application, and that "work" only applies to conferring degrees. If this be sound doctrine, then a rejected or elected candidate should be at liberty to *try* elsewhere without regard to *time* or *place*: because, unless labor has been commenced with the reception and reference of his petition, he can not be said to be under obligations to the rejecting or electing lodge. As a sequence, therefore, he should be allowed to consult his own inclinations in the selection of a Masonic home; and upon the hypothesis that any act of the lodge while *not at labor* is valueless. A lodge, however, is said to be at labor when opened for the transaction of business; hence it is that Grand

Lodges will not permit the withdrawal of an application for the degrees after it has been formally received by a lodge and the rough ashlar thus placed before the brethren for their *inspection*. "Work" then commences, Bro. Vincil.

His review of Illinois is a frank avowal of some positions that we do not have inclination to controvert; particularly the expediency or propriety of our pay-roll. An ineffectual attempt was made to modify this abnormality. He compliments Bro. Munn, and declines to enter into competition with him or Bro. Parvin "for the honor of being first in bringing out their Grand Lodge journals." He also thinks our Grand Lodge was "well opened" if the length of our Grand Chaplain's invocation is good testimony. Well, Bro. Vincil, his heart was yearning for Western brethren, and he did not know when or where to stop. Nothing selfish about Bro. Gillham. Grand Master Browning is complimented for an excellent address, and Bro. Munn for a painstaking officer. We also come in for a share of his coveted good will.

In his observations under Indian Territory, he is found taking strong, sensible ground against the barbarity of inflicting penalties in the absence of a hearing. He concurs in the opinion of Bro. Gorgas (Maryland), that :

The Vera Cruz Body, in the opinion of your committee, is the most legitimate of the two Mexican organizations asking for recognition, as this is not composed of lodges which hold their charters from a Scottish Rite Supreme Council; was not created by such a Supreme Council; but, on the contrary, derives its power and authority from a Symbolic Grand Lodge, that of Colon and Cuba, in fraternal accord and recognition with the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

The facts of history are, that but three of the eleven lodges that entered into that organization were legitimate bodies—the remaining eight coming from a Supreme Council, or bodies erected by such organization or organizations.

Bro. Vincil quotes a decision of the Grand Master of Michigan, justifying a demand for dues during suspension, and says :

The above law requires a *money consideration* for *disabilities suffered* by some poor brother who could not pay his dues. Yes, a money equivalent must be forthcoming for the time he was cut off from all Masonic *privileges*, as well as the amount for which he was suspended. Money exacted to support a lodge from a man who was *dead* to Masonry for years, under such circumstances, is secured upon principles too questionable to bear discussion. To charge a *brother* for something he never received, savors of everything but Masonry. *For what* was he *chargeable* while under suspension? Membership? He had none. For privileges? These were taken away when his suspension began. Rights and benefits? He enjoyed none. He was therefore chargeable for being *suspended*, for that was his *only status*. We ask our Michigan brethren one question. Do not all Masonic *disabilities end*, when the *cause* of those disabilities is *removed*? If not, why not? But the ruling of Grand Master Clark ends in these words :

But if the suspension was for any other cause than non-payment of dues, then your lodge has no right whatever to make the aforesaid requirement as a condition of restoration.

Bro. Jones was suspended for non-payment of dues, because he could not pay and meet other claims upon him. When able to pay, and seek restoration, he found that the lodge had kept a "running account" against him during the years of his suspension. What must I pay this big bill for? I never received any benefit from the lodge or Masonry. "But you must pay *this bill* because you did not pay your *former bill*," replies his lodge. A *double punishment*, imposing penalties *twice* for the same offense. It is as un-Masonic as it is cruel. But here is Bro. Smith, who



was suspended for "*GROSS un-Masonic conduct.*" He lost his membership at the same meeting when Bro. Jones went out for *pecuniary inability*—dollars and cents. Bro. Jones must *pay up* for the time he was out and unable to get back. At the same meeting when he is restored, Smith's suspension is removed by remission or expiration of sentence, and he and Jones came in together. Jones says to Smith, "how much did you have to pay before the lodge restored you?" "Oh, nothing at all, I was under suspension for *GROSS un-Masonic conduct.* They did not charge *me* any dues while I was out." And Jones says, *sotto voce*, "and *this is* FREEMASONRY."

Under Mississippi, he concurs in the conclusion that :

The special matter relative to Rite of Memphis referred to the Committee on Law and Jurisprudence by the Grand Lodge at its last annual communication has been under consideration, and we respectfully report that said Rite is one with which we have no personal acquaintance or knowledge, and that we deem it a matter over which the Grand Lodge of Masons, or their subordinates, have no jurisdiction whatsoever.

Well, suppose the Rite of Memphis, or any other association of Masons, insist upon the *right* to establish Craft lodges, then what? Bro. Vincil will probably reply, that it is time enough to act when such attempt is made. Would it not be better, however, to instruct lodges and brethren in their duties touching such matters, rather than permit them (ignorantly) to cherish a viper that you would be called upon to destroy? It is said "that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

It had been our intention to have given place to much more of Bro. Vincil's valuable report, but having been *complimented* by a good brother, who suggested that our last paper was the *better* for being of *less proportions* than its *predecessor*, we must quit Missouri or suffer loss in his estimation.

The good Lord permitting, we shall be in St. Louis next year, when we expect to meet the hundreds of brethren who have given our sister jurisdiction its deserved distinction. Give us a plank upon which to rest our sixty-five-year-old bones and we will be content. Securing forage is the least of our propensities, *at home or abroad.*

M. W. James W. Boyd, St. Joseph, Grand Master.

M. W. John D. Vincil, P. G. M., St. Louis, Grand Secretary.

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## MASSACHUSETTS, 1885.

The first special communication of the year was held in Hyde Park, February 16, M. W. Abraham H. Howland, Jr., officiating at the dedication of a new Masonic hall. The first quarterly communication was held in Boston, March 11. A petition



was presented asking a charter for St. John's Lodge, Concepcion, Chili. Granted. A very fraternal memorial to the memory of Past Senior Grand Warden, R. W. F. Lyman Winship, was made of record.

The question of avouchment came up upon an amendment to the constitution proposed by the Grand Secretary, R. W. Sereno D. Nickerson, providing that "except on a duly authorized public occasion, no person shall be admitted into a tyled lodge who is not known to be a Mason in good and regular standing, unless he is vouched for by some brother, or produces the certificate of some Grand Lodge and passes a satisfactory examination. Provided, however, that such certificate shall not be required from brethren coming from jurisdictions where certificates are not issued." This proposed amendment was followed by another proposition, that "a brother vouching for a visitor must be able to say that he has sat in a lodge with him, and on what degree the lodge was open." As the questions growing out of such proposed legislation were fully considered at the annual communication, they will be considered hereafter.

A special communication was held in Fall River, May 22, M. W. Howland presiding over dedicatory exercises. Both the Grand Master and Rev. Bro. Martyn Summerbell delivered able addresses. In the evening there was a large social gathering. Music, dancing, recitations and a supper "crowded the hours with amusement and enjoyment for all present." Just so. In a community of Masons where the social element predominates will be found thriving lodges.

The quarterly communication of June 10 was well attended. The Grand Master announced the death of R. W. Brother Charles W. Slack, Corresponding Grand Secretary; also the death of R. W. Brother P. C. Jones, Past Grand Warden.

Three thousand dollars was restored to the Sigourney Fund.

A complaint was made against Tuscan Lodge for acting upon the petition of a rejected candidate, and conferring the degrees in less time (six months) than was permissible by the law of the Grand Body. The committee to whom the matter was referred determined that the calendar month was contemplated by the constitution, and not the lunar period as insisted upon by the lodge. The committee also reported: "Being of the opinion that calendar months were intended by the Grand Constitutions, we think that —— was admitted to the degrees in Tuscan Lodge contrary to Masonic law, and is a *clandestine Mason*, and we recommend that the question whether he shall be healed, or not, be left to the discretion of the M. W. Grand Master, agreeably to the Grand Constitutions." *Italics ours.*

We demur to the conclusions of the committee that "Masonic law" punishes the guiltless party to the transaction.

It may be the law of Massachusetts that the blunder of the lodge is to be visited upon the head of the poor *blind* candidate, who through no fault of his own acquired the degrees, but we do not know of but a jurisdiction or two that cherishes a like abnormality; hence it is not "Masonic law," except within the borders of Massachusetts,

Pennsylvania and one or two other jurisdictions. It would have been held in Illinois that the lodge was the transgressor and should have been disciplined, rather than the innocent party. Webster defines "clandestine" as something "hidden, secret, private, concealed, underhanded, sly, fraudulent." Did Mr. — get through the lodge slyly, fraudulently? If so, he should have been arraigned and expelled.

The quarterly communication of September 9 was held in Boston. The Grand Master announced the death of R. W. Brother Charles R. Train. It was also announced that the Senior Past Grand Master of the jurisdiction, the venerable Brother William D. Coolidge, was seriously ill. Soon thereafter, on the 15th day of September, a special communication convened in Newton to perform the funeral rites of the Fraternity over his remains.

The annual communication was held in Boston, December 9, M. W. Brother Abraham H. Howland, Jr., presiding over a large representation from lodges. He opens his annual address with a pleasant assurance of the prosperous and united condition of the Craft throughout the jurisdiction. He presents a long list of brethren who have passed to the other shore. His official visitations were numerous, and attended with happy results, showing, moreover, that he has given his best energies to the welfare of his charge. The visit to Washington to participate in the exercises of the dedication of Washington Monument, is graphically set forth.

Under the heading of dispensations, it is found that authority was issued for the election of a Master, the brother elected declining installation. Under such circumstances the Grand Master in Illinois would have ordered a new election of officers, upon the ground that all eligible to the position of Master, though elected to other stations, should not be barred the right to sit in the East should the brethren so determine.

The Grand Master considered two applications for new lodges. Neither granted. The first was for a lodge in Elmina, a British possession on the west coast of Africa. Bro. Howland thus states the case: "Lodges under the English Constitution already exist at Elmina, and the country is under English rule and protection, being garrisoned by English soldiers. If a new lodge were needed in that locality it seemed to me advisable that it should be established under the authority which had already occupied the ground, and which could better judge in regard to the situation."

If we understand Brother Howland, he does not relinquish the *right* to establish lodges in any political division of the earth not occupied by a local Grand Lodge. We should have been glad, however, if the dispensation had been granted, for the purpose of giving Mother England another opportunity to assert her *sovereignty*, as in the case of Manitoba in 1882, in an attempt to establish a lodge in the Province of Gibraltar. At the last communication of our Grand Lodge the sovereign right of jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec over *all* the lodges of her domain was vindicated by interdicting fraternal relations with the three recusant bodies therein holding charters from the Grand Lodge of England. The latter (as we are informed) seems to be incensed. We shall, nevertheless, survive the shock, at the

same time feeling a regret that an old and distinguished Grand Lodge declines to *take its own prescriptions*. We should have been glad, therefore, if Grand Master Howland had issued the dispensation, if for no other purpose than to have given the aged parent an additional opportunity to have denied to others what she so persistently claims for herself.

Brother Howland alludes to "Masonic Ciphers." It has been a mystery to the writer that these pestiferous publications have not received the attention of jurisdictions from which they emanate. There is a concern in New York composed, as we understand, of Masons in *regular standing*, who have been engaged for years, in violation of law and obligation, in publishing their trash. Why are they permitted communion?

The remainder of Brother Howland's admirable address is devoted to matters local.

The Grand Lodge of South Australia was recognized.

Grand Lodge adopted a resolution thanking the heirs of William F. Weld for their courtesy in restoring the box and silver-plate deposited on the 14th of October, 1830, in the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple erected on the corner of Tremont street and Temple Place. An interesting relic.

In the matter of an amendment to the constitutions offered by Bro. Nickerson, on avouchments, at the quarterly communication of March, 1885, and to which allusion has been heretofore made, the committee to which it was referred made a lengthy and able report, concluding as follows:

- "1. Being vouched for by some brother present.
2. Producing a certificate of some Grand Lodge, and passing a satisfactory examination.
3. Being personally known to and recommended for examination by some brother present and passing such examination."

Then amendments were offered as the conclusion of Section 26, which reads: "Except on duly authorized public occasions, no visitor shall be admitted into a tyled lodge, unless he complies with the following conditions." A query arises: Why the distinction between "tyled lodges" upon public and private occasions? We can not understand why we should not be as guarded in the admission of visitors into "tyled lodges" upon public occasions as upon any ordinary lodge meeting. The consideration of the subject was deferred.

A stated communication was held on the 27th of December for installing officers and celebrating the Feast of St. John the Evangelist. There were many good speeches, and we hope our home readers will be interested in a few extracts. Bro. William Parkman, Senior Past Grand Master, said:

Let me say to you, brethren, that where I find a lodge that never has a social gathering, that lodge never has any strength, never has any growth, and is not of much good to the Grand Lodge or anybody else. But when I find a lodge whose members sit down and break bread together and enjoy these creature comforts, I find that lodge is growing in strength and good-fellowship.

I cannot help feeling that those brethren who expressed the sentiments which you heard downstairs, and those who shall follow me, will exert a beneficent power, and with renewed strength, and they will infuse into their fellow-members a touch of that fraternal sentiment which is the strength of Masonry, underlying the very foundation of this Institution. Old King Solomon used to call his men together for feasting and social enjoyment, and every Grand Master must have his men together in these days, charged with good-fellowship. Every jurisdiction should feel the influence of such meetings, from year to year. There is not a brother within the sound of my voice but will feel richer for this entertainment—not simply for what he eats and drinks, but because of his share in the good-fellowship and sincere Fraternity.

We call particular attention to selections from an admirable speech delivered by the Rev. Past Master, Fielder Israel:

I have nothing wise or witty at my command at this moment, and you have heard a speech, as usual, from a greatly admired Past Grand Master, brimful of both.

So you will allow me to be a little grave, or, as an old preacher, a holy, happy man, and Mason, used to say, "sweetly solemn," while I detain you for a moment or two.

I want to say then, Most Worshipful and brethren, that after careful and patient study of the principles and practices of Masonry for nearly forty years, I think I have found in it a solid, sound, substantial philosophy of life; a true doctrine of human duty and human destiny.

It teaches us that life is for enjoyment, for blessedness. As men—"living souls"—we are permitted to be here for the very purpose of enjoying ourselves after the manner of our fathers.

And when I remember that there is not only a feast of "fat things full of marrow, and wines on the lees well refined," for our bodies—but one of mutual, manly love and good-will for our souls—when I remember, too, that here before me are men whose hands I have grasped as only a Mason can, and upon whose hearts I have laid my heart, and felt the responsive beat of love, then I know what your *duty* is towards me, and what my duty is towards you. In other words, I find in the system and service of Masonry the true Fraternity of race and the fulfillment of the commandment which was in the beginning, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." (Applause.)

The attention of men was at first called to the *recognition* and *realization* of the Being of God. They were *required* to love Him, under both *promises* and *penalties*.

But when *The Divine Man* came, He turned the minds and manners of men, *Manward*—not away from the heart of God, but towards each other's hearts as well and equally. "For the Second is like unto the First." Then the foundations of this Institution were laid, and the stone which the builders rejected became the head stone of the Corner.

Our venerable Brother Parkman mentioned the name of Coolidge a moment ago. The brother who sat next me said, "Brother Coolidge is just as near to us as he can be to-night." I believe it. *We know where he is*, if there is any reliable revelation in the human book and in the human bosom. We believe he knows "the great secret," and stands in the wisdom, and strength, and beauty of his glorified manhood before God, and looks in the face of the good Father and says, "Here am I."

The shadow of his presence is to us to-night, in the midst of our festivities, a benediction.

Brother Parkman met him a little while before his translation, and in his genial and cordial way said, "William, how are you to-day?" Coolidge replied: "William, if you want to know how I feel, just turn to the eighth chapter of Deuteronomy and the second verse,"

Do you know how it reads, brethren?

"And thou shall remember all the way which the Lord thy God led thee these forty years in the wilderness, to humble thee and to prove thee, to know what was in thy heart, whether thou wouldest keep his commandments, or no."

The disappointments, and even the hard disciplines of life, are means of enjoyment, and serve to educate us for greater and divine bliss in The Beyond.

Brethren, our destiny does not depend upon our death, but upon our doings. "*The Beyond*" should give us no concern. Only let us do as we are taught here, and fill up the measure of our days with everything good, and true, and excellent; and then some night we may lie down to sleep in peace and quietness, and wake up in the morning sweetly folded in the "Everlasting Arms."

So, brethren, let us live on in the faithful discharge of the duties of life, and with the great hope that we shall enjoy eternity together, according to our several capacities and our individual characters.

Bro. Woodbury and others made elegant addresses.

M. W. Abraham H. Howland, Jr., Boston, Grand Master.

R. W. Sereno D. Nickerson, P. G. M., Boston, Grand Secretary.

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## MONTANA, 1885.

Of age! This is the twenty-first annual communication of our sister jurisdiction, held in Helena, October 7.

A special communication convened in the same locality June 16, to place the corner-stone of a new Masonic Temple being there erected. Four lodges and one Commandery participated. A complimentary banquet to Grand Lodge followed, under the auspices of a chapter of the Eastern Star. The estimated cost of the fabric is \$50,000. The oration was delivered by M. W. Brother H. R. Comly, P. G. M. It is an excellent paper. He does not indulge in a reprehensible effort to trace the origin of the Institution to Solomon or his ancestors. We looked it over before reading, and not finding Israel's great king mentioned, turned back and gave it the attentive perusal it merits.

From the report of the Grand Secretary, Past Grand Master Bro. Hedges, it is found that the reduction of dues last year is working financial degeneration. Quite likely. We never knew a different result.

It was unanimously voted to amend By-laws of Grand Lodge, providing that "no proxy issued by the Master or Wardens, except by vote of the lodge, shall entitle the holder to a vote in the Grand Lodge."

The address of the Grand Master, M. W. S. W. Langhorne, is a four and one-half page document. Two questions are presented. A quotation is given, embodying the first :

It often happens that a Grand Master is appealed to by some member of a lodge, who dissents from a ruling of the Master, asking an opinion on the point in controversy, and to which a reply is looked for, and some brethren may feel aggrieved that their communications elicit no response. There must be two sides to make an issue. No brother has the right to call in question the ruling of a Master, except by an appeal in the usual form, showing the issue he will present to the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge, so that the Master may present his side of the case. It would be manifestly unjust and unfair for the brother to obtain a decision from a Grand Master upon an *ex parte* statement and then flaunt it in the face of the Master and say "I told you so." To all such I would say that the failure to receive answers does not arise from a feeling of superiority or that the Grand Master is deaf to their appeals, but that it is a necessary precaution he exercises, that he does not venture opinions upon the showing of one side of the case, and has due regard for what the consequences might be from an opinion given to others than the Master of the lodge, or to the lodge under seal.

It is true that a member is not at liberty to question the validity of a Master's conclusions while in lodge assembled, but it is equally true that right of appeal therefrom involves the right to be heard. It is the doctrine in Illinois that its Grand Master is not only the presiding officer of Grand Lodge, but the Grand Master of Masons within the jurisdiction, and to whom the humblest of the Fraternity may apply for advice or information. The brethren of our bailiwick would not long tolerate a Grand Master who continued deaf to their wants. To whom would a Mason go for official opinions upon questions of law if not to the Grand Master, who is exclusive authority for three hundred and sixty-two days of the year? We do not imagine that Bro. Langhorne intended any want of good feeling or respect for the brethren, but we feel that he does not comprehend his relations to the Fraternity of his jurisdiction.

He next mentions a case wherein a Master had issued a pamphlet "bitterly assailing the Holy Bible and casting ridicule upon its teachings." The matter was referred to a special committee, who reported as follows:

Your special committee to whom you referred that portion of the Most Worshipful Grand Master's address, referring to certain pamphlets or books written and promulgated by a certain Worshipful Master of this Grand Jurisdiction, in which the author denounces in bold and defiant terms the fundamental principles upon which our Institution is planted, to-wit: Faith in God and a hope of a future state of reward.

The said author also ridicules the teaching of the "Book of the Law" which Masonry proclaims to be the "First Great Light" in our order, and declares himself as holding no allegiance to the Bible or its God.

For these reasons your committee denounce the holding and promulgation of such sentiments as *High Treason* against Masonry and totally subversive of all its teaching and foundation, and if permitted to pass unrebuked would render us as Masons obnoxious to the charge of gross hypocrisy and dereliction of duty.

Your committee feel deeply the magnitude and importance of responsibility resting on them, from the fact that a crime of such magnitude charged against a Mason as the denial of our "Faith in God" and hope of immortality has never before come up before this Grand Lodge, and is unknown in this jurisdiction.



In view of these facts we feel a delicacy and hesitancy in recommending such punishment as we believe should be inflicted upon one so recreant to every principle of our loved order.

We would therefore respectfully refer the meed of punishment of so grave a crime to the Grand Lodge for their infliction.

After some discussion, it was agreed to suspend the offender from the functions of his office, and cite him to appear before a commission for trial. It is gratifying to see that Grand Lodge acted promptly. Such characters have no place in the lodge. A man is at perfect liberty to think as he is inclined—to make a donkey of himself, if so disposed—but he is not at liberty to deride the fundamental doctrines of the Fraternity and continue within its borders.

The following regulation was adopted:

*Resolved*, That all non-affiliated Masons in this jurisdiction shall have the privilege of visiting lodges for the period of sixty days, but such non-affiliates shall petition some lodge within thirty days thereafter for membership, or contribute to some chartered lodge in this jurisdiction its regular dues, and in case of non-compliance shall be debarred from all Masonic rights and privileges, as follows: First—They shall not be allowed to visit any lodge. Second—They shall not be allowed to appear in any Masonic procession. Third—They shall not be entitled to Masonic charity. Fourth—They shall not be entitled to Masonic burial.

That all laws in conflict with the provisions of this resolution are hereby repealed.

Sorry to see legislation that drops a Grand Lodge from its exalted position as a charitable body to that of an insurance agency. If a non-affiliate declines the payment of lodge dues he is cut off from Masonic charity. If, on the other hand, he makes contributions he becomes a legal *claimant* to lodge funds in the event of indigency. Is this not a correct statement of the case? For what other purpose does the unaffiliate pay dues? He does not attain to a solitary right of membership by so doing—not one; but by the very terms of the regulation rights are acquired that could be enforced by a civil tribunal.

If this does not constitute *insurance*, we do not comprehend the meaning of language. If Brother A, a non-affiliate from Illinois, permanently domiciles in Montana, and pays dues to some lodge therein to retain Masonic standing and *rights* to charity (!), will it be contended that in the event of want he could not enforce charity (!) (for which he has paid his money) through the courts?

We well know the burdens imposed by tramps, claiming Masonic parentage, upon the sympathies of Montana brethren. We also know that there are thousands perambulating our Western domain living upon the food that comes from willing hands; but we are not of the opinion that such condition of things justifies a disregard for a fundamental law of the Fraternity.

Past Grand Master, Bro. Cornelius Hedges, submitted a Report on Correspondence that fully justifies the commendations of his cotemporaries. Our distinguished brother is a writer of much more than ordinary merit, and, as a rule, entertains correct views of the jurisprudence of the Craft. It is a pleasure to find him in accord with the opinion of Bro. Hill (California), that both Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts are Masonic brethren and entitled to consideration in the event of objections

to advancement. How a Grand Lodge can tolerate any other doctrine is a mystery beyond our comprehension. He also brings his gleaming battle-ax to bear upon those who bring the Fraternity into merited contempt by their "extravagant claims to the antiquity of Masonry." This attempt to trace the Fraternity back, back, to the dawn of human history, is twaddle too cheap for any sensible man to repeat. Masonry is old enough. Men of worth are not to be captivated by such stretches of the imagination; neither do they attempt investigation of whimsical tradition that is without a scintillation of fact to be found in its favor. Good men, such as are wanted for the edifice, will judge of our utility to the world by what *we are*—they will not ask our age, but will weigh our professions *by the lives we live*. Is this not true? In his review of the District of Columbia, he says:

The center of interest in the volume before us is in the report of Bro. Grand Secretary Singleton, who was an active Mason when we were quite a small boy, and whose funded experience constitutes an almost exhaustless resource for almost any emergency. Naturally we found satisfaction in Bro. Singleton's views on Grand Lodge sovereignty and the formation of new Grand Lodges. His long familiarity with Masonic history and his access to authorities, enable him to quote texts by chapter and verse, where we could only steer by general principles and a self-respecting independence.

When the British Grand Lodges acknowledge as binding what is laid down as settled law in America on this subject, we will agree to be bound by the same. We believe Grand Lodges to be the creatures of lodges as well as their creators. Instead of Provincial Grand Lodges being imposed on Provinces, without act or assent, we prefer, on general principles, to see the lodges of such Provinces form their own Grand Lodge. In fact we know of no sort of Grand Lodge deserving the name, that is not composed of the Masters and Wardens of particular lodges.

His remarks are for a purpose, and which will hereafter appear. We totally dissent from his assertion that Grand Lodges are the creatures of lodges and by them created. On the contrary, lodges are the creations of Grand Lodges since the constitutional organization of the latter. From the original constitution in 1717, Grand Lodges have succeeded each other by virtue of inherent powers entering into their organization, and derived from principles in fraternal government that have never been questioned. To illustrate: The *officers* of the three lodges who organized the Grand Lodge of Montana derived their powers and authority from the Grand Lodge or Grand Lodges that MADE THEM MASTERS AND WARDENS. Lodges, as such, were without power in the premises. They are not the organizers of Grand Bodies. They may advise that such supreme authority be established, but it remains for those, *Masters and Wardens*, who are alone vested with the power to act to establish a paramount government. Are we not correct? If not, why not? Did Bro. Hedges ever know of *lodges* creating a Grand Body? Certainly not; but he does know that all Grand Lodges come of authority created by their *progenitors*, and not from any powers existing in lodges. Officers of lodges are selections by the brethren, but it remains for a Grand Body to confirm by installation—the installing officer representing the Grand Lodge through its Grand Master. Bro. Hedges intended by his remarks to fortify a justification for the recognition of the "Grand Lodges of New South Wales and Victoria." Let us turn back a little. He presented for the consideration of Grand Lodge what are known as the "Louisiana Resolutions," the first two reading:

1st. A majority of the lodges, regularly constituted in a territory, may organize a Grand Lodge, with all the powers usually conceded to a Grand Lodge : *provided*, not less than three lodges do concur therein, and all the lodges within the territory have been duly notified of the intended action to form a Grand Lodge.

2d. A Grand Lodge, thus legally constituted in a new territory, is sovereign over the whole of that territory, and all the lodges therein located must yield obedience to her and receive new charters from her or be considered in insubordination and irregular.

*Bro. Hedges* presented a modification of the foregoing, which was *adopted*, at his suggestion, by the Grand Body. The first reads :

A majority of the lodges, not less than three in any Country, State, Province or Territory, may lawfully organize a Grand Lodge for their own government, with all the powers conceded to and exercised by any independent Grand Lodge, *provided*, all the lodges within such territorial limits have been notified and invited to participate in such organization, and the Grand Lodge thus organized shall thereafter have the exclusive right of organizing new lodges within such Country, State, Province or Territory, and those receiving charters from any other source shall be held as irregular.

Upon this same subject he says, in his "conclusion:"

Many of the Grand Lodges base their refusal to recognize the Grand Lodges of Australia on the fact that the British Mother Grand Lodges have not yet recognized them. *Bro. Gurney* says he cares not for this, but bases his refusal wholly upon the fact that a majority did not concur in the movement for independence. His position in this regard is much more to be respected. The right of majorities to rule is something of a fundamental principle to every American citizen. And we confess that we should be somewhat embarrassed what to do if the majority of the lodges in New South Wales should still unite and form another Grand Lodge. They would have the right to do so perhaps, or at least the power. The situation would be as unfortunate and anomalous as when there were two Grand Lodges in England and New York.

We should certainly not withdraw the recognition we had extended, for they were at the time the only Australian lodges, the others were only British, Scotch or Irish lodges. Those that first set up their independence were the first rightfully entitled to recognition.

We must confess that we do not comprehend *Bro. Hedges*. At his request, two "Grand Lodges" (New South Wales and Victoria), without a remote claim to recognition, were adopted into the family of Grand Lodges, and now he recommends to his Grand Body the acceptance of the position for which we have been contending with so much earnestness. More than this, he comes to the confession, in the last quotation, that neither can be supreme in their jurisdictions!!

Once more, and we leave the subject. In his review of Maine he refers to the "tyranny" of the Mother Grand Lodges. We have heard of this from our American writers ever since the controversy commenced over the recognition of the two bodies. Why do they not give us some tangible evidence of the truth of what they charge? We have been a constant reader of the proceedings of the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, and have failed to find a single act of theirs that confirmed such declarations. It may be that some officious bull-head has blurted disapprobation; but is a respectable body of Masons to be charged with an offense because some dunce of a provincial official has been anxious to display his loyalty?

South Australia found no difficulty in perfecting her organization. We never heard of threatenings in her case. Everything of official relations between the Grand

Lodges of the mother country and the new body were pleasant, were they not? They did denounce the right or propriety of an insignificant coterie of manipulators extending their *Masonic powers* (!) by an overwhelming majority.

We think you are wrong in this thing, Bro. H., but we don't have the least disposition to throw a brick into your domain of intention. You write an admirable report, and for this particular reason we are anxious that you dispense with your boundless charity in this direction, and come to the rescue of law and justice.

Sorry, indeed, that you have been afflicted with rheumatism. We supposed, last year, that we should soon be across the river, but the good Lord has ordered otherwise, and we are now in the enjoyment of excellent health. Our respects and congratulations for yourself and the Masons of Montana.

M. W. Joseph E. Hyde, Butte, Grand Master.

M. W. Cornelius Hedges, P. G. M., Helena, Grand Secretary.

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## NEBRASKA, 1885.

This Grand Body met in Omaha June 23. The growth of the jurisdiction is rapid. Thirteen lodges were constituted during the year, and dispensations issued for the organization of *seventeen* others, with more "clamoring for admission." Nebraska is a large State, however, and fast developing in population and material resources.

The Grand Master, M. W. Brother John J. Wemple, has had a busy year. He visited many lodges, and otherwise labored zealously and efficiently in the welfare of his bailiwick. His address is evidence of his industry. He received an application for recognition from the "Grand Master of Mexico." This, to us, is a new jurisdiction. There are three or four (perhaps more) Grand Lodges in that territory, but we don't know of one that is entitled to recognition by virtue of being organized by constitutional lodges. If information is at all reliable, lodge organization therein comes of bodies created and governed by Supreme Councils, or directly from the latter. The Grand Secretary was directed to correspond with this supposed Masonic power for the purpose, as is supposed, of learning its origin and claims to recognition. We hope that Bro. Bowen will be thorough in this thing, that sister jurisdictions may acquire light upon a somewhat dark subject.

Recognition of the Grand Lodge of South Australia was also deferred.

The Grand Master decides that a person "blind in the left eye is not eligible to Masonry." He also came to the conclusion, that, "after a ballot had been taken, and the Master declares the result, a brother arises and openly states that he cast a black ball, under the impression that it was altogether a different person," the Master was authorized to repass the ballot. The Committee on Jurisprudence reported adversely, Grand Lodge concurring, in both cases. Quite correct.

The Grand Master makes fraternal mention of the demise of Past Grand Master Isaac B. Sharp. He calls attention to the whisky question. This was followed by a resolution declaring, "That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that it is a Masonic offense for a Mason to engage in retailing or wholesaling intoxicating liquors as a beverage." Included in his recommendations is the suggestive proposition that the Grand Secretary renew reports on correspondence. It is really too bad that a jurisdiction of so much importance should neglect an important matter. Grand Lodge was of like opinion, glad to say. The report of the Grand Secretary mentions the reception of \$300 of relief funds from our Past Grand Master, Bro. Browning.

From the Committee on Returns it is found that there has been the substantial gain of 724 to lodge membership.

The Grand Custodian, Bro. Benjamin F. Rawalt, presented an elaborate report.

We are glad to find that a proposition to make Past Masters members of Grand Lodge was defeated. Make them members, but with one vote collectively. The same fate befell an amendment to make Past Grand Wardens members of Grand Lodge.

Worshipful Bro. Leese delivered the customary oration. He seems to think that Masonry came into existence with the construction of Babel. We are weary of such speculations. Give us facts, Bro. Leese.

No Report on Correspondence.

M. W. Manoah B. Reese, Wahoo, Grand Master.

R. W. Wm. R. Bowen, Omaha, Grand Secretary.

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## NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1885.

A semi-annual communication was held in Manchester, December 30, 1884. Exemplification of rituals was the feature of the session.

The ninety-sixth annual communication was held in Concord, May 20, M. W. Brother John Francis Webster presiding.

Before proceeding further, we must notice a fine engraved likeness of Major General John Sullivan, first Grand Master of the jurisdiction, and taken from a painting now in possession of his descendants.

The Grand Master notices the decease of R. W. Bro. Clinton Warrington Stanley, Past D. D. G. Master, and a Mason of merited local distinction. He reports lodges maintaining an excellent degree of interest, with a gain of 79 in lodge membership. He also makes mention of the pleasant experiences of a visit to Washington upon the occasion of the dedication of the monument erected to the memory of the distinguished brother, George Washington; and concludes a brief paper by calling attention to the progress of the committee having in charge the proposition to erect a Masonic Orphans' Home.

The first matter that attracts undivided attention is a report from the Committee on Jurisprudence upon the so-called Massachusetts departure, concluding with the following expressions, that were concurred in by the Grand Body:

*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge declares its understanding of the law in relation to its powers and authority over the Craft within its jurisdiction to be—

- 1st. That it is the supreme authority in Masonry.
- 2d. That it has the power to determine what Masonry is.
- 3d. That it has the power to decide what Masonic bodies are regular, wherein Symbolic Masonry is used, shown, or made a part of the ceremonies.
- 4th. That it has the power and authority to prohibit the Masons of its obedience from practicing as *Masonic* any other rites than those which it declares to be Masonic; and from using any of its esoteric ceremonies as Masonic ceremonies in any other body than those it shall hold to be Masonic.

*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge affirms the well established doctrine that it is a violation of the jurisdictional rights of any Grand Lodge or other grand body for a foreign organization of the same grade or rite to establish subordinates within the jurisdiction of such grand body, and it is due as well to Masonic comity as to the watchful care of our own rights that all attempts of such a nature should meet with the stern disapproval of this Grand Lodge.

*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge, trusting to the fidelity and intelligence of the Fraternity, deems it unnecessary to legislate at this time in the manner of the proposed amendment.

The paper is of great literary merit. We would give it to our readers entire but for the six or seven pages that it would occupy, set up in *agate*. We shall give enough of it, however, to present a clear understanding of the grounds upon which the committee rest for their conclusions justifying the action of our Massachusetts brethren.

First, attention will be given to the paper in its principal details, and then to the conclusions of the committee heretofore quoted. It first and correctly assumes that with the "age of speculative Masonry began the *invention* and *expansion* of degrees." Italics ours. The committee next say that "the Royal Arch, the Mark and



other degrees were practiced soon after the 'revival,'” and that “the ineffable degrees appeared upon the Continent about the same time. It is probable that the Royal Arch was the first ceremony incorporated with the Craft degrees. The time can not be fixed, but it must have been about 1740. \* \* \* All the higher degrees, which were then practiced when the York Rite prevailed, began *under* and by *permission* of the Grand Lodge. There was no other view entertained.”

The committee further say :

There was another reason why the higher degrees sprung from Symbolic Masonry. As is well known there were several Grand Lodges in England during the last half of the eighteenth century, each claiming to be the head of the Fraternity, and in the contentions between the “Ancients” and “Moderns,” and other organizations, in the style and performing the functions of Grand Lodges, it was claimed by all that they possessed severally superior powers and greater advancement in the higher degrees, and there was rivalry in this respect. The effect was to enhance the importance in a general sense of such degrees, and stimulate the practice of embellishment and expansion, and there can be no doubt about their origin and promotion. They grew in importance and multiplied in numbers, until they had spread throughout the countries where the Symbolic Degrees had been established, but no controversy arose as to the *powers* of a Grand Lodge at that time.

There are several objections to the foregoing statements. Will mention two or three: First—The language of the committee conveys the impression that the Royal Arch degree “was incorporated with the Craft degrees about 1740.” This is historically untrue. This degree or order was *invented* about the year 1740 to '44, but until it was taken up by the Athol or schismatic Grand Lodges, at or about the year 1762, it was an “*invention*” hawked about Britain, as degrees and orders are now hawked over this continent. Bro. Hughan remarks: “The oldest *minutes* of Royal Arch Masonry preserved are of the year 1762 (at York); but the degree is *mentioned* in the ‘Athol’ records of March, 1752, and is particularly alluded to in a printed work of 1744.” Italics ours.

Touching the “inventions” of early days, a distinguished Mason, Filfield Dasgigny, said in 1744: “Now as the landmarks of the constitution of Freemasonry are universally the same throughout all kingdoms, and are so well fixt that they will not admit of removal, how comes it to pass that some have been led away with ridiculous innovations, an example of which I shall prove by a certain propagator of a *false* system, some few years ago, in this city, who imposed upon several worthy men, under a pretence of being Master of a Royal Arch, which he asserted he had brought with him from the City of *York*, and that the beauties of the Craft did principally consist in the knowledge of this valuable piece of Masonry. However, he carried on his scheme for several months, and many of the learned and wise were his followers, till, at length, his fallacious art was discovered by a brother of probity and wisdom, who had some small space before attained that excellent part of Masonry in *London*.” Now, all this does not *seem* to show that the Royal Arch was incorporated with the Craft degrees at a period mentioned by the committee.

Our second objection is found in the misleading assertion, that, “All the higher degrees, that were then practiced when the York Rite prevailed, began *under* and

by permission of the Grand Lodge." If the distinguished committee had said that these "inventions" were tolerated by the schismatic Grand Lodges, Athol and others, we should not demur; but when it says, by inference, that the primal and only regular Grand Lodge of England incorporated such excrescences with the symbolic degrees, we emphatically dissent. In this connection, Bro. Hughan says: "Toleration of all '*additional degrees*,' neither *prohibiting nor recognizing any*, appears to be the approved course of action, and allowed by the Grand Lodge of England." As the committee rely upon Bro. Hughan, we are glad to give it what that distinguished author has to say. We also object to the proposition that the "higher degrees sprung from Symbolic Masonry." They were doubtless the *production of Masons*, but not in a single instance were they authorized by the premier Grand Lodge of England until its union with the Athol organization in 1813, when the Royal Arch, *nothing else*, was for the sake of unity accepted as a conclusion of the third degree, where it *yet remains, not as a degree*, but as an order or honorarium, to be conferred upon Masters, or perhaps others, who may be thought to merit that class of distinction.

In another section of the report the committee seem to rely largely upon the credulity of the Fraternity. It says:

Masonry stands upon the maxim that where there is need of a law, the law exists. It is moulded and developed by the pressure of events. It holds its important place in the world because there is a great work for it to do. It will be so while charity and mercy are needed by suffering humanity.

The Grand Lodge was created as the sole governing body and power of the Craft in all things Masonic. It was deemed to have absolute control over the Fraternity. The Landmarks were a guaranty that it would not trample upon their rights. They were to be observed as the Magna Charta, but all other powers and prerogatives were ceded to and vested in the Grand Lodge. No limit was set upon its authority. No line of separation was drawn between Craft Masons as *such* and as adherents to the higher degrees, then rapidly increasing, but by universal consent, in obedience to the imperative demand, full power and authority was lodged in the governing Grand Body.

Such questions as we are considering were not heard of in the early days of speculative Masonry, but other matters called out expressions from the Grand Lodges which indicated clearly what was then regarded as law touching their powers and prerogatives.

In 1723 the Grand Lodge of England declared, "that it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make any alteration or innovation in the body of Masonry without the consent first obtained of the Grand Lodge, *which is the supreme power in Masonry.*"

There has been discussion about what was lawful, and it was said that the first three degrees only were pure Masonry, but, if the Grand Lodge recognized the higher degrees, or its consent obtained, they were legitimate. It also declared "that all alterations must be for the good of Masonry," and again that nothing could be "allowed to be added to Masonry which was calculated to produce disorder and interfere with the harmony of the brethren."

"Extra degrees" were regarded as foreign to the good of the Craft, and it was resolved that they must be practiced, if at all, "without breaking in upon the antient rules of the Fraternity or infringing upon the old Landmarks."

We have not the time or disposition to examine the "maxims" embraced in the first and second paragraphs, their object being to convey the thought that Grand Lodges did have, and now have, the authority to control "all things Masonic,"

meaning thereby to say that associations of Masons beyond the lodge are rightfully under the dominion of Grand Lodges. We can only deny the assumption upon the ground that if this be true, a Grand Lodge of the Craft has the same right to wipe every organization of Masons, beyond the lodge, out of existence (or of Masonry), as it has to accept them as "duly constituted Masonic bodies." This power in one direction can not exist without a like power in the other. This is an axiom from which there can not be a successful appeal.

The three concluding paragraphs of the quotation are not only also misleading, but do not reflect any credit upon the researches of the committee. In the first of the three paragraphs it is asserted that the Grand Lodge of England ordained, *in 1723*, "that it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make any alteration or innovation in the body of Masonry without the consent first obtained of the Grand Lodge, *which is the supreme power in Masonry.*" This quotation had entirely escaped attention. We had been familiar with a portion of it in installation ceremonial, but had never come across it in the earlier constitutions of the Fraternity. The facts appear to be (as we have recently learned) that it first appears in the Anderson constitutions of 1738, but *without the concluding sentence in italics*. Feeling that the committee must have inadvertently fallen into an error, or have acquired supposed authority for the quotation from some testimony not of recognized validity, we first inquired of our well-known Past Grand Master, Bro. Joseph Robbins, and finding him unable to give us desired information, application was made to Bro. Jacob Norton (Boston), receiving the following reply :

BOSTON, November 18, 1885.

THEODORE T. GURNEY, Esq.,

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* I received your letter, etc., yesterday afternoon, and in answer to your questions I beg to state, that the first quotation in the N. H. Proceedings, p. 8, you will find in Anderson's Constitutions of 1738, on the page devoted to "New Regulations," Article XXXIX, or 39, minus, however, of "which is the supreme power in Masonry." The two passages given between quotation marks in the next paragraph, I could not find in either of Anderson's Constitutions, nor in the Ahiman Rezon. "For the good of Masonry" is given in the New Regulations, in both works, but not in the manner or way Bro. J. W. Fellows gives it. The last quotation, beginning with "allowed to be added to Masonry," to the end of the paragraph, is certainly not in either of the constitutions above referred to. I shall, however, consult, before I mail this letter, Entrick's and Noorthouck's Constitutions, and if I don't find the said quotations in either of them you may pronounce them "fishy."

Since the above was written I have examined the *original* Constitutions of 1738, Entrick's Constitution, and another constitution of about 1767, and also Noorthouck's of 1784. In the latter I found, word for word, in the 9th Article, the first passage you quoted, but minus of "which is the supreme power in Masonry." The last two quotations of Bro. Fellows' I could find nowhere.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

JACOB NORTON.

It now remains for the committee to show from whence comes their quotation, and that it was recognized in the regulations of the original Grand Lodge. The oldest Monitor of which we have any knowledge, and which is in our possession, was published by Webb in 1818, and contains the following, page 94: "You admit that it is not in the power of any man, *or body of men*, to make innovations in the body of Masonry." Italics ours. It does not seem possible that, at that early day, this distinguished authority in rituals was not conversant with *law* upon this subject; it is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that if the Grand Lodge of England had ever adopted the law referred to, either in 1723, 1738, or subsequently, that Webb would not have omitted the addenda published by the committee. It is impossible with the space at our disposal to follow the committee through its elaborate report, but must now confine ourselves to giving attention to its conclusions heretofore quoted.

In the first place, we unhesitatingly endorse the position of the committee, that a Grand Lodge is of supreme authority in Masonry; but we positively deny that there is any *Masonic* body beyond the lodge. It is, therefore, true in law, logic and common sense, that the powers of a legitimate Grand Body are limited to defining and regulating that Masonry only found in the three degrees of E. A., F. C. and Master Mason. For a vindication of this truth, appeal is taken to the ancient constitutions of the organization, at the same time contending that the acts of any schismatic body of the Fraternity are without remote authority over the Craft. It is also unreservedly denied that there is any justification for associations of Masons, outside the lodge, to employ or use its esoteric rituals or ceremonials—adding to this denial a denial of the right of a Grand Lodge to grant authority for "innovations." We furthermore maintain that the fundamental law which interdicts innovations in the body of Masonry, is rooted in the very essence of lodge law, and has its only but irrevocable application *therein*; therefore arriving at the irresistible conclusion that there is not any approved law of the ancient and only Masonic Fraternity that justifies the assumption that there can be associations of Masons, apart from the lodge, that a Grand Lodge can recognize as "duly constituted Masonic bodies."

Following the report of the committee, is an historical sketch of the A. and A. Rite of the Northern Jurisdiction of our country, and presumably for the purpose of vindicating the right of that association of Masons to be classed as a Masonic body. We do not have any disposition to wield a sword in defense of that distinguished association of eminent brethren, or the legitimacy of their organization, because we believe in *both*.

We now come to the elegant Report on Correspondence by Brother Albert S. Waite. Having given so much attention to the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, we find it impossible to give Bro. Waite the attention he merits. He writes as a lawyer, and is not a whit the less technical than Brother Fellows. We have only place for one topic found in his review of Maine. He thus quotes Bro. Drummond:

In reviewing Brother Brown's "unity theory," he crystallizes the views we have announced, into a single sentence, which deserves to be emblazoned on the walls of every Masonic hall in the land: **UNITY IN MASONRY IS SUBMISSION TO THE WILL OF A MAJORITY.**

Then follows his criticism :

Within certain limits this is very reasonable, and probably in most cases works just results. But within those limits the right of the majority to rule is so universally conceded, in this country at least, and in Masonry everywhere, that such a declaration is so nearly commonplace that it is without substantial significance. In the ordinary transactions of lodges, grand as well as subordinate, the majority is generally empowered to decide, but in matters at all fundamental in Masonry we think it quite safe to affirm that no such principle prevails. A majority cannot admit a member, either of the order, or to affiliation in a lodge ; so far from that, the rule is universal that such an admission requires universal consent. We know of no jurisdiction where expulsion or suspension of a member from the privileges of the order can be by a less preponderance than two-thirds. We know of no jurisdiction where the constitutions can undergo alteration by a less than two-thirds vote. In all these matters Masonry refuses to accept the examples in civil government both in this country and England, in quite analogous cases. It is generally, probably universally, the case in judicial proceedings that a majority of the court decides all questions before it, even where it involves the question of life. In capital cases before the British House of Lords a bare majority decides the life or death of one of its members. A bare majority of the two Houses of Parliament, with the royal assent, may change the constitution or put a subject to death. Masonry has seen the consequences of a power like this entrusted to a mere majority, and has refused it any such momentous power ; and we know no Mason who desires that the rule of our Institution in these respects should be changed. Our constitutions, indeed all constitutions, are founded on the idea of protecting the minority against the power of the majority. Within such limits as have usually been adopted the majority principle is doubtless the safe and convenient one ; but its unlimited adoption would be the end of all stability in anything which distinguishes the Masonic institution.

We are quite sensible that the point at which Bro. Drummond is driving, as was also that of Bro. Gurney in the passage quoted, was in reference to the power of a majority of lodges in a territory to form a Grand Lodge, and thereupon to coerce the obedience of the others. Upon that subject we have already expressed our views, and we are not disposed here to return to the discussion. We only refer to it at all for the reason that we think our brethren, both of Maine and Illinois, in their zeal for what they term Grand Lodge sovereignty, have stated a theory which cannot bear the light and if adopted would be fraught only with mischief.

In all assemblies of people, prior to organization and in the absence of specific legislation by a supreme power, the majority governs. After such organization, an assembly may determine what number of votes shall constitute a majority, or what numerical force is necessary to adopt or reject measures before it. The people of a Territory, under our form of government, determine if a State government shall be established, and by an absolute majority of its voters. After such organization has been perfected their representatives, or legislators, provide rules for their own government, including laws for the general welfare, always providing for the numerical force that is to determine questions submitted to people, legislatures and courts. Before going further, it is proper to state that an error occurred in printing the words attributed to us by Bro. Drummond, and which was not noticed in reading proof. The word "*constitutional*" should have appeared before the word "majority." We therefore intended to say, that unity in Masonry is submission to the voice of the Fraternity when Masonically expressed, either under the *common law* of Grand Lodge organization or by any vote that their organizations should provide for in the government of their internal affairs. Now, in the absence of sovereign authority (except in common law), for the construction of Grand Bodies, Brother Waite well knows that common law in such cases governs, and that resistance thereto, after the will of the majority has been lawfully expressed, is as much of an offense in Masonry



as it would be in the formation of a State. Tories did not meet with *sympathy* in the organization of the government of the United States. Neither should Masons be justified in open hostility to a *Masonic State*, after it has been legally established. If a minority of a lodge or lodges are not pleased with the new order of things, they are at perfect liberty to disband, without destruction to the Masonic status of members. They have a perfect right to do this, but have not remote right to bid defiance to the properly expressed will of their brethren.

We must close, but not without conveying our hearty congratulations to one of the best reporters of the times.

M. W. Henry E. Burnham, Manchester, Grand Master.

R. W. George P. Cleaves, Concord, Grand Secretary.

## NEW MEXICO, 1884.

R. W. Bro. Cornelius Bennett, Deputy Grand Master, presided over the seventh annual communication, November 18, in the absence of the M. W. Grand Master, William B. Childers. Ten lodges were present by their representatives. In one instance we find one brother representing two lodges, and in each case by proxy.

The address of Brother Childers was read by the Deputy Grand Master. Included in his decisions is the cruel and un-Masonic dictum of Grand Lodge that an unaffiliated Mason could not be buried by the lodge. Of the case the Grand Master says: "During the year I was called on to sanction the burial of an unaffiliated BROTHER by a subordinate lodge, under circumstances that peculiarly addressed themselves to the sympathy of the lodge extending Masonic burial. This I declined to do, as it was forbidden by positive law, and neither the lodge nor I had a right to set the law aside." Small-caps ours. This is a serious matter, brethren—more so than appears upon the surface. It is one of those parasites that is so frequently to be found upon the body of Masonry, not only liable to attract others equally as mischievous and misleading, but certain, if persisted in, to sap the corner-stone of the Institution. When such a statute appears, thoughtful Masons naturally turn to the fundamental and immemorial law of Masonry to find upon what principle or principles it is rooted. If they find none, the conclusion seems irresistible that it is unlawful and should be abandoned. It is not a purpose to instruct the brethren of New Mexico in the vitalities of the lodge. They are quite as competent as the writer to place constructions upon law, but we do feel that our Western brethren have been so thoroughly imposed upon by impostors and impecunious tramps, that their



better judgment has been so warped that, in the effort to rid themselves of this species of drift, they are losing sight of a primal thought (charity) upon which the Fraternity rests for its consequence to the world and to our common humanity. These are so interwoven one with the other—Faith, Hope, Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth, Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence and Justice—that they represent a fortress so impregnable that neither hate, prejudice, malice or falsehood can successfully assail; but when either one is disregarded or eliminated by a Grand Lodge, it is an entering wedge and liable to raze the structure to the ground.

This entire question, which we propose to examine, rests upon the right or propriety of a Grand Body to dictate the charities of its constituents. If it has such right, upon what law or Masonic *virtue* is it founded? We insist that the entire theory of the Craft in this regard is rooted in obligations, both esoteric and exoteric. The first and most important can not be discussed except to direct attention to the truth that a “worthy” BROTHER, whether in or out of the lodge, *may* receive all the attention that Masons, as individuals or lodges, are *inclined* to extend, and that there is *no inhibition therein* that justifies a Grand or subordinate body in imposing restrictions to charitable deeds of brethren, in their personal and collective capacity, and particularly in the welfare of those of the fraternal household. Please bear in mind that we do not question the right of brethren or lodges to consult propriety in the administration of its charities and courtesies, because the provisions of the ancient law declare a right to determine the “worthy” character of an applicant, and our ability to measure deeds of beneficence by our power for their exercise. If the authority, therefore, of the Grand Lodge to restrict its constituents to certain lines of *charity* and courtesy is not to be found in the primal law of duty to a “BROTHER,” where is it to be found? In the case before us it will be seen that the Grand Master recognizes the dead, by plain inference, to be a worthy “BROTHER,” yet in obedience to a human statute the law of Masonry and that of the great Creator *must* be ignored and a “BROTHER” left to the tender mercies of the profane, although the lodge (presumably without a dissenting voice) consigned his remains to their last resting place. All that we ask for (and in the name of Masonry) is, that a lodge shall be at liberty to act upon its judgment in such cases, that it may not be barred its legitimate functions—functions that come of its *original and inherent powers* that for ages were never questioned. Our readers will bear in mind that we have never questioned the authority of brethren or lodges to act their pleasure in matters of charity, because the law thus provides, not only in like cases referred to, but in *all others*. No brother has any *vested* rights in the funds of the lodge. If he applies thereto for relief, his request is governed and adjusted by the same regulation that is imposed upon brethren, no more, neither less obligatory. Many Grand Lodges (including Illinois) declare that a non-affiliate is not “entitled” to Masonic burial, meaning to say (and so construed by our authorities) that the lodge must be the judge of propriety in the premises. We have never liked the phraseology of the law, and for the reason that, by implication, a member is endowed with a *right* to its charities and courtesies. If this was true, we have drifted into mutual insurance associations in principle and practice. We freely and gladly admit that a “worthy brother” may of right expect

of his brethren the fulfillment of a moral obligation, so far as "ability" will permit, but we most emphatically deny his *legal* claims by reason of any contribution to the material resources of the Fraternity. We conclude by asking that lodges, under the ancient usages and law of the Craft, be not estopped of a plain and inherent right.

The Grand Master further concluded that it was objectionable in a lodge to use its apartments until "dedicated and consecrated." We can't comprehend the propriety of his opinion. It is well enough that the ceremonial be had, but we do not think its absence should prevent its occupancy.

Proceedings of local importance only.

No Report on Correspondence. Bro. Max. Frost, correspondent, says:

SANTA FE, April 20, 1885.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence is compelled to announce that the report prepared by it to accompany the Grand Lodge proceedings for the year 1884 cannot be published.

The said report was handed to R. W. Brother David J. Miller, Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge for the year 1884. Owing to severe illness of Bro. Miller, the report was first mislaid and subsequently lost. It being impracticable for the committee to, at this time, prepare a new report, the proceedings must be published without such one, much to the regret of the committee.

MAX. FROST.

It would be a joke on our Grand Secretary to lose (!) one of our manuscript reports. It occupies *about all* his spare room!

M. W. Cornelius Bennett, Silver City, Grand Master.

R. W. Alpheus A. Keen, Las Vegas, Grand Secretary.

## NEW MEXICO, 1885.

Grand Lodge convened in Las Vegas November 10. Ten lodges represented. The address of the Grand Master, M. W. Cornelius Bennett, is a brief paper. He decided that an unaffiliated Mason, if rejected upon application for membership, could not again apply until the expiration of one year. Grand Lodge did not concur, but came to the conclusion that he could apply as often as he was so inclined. This is the correct rule. The law of Illinois gives the right to apply "without regard to time or place." Other decisions of the Grand Master are endorsed, practically. One new lodge was authorized.

Reports of financial officers report a good condition of affairs.

Charges were preferred against a member of Grand Lodge. The substance of charges were, that Bro. Fountain, a lawyer as it would appear, had agreed to defend, in the courts, a brother who had been arraigned for an offense. The bargain appears to have been, that if the defendant was acquitted \$500 was the limit of the fee, but if an appeal was taken, then a note for \$500 should be additional compensation. The money was paid and the note given, with sureties. The trial resulted in a verdict of not guilty. Bro. Fountain, however, sold the note, involving the brethren endorsers. As we understand it, a trial was had in lodge, and an appeal taken to Grand Lodge. The committee of investigation found the charge of violation of contract sustained, and *recommended* that Bro. Fountain be required to refund the money paid on the note and stand suspended for one year, and until restitution be made. Grand Lodge declined to adopt the report of the committee, on the ground "that it had exceeded its duties and had *imposed* a sentence and punishment." As we understand it, the committee *did not* impose a penalty, but did "recommend" to Grand Lodge a punishment for the offense. We apprehend that Brother Fountain is more popular with the *boys* than is Masonic law or equity.

R. W. Bro. Max. Frost submitted a short Report on Correspondence. A number of jurisdictions are omitted, including Illinois.

M. W. Max. Frost, Santa Fe, Grand Master.

R. W. Alpheus A. Keen, Las Vegas, Grand Secretary.

## NEW JERSEY, 1886.

The printed proceedings of the session January 27 come embellished with a portrait of an elegant looking gentleman, but who it is, is a mystery in chirography beyond our comprehension. Gave it up, after a search through the pamphlet for a name that approximated, in form at least, to these hieroglyphics. We find the names of Van Rensselaer, Loudenslager, Brinkerhoff and Fortmeyer, but these occupy too much space to furnish any relief to our perplexity.

Lodges largely represented. Seven Past Grand Masters, with other dignitaries, were in attendance. The Grand Master, M. W. Brother Joseph W. Congdon, delivered an admirable address. This was the ninety-ninth annual communication. Although of considerable age, our brethren of this jurisdiction are increasing in vitality and strength.

The necrological presentation of the Grand Master shows the loss of several

brethren of local distinction, together with the death of Brother Regnault, Grand Treasurer of Virginia, and Brother Almedia, Grand Secretary of the "Grand Lodge of Cuba."

He announces fraternal relations with the Grand Bodies of the earth, including *Michigan*, and says:

There are a few certain Grand Lodges with which, as it at present appears, we are unlikely to be able consistently to again hold fraternal relations, and there are others, notably the Grand Lodges of Germany, Saxony, Frankfort, Darmstadt, Australia and Peru, with which we should doubtless be pleased to cultivate Masonic courtesies.

Our intercourse with Grand Lodges in proximity to our own has been peculiarly pleasant, and all questions arising have been amicably adjusted with the exception of one of jurisdiction over a candidate, which remains as yet unsettled. Our courteous acknowledgments are especially due to our Most Worshipful Brethren Grand Masters Lawrence, Mitchell, Davidson and Parker, of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and the District of Columbia, respectively.

Wish the Grand Master had named the objectionable bodies. It is more than probable that he is in sympathy with us in declining to recognize "Grand Lodges" born out of wedlock. He rather complains of the rule of Massachusetts, exacting from visitors a Masonic certificate as a condition precedent to visitations, and suggests the propriety of retaliation. We are not of the opinion that any paper should be relied upon. If a visitor is so stupid in Masonry that he has to rely upon a paper for vindication, he had better be told to go in peace. Of what consequence is a certificate to a lodge that knows nothing of its signers? It may be, in some instances, collateral testimony, but of itself worthless.

It is a pleasure to find the Grand Master favorably disposed toward a Masonic Congress. This project is growing in favor. The more of thoughtful attention given it, the more friends it will find.

The Grand Master assures his readers of the harmonious and prosperous condition of the Craft of his jurisdiction. He does not seem to be in perfect unison with the system of fixed dues for the support of lodges, and hopes to witness a change to voluntary contributions. It would, indeed, be pleasant to see the rich brother dispensing such favors in behalf of the less favored in lucre; but we do not expect to witness this beautiful self-sacrifice in our day and generation. Perhaps Brother Congdon may have the ability to impress his truly *Masonic* suggestion upon the Fraternity. Regarding summonses, he says:

A summons is an imperative order issued by the Master and duly attested by the Secretary. The obligation to obey it is absolute and unqualified, save by the one condition of physical disability, or the existence of a greater and more urgent necessity of duty in another equally important direction.

The neglect to obey a proper summons furnishes ample ground for the exercise of wholesome Masonic discipline. No brother can regard a regular summons with indifference, and be honorable and true to his own conscience.

It is, therefore, of grave importance that a Worshipful Master should avoid issuing summonses in any other than proper form, under cover and seal, and never for trivial purposes.

Masters who order members to be summoned upon every pretext, or for every ostensible necessity, thereby causing unrequired exertion, or a fight with one's own conscience, are unfit to administer the duties of an office that calls for the frequent exercise of reasonable discretion and a due regard for the comfort and consciences of others.

There is rarely sufficient warrant for summoning brethren to attend a funeral—it would best be always avoided; and one who has pride in the secluded dignity that is supposed to pertain to a Masonic lodge, should never be a party *avoidably* to such a violation of good taste, if not propriety, as the publication of a *summons* in a newspaper.

The views of the Grand Master are entirely correct, excepting in the last paragraph, wherein it is found that lodges are accustomed to issue such mandatory missiles upon funeral occasions. This is objectionable upon the ground that it is a forced charity or courtesy. Again, a Master is authorized to summon a member to meet in *lodge*, but he can not take him beyond its tyled recesses. If a brother, upon such an occasion, appears in lodge in obedience to a mandate, by what law would you discipline him for declining to go further? He can be compelled to appear in lodge, but not beyond it.

We hardly agree with the Grand Master, that a "Master has the right, before the minutes have been approved, to order the record of any matter of business transacted in the lodge expunged therefrom, for just reasons, valid in his own conscience, and in the interest of peace and harmony." The Committee on Jurisprudence concur in the opinion of the Grand Master as to the "right" of the Master in the premises, but that "the 'right' therein recognized should only be exercised in extreme cases and with the utmost caution."

Under the common law of the Craft, a Master can exercise his own judgment in such matters, but subject to an appeal to Grand Lodge. Cases in this connection often arise; and, as we understand it, an aggrieved member or members are cut off from an appeal, provided the Master insists that his act or acts were to him the result of "just reasons, valid in *his own* conscience, and in the interests of peace and harmony." Under this rule a Master can not be disciplined or his conclusions disturbed for whatever he may do in such connection, if *he* aver that his *conscience* dictated his judgment. As it seems to us, this is a wider latitude than should be accorded to any unregenerated son of Adam. Again, the right of appeal is *inherent*, and not to be denied, directly or *indirectly*. No man's *conscience* should interpose objections to an inquiry made by the humblest Mason on earth.

The interminable question of "physical qualification" came to the surface. It appears that Past Grand Master Marshall B. Smith, deceased, 1878, declared an initiation void in consequence of the candidate having lost, as we imagine, a portion of a thumb, right or left, we don't know which. The Grand Lodge never having adjudicated the case, Bro. Congdon permitted the remaining degrees to be conferred. The Committee on Jurisprudence respond:

M. W. Brother Smith referred, at length, to this occurrence in his address at the following communication of the Grand Lodge, but did not, except by inference, give his reasons for his action. The fair inference, however, from his address upon this subject, is, that he considered the action of the W. M. of Falls City Lodge in the case in question, to have been in violation of one of the landmarks of Masonry.

Neither the committee to whom the address was referred, nor the Grand Lodge itself, took any action upon this portion of the address of the M. W. Grand Master further than to direct that the address itself should be read in the lodges for the instruction of the brethren; nor was any complaint made to the Grand Lodge concerning the action of the M. W. Grand Master in the premises.

The present M. W. Grand Master, for the reason, as he states it, that, in his judgment, this person was "in all respects fit and worthy," permitted Falls City Lodge to confer the F. C. degree upon him, and himself assisted in conferring upon him the degree of M. M.

The Grand Lodge, neither in 1879, nor at this time, has any positive knowledge as to the extent of this mutilation—M. W. Bro. Smith stating that he "had lost the thumb of his right hand," and M. W. Bro. Congdon that he was "in all respects fit and worthy."

In the opinion of your committee, the position of this individual in the Craft, and the law applicable to his case, are as follows:

1. The action of M. W. Grand Master Smith fixed the *status* of the individual as a profane, as though no initiation had ever taken place.
2. He thereupon became material to be dealt with by Masons as any other profane, under their consciences and Masonic obligations.
3. The action of M. W. Grand Master Smith, in this specific case, was neither affirmed nor disaffirmed by the Grand Lodge, and therefore, except in so far as it fixed the *status* of the individual, it had only the force of his personal opinion.
4. The passing and raising of the individual in question, without his having been first reinstated, was irregular.
5. His present *status* is that of an irregularly passed and raised Mason, in that his initiation has been lawfully annulled; and the irregularity should be healed.

In submitting these conclusions, your committee would state that, never having seen the mutilated thumb of the individual in question, they are unable to determine whether a landmark has or has not been violated in his case; but they feel that the Craft can safely leave that question to the conscience of the M. W. Grand Master.

Bro. Congdon suggested the impropriety of demanding a majority vote for non-affiliation, but Grand Lodge determined not to change the rule.

Finances easy. No deficit for the year.

The Centennial Anniversary of the Grand Lodge will be observed January 25, 1887.

The Committee on Jurisprudence insist that the Past Master's degree comes to us from ancient times, and should be conferred. If Bro. Pembroke will tell us when, and from whence this fourth (!) degree of the Symbolic System of *three degrees* had its lawful origin, he will confer a favor. Touching that thumb question, this committee make a good suggestion: "If a W. M. is in doubt in any particular case, he should not, in our opinion, proceed with the candidate until after a personal inspection has been made by the Grand Master, and the instructions of the Grand Master should be followed without question."

Brother James A. Norton submitted a Report on Correspondence both creditable to himself and to a creditable Grand Jurisdiction. He is not flush with opinions, however. He has no affection for the "absurdity" known as the *degree* of Past Master; thinks that too much attention is given to the Pope's encyclical; is consid-



erably inclined to "physical perfection;" is of the belief that a lodge, for satisfactory reasons to itself, may decline formal mortuary services over the remains of a brother. In his review of Michigan he alludes to a recent paroxysm of Bro. Innes. Well, we are glad Bro. Innes was really stirred up. We have, for years, been making the effort to get him on a *tare*, but it remained for New Jersey to accomplish our purpose. He is a good brother—too good to entertain anger. Send him a jug of *buttermilk* or hard cider and you *have* him.

M. W. Joseph W. Congdon, Paterson, Grand Master.

R. W. Joseph H. Hough, Trenton, Grand Secretary.

## NEW YORK, 1885.

The Grand Master, M. W. Frank R. Lawrence, had the pleasure of meeting a large representation from lodges, on June 1st. There was also present a considerable number of past dignitaries of the Grand Body. This last record of the Grand Secretary embraces a likeness of the Grand Master, together with a good one of a distinguished brother, M. W. Joseph D. Evans, Past Grand Master. The latter looks a trifle *fresh*.

The Grand Master makes fraternal mention of the death of several brethren of local distinction. He did not, to his credit be it said, authorize any new lodges, feeling that the jurisdiction was already blessed with an abundance.

In an examination of the legislation of the various Grand Bodies, it is a pleasure to note that, as a rule, conservatism in this regard is rapidly gaining ground.

The Grand Master finds a couple of *leaky* brethren, in finances. Give them a home with the *State*. No better *preventive* remedy within our knowledge.

For the first time in the history of the Quebec controversy have we found a Grand Master arrayed against that jurisdiction for its resistance to the presumptuous claims of the Grand Lodge of England. He says:

The lodges now declared to be irregular were in existence before the establishment of the last named Grand Lodge, and have always retained their obedience to the Grand Lodge of England, declining to place themselves under the jurisdiction either of the Grand Lodge of Canada or of Quebec. The latter Grand Lodge claims that as a consequence of its establishment and general recognition it acquired such exclusive jurisdiction within the territory accorded to it as to render it the duty of all the lodges previously erected therein to sever their existing allegiance and place themselves under its control. The Grand Lodge of England, besides disputing the soundness of the principle here asserted, declares that its recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada was made and

accepted with the express condition that the English lodges within the territory of that Grand Body were to continue undisturbed in their allegiance and privileges, and in view of this arrangement it is contended that when, in 1869, the Grand Lodge of Quebec became the successor to the Grand Lodge of Canada, it acquired no greater rights within the territory to which it succeeded, than had previously been possessed by the latter Grand Body. As to the compact claimed to have been made between the Grand Lodges of England and Canada, the English contention is fully supported by the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence made to this Grand Lodge in 1871, which committee, before recommending the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, appears to have given exhaustive attention to this general subject as it then existed. While fully believing in the American doctrine of the supreme and exclusive jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge within the territory which it controls, I do not consider that that doctrine should extend to the length of rendering Masonic bodies previously enjoying a lawful existence in such territory clandestine and illegal, because of their refusal to abandon their original allegiance and place themselves under the authority of the newly created Grand Lodge.

Referring to the first sentence of the quotation. Did Brother Lawrence ever know of the organization of a Grand Lodge that did not come of lodges *older* than itself, and working under jurisdictions from which they derived their existence? The Grand Lodge of Quebec "claims" just what all other Grand Bodies have claimed and do now claim—exclusive jurisdiction within its territorial limits. When the Province of Quebec came into existence her Masons had the *inherent, lawful* right to organize into a Grand Lodge. This they did, and for sixteen years, and in the most courteous terms, have appealed to the Grand Lodge of England, and the three recusant lodges, to respect her jurisdictional rights. The compact between England and Canada in no wise interferes with the rights of Quebec. The latter was a *new* territorial division of the earth, and her Masons assumed to do just what Masons of this continent have done from the earliest history of our existence here. The subject was referred to the Committee on Correspondence. We have said a good deal upon this question elsewhere. Sentimentalism has no place in a common law that is at the foundation of our peace and prosperity.

We think the Grand Master erred in declining to grant a dispensation for a lodge in the Republic of Honduras. The Spanish-American States, of both South and North America, are occupied by so-called lodges of the Craft, *authorized* by Supreme Councils. It seems to us that Honduras, being unoccupied by any legitimate Grand Lodge, it would have been a wise move to have established constitutional bodies therein.

As a matter of course, the Grand Master directs a great deal of attention to finances. Lodges seem to be animated with a strong desire to relieve Grand Lodge of its heavy responsibilities—\$73,348.85 had been contributed during the year, and *more* coming. Glad to make the announcement.

Both the Librarian and Board of Relief make extended reports. Each is doing good work.

Our old and esteemed friend, R. W. John F. Collins, whom many of the Masons of this city will remember with pleasure, presented the following resolutions, receiving the approval of Grand Lodge:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that no brother should be accredited, or hold the position of Representative near this Grand Body for more than one jurisdiction at the same time.

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of these resolutions the Grand Master be and is hereby requested to invite any brother now accredited as a Representative near this Grand Lodge for two or more jurisdictions to designate which position he desires to retain, and thereupon to procure a new appointment or appointments to be made.

*Resolved*, That whenever a Representative fails to attend the communications of this Grand Lodge for two consecutive years, unless excused by the Grand Master, it shall be the duty of the Grand Master to request that a new appointment be made.

The same brother offered an amendment to the statutes, erasing the provision : " Provided, however, that a lodge may enact and enforce a by-law, which will disfranchise a member, at an election of officers, for non-payment of dues." The amendment was not approved. In the childhood of the Fraternity, this class of *ex parte* condemnation of brethren without a hearing was not infrequent; but as it grows in knowledge of the inherent rights of Masons, rooted in our *covenants*, the barbarism of depriving a member of lodge of lawful rights, in the absence of investigation and conviction, is rapidly disappearing. If a lodge can inflict a penalty, without trial, in one case, it can in all cases. As it seems to us, a by-law providing for the suspension or expulsion of a Mason without trial, and simply because of the presence of charges, would be quite as justifiable. Would any court, in New York, of appellate jurisdiction, sanction a conviction by a tribunal below that had condemned a citizen of his rights as such, in the absence of a formal investigation? A Masonic right is as much to be respected as a civil right. It may be said that a delinquent is advised by law of the penalty to be imposed. Well, suppose that to be true; yet it is quite as true that every criminal is aware that penalties are imposed by law, but this knowledge does not warrant a conviction in the absence of a fair trial, though the testimony has been found conclusive of guilt—was seen to commit murder by a thousand witnesses.

From a paragraph in some Masonic journal we learned of the serious illness of our distinguished friend, Past Grand Master John W. Simons. It would seem, however, from having his brief Report on Correspondence before us, that he is again in working order. He dissents from the Jurisprudence Committee of Alabama, touching the powers of a Grand Master. We have given that paper in our review of that jurisdiction. Our opinion of the matter is, as we have often stated, that such officer is invested with all the ancient prerogatives of that dignitary, unless a written constitution expressly inhibits the common law, and makes distinct provision that his powers are circumscribed by that instrument. Common law is of equal force with written law, so long as its provisions are not contravened by the latter.

Bro. Simons is opposed to the view of the Grand Master of Colorado, who refused dispensations for public installations. We congratulate Bro. Vaux upon having a disciple or two. Is forinst the recognition of the "Grand Lodges" of Victoria or New South Wales; thinks that "if the so-called degree of Past Master AMOUNTS TO ANYTHING, it is clear that it ought to be conferred before installation," but thinks "it makes no difference whether it is conferred before, after or NOT AT ALL." Small-caps ours. Sound.

Bro. Simons is of the opinion that the Grand Lodge of Idaho took a step backward in adopting the law of perpetual jurisdiction. Not so. He thinks well of the position of P. G. M. Thomas, touching the impropriety of too many lodge organizations, and endorses our view that a lodge should not be permitted to abrogate rights of members acquired under the operation of its own regulations. We agree with Bro. S., that an initiate who, for a long period of time does not apply for advancement, should not complain if the lodge should inquire into his *present status as a man* before conferring remaining degrees. Bro. Simons concludes his paper with his customary notice of Foreign Grand Bodies. This is always a valuable contribution to our literature, and must be of great interest to German Masons. Well, Bro. S. has given his readers one of his comprehensive papers, and it is our sincere prayer that he may be preserved to the Fraternity for many years to come.

This is our last review for the year. Our printers are well along with their work, but we hope to be in time for the *alphabetical* arrangement.

M. W. Frank R. Lawrence, New York, Grand Master.

R. W. E. M. L. Ehlers, New York, Grand Secretary.

## NEVADA, 1885.

Grand Lodge met June 9th, in the City of Reno. A special communication was held September 12th, in the same locality, and the corner-stone of the State University edifice placed in position

The Grand Master, M. W. David E. Baily, (at the annual) delivered an address of more than ordinary interest and ability. He announces a slight decrease of lodge membership for the past year. This is followed by expressions of practical good sense in the remark, that Masonry is not so much indebted to members for success as to the soundness of the "material which constitutes" the edifice. The only unfavorable impression that comes to us regarding the prosperity of our sister jurisdiction, is found in the permission given to many lodges to reduce fees and dues to a minimum.

The question of interest found in the paper of Bro. Baily, is a refusal to grant specific dispensations not explicitly authorized by the organic law. He quotes the law thus :

1. "For the formation of new lodges under the regulations prescribed."

2. "For holding elections of an officer or officers at times other than the regular periods prescribed."
3. "To ballot for and confer the degrees upon candidates, without the reference of their applications to committees."
4. "To receive and act upon the petition of rejected applicants within a less period than the twelve months prescribed."

He then says :

It would seem as though the framers of our constitution expressly provided in what instances a Grand Master may grant dispensations, and if the maxim of the civil law, the "expression of one thing excludes all others," be applicable to Masonic law, he would be precluded from so doing except in the cases expressly prescribed.

With the maxims of the civil law we have nothing to do. If they run parallel with *fraternal law*, written and unwritten, well and good; but if not, civil codes can not be made a basis upon which to predicate an opinion in the jurisprudence of the lodge, resting as it does upon *obligations* and other *esoteric* and *exoteric* injunctions.

We embrace this opportunity to examine the general questions involved in the "prerogatives" of Grand Masters—from whence they derived their origin, and their necessity to the best interests of the Fraternity.

The principal features of this reply to Bro. Baily will be found in an answer to Bro. Robertson's (Canada) report to Grand Chapter, 1884, who says: "He (California) has advanced views on the theory of the prerogatives of the Grand Master. His opinions will not be generally accepted now, but the time will come when, on this continent, at least, it will be universally held that the Grand Master or Grand High Priest, or the presiding officer of any Masonic body, has no other powers or prerogatives than those conferred on him by the *constitution governing the entire body*. Absolute despotism in any shape is entirely unsuited to the genius and temperament of the age in which we live."

First—We are at a loss to comprehend what he wishes to convey by the words in italics. If we thought he referred to *unwritten* as well as written constitutions of the Fraternity, we should not argue the question, but believing that he desires to be understood as saying that written codes are alone of any force, we dissent. Again, there is not, neither has there ever been any absolute despotism in Craft Masonry since its constitutional existence—never. The first constitutional Grand Lodge of the world adopted regulations, 1721, in sympathy with the peculiar nature of Craft government that had existed for centuries, and which are *yet in force* in every Grand and constituent lodge of our mother tongue. It is quite true that many of the regulations referred to are obsolete, but those that apply to the question at issue are yet paramount.

The first illustration of our position is to be found in the prerogatives of a Master. From the time to which the memory of *Masonry* runneth not to the contrary, the gavel of a Master has been *respected and obeyed*, notwithstanding errors in administration; and although he rule and govern his lodge ever so unwisely, and however



much he may transgress law, human or divine, while in office, the lodge is powerless except in its right of appeal for relief to the Grand Lodge or Grand Master. The reader will keep the foregoing in mind, because it is a strong link in a chain of evidence and necessary to a clear understanding of the subject. The prerogatives of a Grand Master, therefore, as we understand them, were always held to be logical and correct deductions from the powers inherent in the Master; and is it not a fact beyond dispute, that such powers have been vested, by common usage, in Grand Masters from the most remote periods in the history of such supreme authority, particularly during recess of the Grand Body? A necessity for this authority of a Grand Master will appear further on. In parenthesis, we will say, that the prerogatives of both Master and Grand Master have been, in all ages of the Institution, *the life and soul of fraternal progress*.

The ancient regulations contemplated the possible necessity of some "new regulation" touching the powers and responsibilities of a Grand Master; but to this day no change has been made restricting his general authority over the lodges and Masons of his jurisdiction, for reasons that the reader will not fail to appreciate if attention is not diverted from the ancient Fraternity by cries of "absolutism" and "high prerogatives."

The great difficulty in the minds of most Masons in arriving at *Masonic* conclusions is the general tendency to associate the civil with the fraternal government, consequently it is too often held, in this country, that the one is or should be a synonym of the other; while the facts are that they are radically and necessarily dissimilar, as will hereafter appear. The first in all representative administrations is for the protection of the citizen, or that which appertains to the security "of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." To accomplish this, he surrenders certain natural rights that the entire community may be uniformly and equitably governed. To consummate so desirable an end, he commits his interests to representatives, that a system may be organized with checks and balances that naught but revolution can change or suppress. Take our National Government as an illustration. The people of thirteen colonies, and by their representatives, formulated a government embracing executive, legislative and judicial functions, with separate, distinct and clearly defined functions or powers. A like system exists in our State governments. Illinois has its executive, legislative and *judicial* departments. If a citizen has a grievance he at once flies to the courts; and mark you, this avenue to the adjustment of difficulties is *never closed*. Now turn to a Grand Lodge. Its government is a representative system, as near as may be. Lodges through their delegates enact laws for the management of the Craft, but never in all its history has it erected a judiciary outside of and independent of itself, *always* accessible and to which has been confided disciplinary proceedings, interpretations of law, appellate jurisdiction or other functions of a supreme tribunal. All along the track of its existence it has never waived powers made inherent in itself, but on the contrary it is found from the first of its crystallization into supreme authority that differences between brethren and disagreements between lodges that failed of adjustment by the constituent body or bodies, has always been adjudicated by Grand Lodge *while in session*, or by *Grand Masters dur-*



*ing recess.* From the foregoing it will be seen from whence came their judicial and general powers, and the *necessity* for their existence. In fact, therefore, and in law, a Grand Master is the Grand Master *of all* Masons, as well as lodges, within his jurisdiction, and by virtue of that law his authority is paramount when the Grand Body is not in session. Under this law he can appear in any lodge of his dominion, and at any communication thereof, and not only occupy its East but can assume all the functions of the Master, if so disposed. He can order charges preferred against any of its members and preside when investigation takes place, in person or by proxy. He is also at liberty to arrest the charter of a lodge, or discipline a Master for offenses. More than this, his conclusions upon any question presented by a lodge *must* be obeyed. It will not do in reply to say that the Grand Body is supreme, and that it can condemn his acts or reverse his opinions. While this is true, during its communications, nevertheless, FOR 362 OF THE 365 DAYS OF THE YEAR, his mandates are the supreme law of the jurisdiction and can not be suppressed, changed, altered or amended (during recess) unless he attempt the usurpation of a civil right, when an appeal to the courts would correct abuses of power. Are we not correct in this? If so, the Grand Master is not only the umpire upon questions of Masonic law, in the absence of the Grand Lodge, but the duty is imposed upon him by law, that even a Grand Lodge can not question (his lodge covenants, together with his official obligations), to see to it that the inherent rights of lodges and Masons are protected, and when either a lodge, Master or member tramples upon the statute, written or unwritten, he is authorized to suspend the functions of a lodge or Master, and enforce a demand that a member be tried and punished if found guilty of an offense. It may be replied that the distinct powers alluded to are generally recognized, and therefore do not figure as apologies for dispensing with the provisions of the written law not therein embraced. A reply will be given to this proposition by an examination of another phase of the question.

The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, Article 12, provides: "The Grand Master shall have power—

First—To convene the Grand Lodge in special communication in case of emergency.

Second—To preside at all special or regular communications.

Third—To exercise the executive functions of the Grand Lodge when not in session.

Fourth—To decide all questions of usage, order or Masonic law.

Fifth—To require the attendance of, and information from, any Grand officer respecting his office.

Sixth—To convene any lodge within the jurisdiction, and in person or by deputy, to preside therein with the Master on his left hand, inspect their proceedings and require their conformity to Masonic rules.

Seventh—To issue his dispensation to any regular lodge to make a Mason, or confer any degree at sight.

Eighth—To suspend the functions of any lodge for good reasons.

Ninth—To command every Grand officer, and to call on any of them for advice and assistance on business relative to the Craft.

Tenth—In person or by deputy, to constitute lodges, dedicate Masonic halls, lay corner-stones of Masonic halls, public buildings and structures.

Eleventh—To appoint representatives, by warrant, in any other recognized Grand Lodge, and receive and accredit such representatives from other Grand Lodges.

Twelfth—To command the Wardens or any member of a lodge which he may visit to act as Wardens for the time being.

Thirteenth—To see that the ANCIENT LANDMARKS AND CHARGES ARE OBSERVED, AND TO DO AND PERFORM THE DUTIES OF ANCIENT GRAND MASTER AGREEABLY TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF MASONRY AND THIS GRAND LODGE."

It is not to be supposed that the foregoing represents the constitutions of each Grand Lodge of the world, but it does represent the underlying principles of the ancient Fraternity, that are now recognized by the Craft the world over in the government of those bodies and their constituent organizations. Section XIX of the Primary Regulations (1721) says: "If the Grand Master should abuse his power, and render himself unworthy of the obedience and subjection of the lodges, he shall be treated in a way and manner to be agreed upon in a new regulation; because hitherto the ancient Fraternity have had no occasion for it, their former Grand Masters having all behaved themselves worthy of that honorable office." Such "new regulation," to our knowledge, has never appeared, and no doubt for the reason that Grand Masters have not attempted to trespass upon the *constitutional* immunities of Grand Bodies. The very conservative regulation, providing for the annual election of Grand officers, has doubtless held in check any disposition of Grand Masters to invade the rights of constituents; if, therefore, they should indulge in despotic rule for a few brief days, the remedy for their want of wisdom is certain and sure.

What we understand to be the prerogatives of Grand Masters, is so to administer their trusts that the welfare of the Fraternity shall be the entire aim of their administrations. CONSTITUTIONS providing for organization are inviolate. They are supposed to embrace the fundamental thought of the Institution in matters concerning organization, which neither a Grand Lodge nor Grand Master is justified in violating; but simple rules and regulations which so often interpose obstacles to a full fruition of fraternal welfare, are at the temporary disposal of a Grand Lodge, and also of the Grand Master in the absence of the Supreme Body.

The legislation of the session was of local interest, except in the recognition of a "Grand Lodge" that is without claim to such distinction.

V. W. Bro. John D. Hammond, Grand Secretary, submitted a valuable Report on Correspondence. He is a good, sturdy and candid writer, therefore any emanation from his pen is read with pleasure. He will please pardon us for a too brief notice of his work, because of attention given to "prerogatives." In his review of Oregon the following is found:

Isn't *king in vacation* putting it rather strong, even for a high prerogative man? To our mind, the constitutions and landmarks are king, both in and out of vacation. Certain emergencies are apt to arise during vacation which it is well to meet with dispensation, but this power ought to be expressly stated in the fundamental law. The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Nevada grants to the Grand Master, in terms, power to issue dispensation in the following enumerated cases:

1. For the formation of new lodges under the regulations prescribed.
2. For holding elections of an officer or officers at times other than the regular periods prescribed.
3. To ballot for and confer the degrees upon candidates, without the reference of their applications to committees.
4. To receive and act upon the petition of rejected applicants within a less period than the twelve months prescribed.

By the well-known law of interpretation, it is held that this enumeration excludes the power to grant other dispensations. Of course, in time of war or pestilence or other great calamity, extraordinary and undefined powers would inhere to the Grand Master, as indeed they do and must to every Chief Executive. In 1875, a great fire, almost at the very time, made it seem impossible to hold the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Nevada, whereupon the Grand Master by proclamation *abolished* the annual communication for that year, and the Grand Lodge of 1876 sustained the action. For every-day weather, however, we of Nevada prefer not to sail in the fog of undefined individual prerogative. Indeed, twenty years ago, we of these mountains formulated what seemed to us to be the landmarks of Freemasonry, and there they are, published in a book, so that he who runs may read. Formal statement by the highest authority seems far better and safer, as a guide, than the private interpretation of the misty Say-So of the Somebody.

He admits our position in the concluding paragraph—all that we insist upon—that a Grand Master should (as by ancient landmarks) be permitted to act for the *well beings* of the Fraternity—nothing more.

M. W. Michael A. Murphy, Hawthorne, Grand Master.

V. W. John D. Hammond, Carson, Grand Secretary.

## NORTH CAROLINA, 1886.

The ninety-ninth annual communication was held in Raleigh, January 12. Notwithstanding the entire absence of "mileage and per diem," ninety-eight of the two hundred and nine lodges of the jurisdiction were present by their representatives.

M. W. Brother Fabius H. Busbee, Grand Master, expresses gratification that the Fraternity of his dominion is prosperous. "Upon a survey of the whole field, the outlook is decidedly encouraging. Purged of many drones, the lodges for the most part are in good working condition, and hopeful for the future." He authorized *ten* new lodges, and says with composure: "While I have not seen fit to deny any petitions for new lodges, concerning their formation, I desire to sound a note of warning (!) to my successor."

Included in his decisions is a case that, to us, is not creditable to the jurisdiction, from the fact that he *trespassed* upon local law. He thus represents the matter:

10. A Mason who had become non-affiliate by non-payment of dues (his failure to pay arising partly from want of means caused by ill-health), desired to be reinstated, and had slowly accumulated by day-labor money to pay his dues. He was taken ill and died before reinstatement. Upon a petition by the lodge for a dispensation to bury him with Masonic honors;

Held, that, as it was stated that if the facts had been fully known the Mason would not have been dismembered, it was one of the rare cases in which a dispensation should be granted to bury a non-affiliate with Masonic honors. The propriety of this dispensation is questioned, and the opinion of the Grand Lodge is asked upon it.

The Committee on Jurisprudence treat the subject as follows:

That portion of the Grand Master's address marked as Decision No. 10 having been referred to them, they are of opinion that the action of the Grand Master should be sustained and approved, owing to the peculiar circumstances attending the case considered by him,

In rendering this opinion your committee have looked to the motives which evidently influenced our Grand Master in this seeming departure from the law as we have heretofore understood it. In the exercise of his discretion he has, in our opinion, shown the high regard in which he holds the privileges, as well as the rights, of a Master Mason.

But your committee desire particularly and emphatically to call the attention of the members of the Grand Lodge to the fact that this decision should not be viewed in the light of a precedent.

The penalty of non-affiliation is clearly and unequivocally prescribed by law, and rare indeed should be the case which warrants its remission.

Your committee would further state that they reflect the sentiments of the Grand Master himself in embodying in their report this notice and admonition, which sentiment he expressed orally to this Grand Body.

It is the law of which we complain. Our readers will understand that the brethren of North Carolina "dismember" Masons for non-payment of dues. In other words, they suspend from lodge membership, leaving the party non-affiliated without trenching upon his Masonic status. We take it, from the language of the Grand Master and committee, that an unaffiliate is barred any fraternal consideration whatsoever. Lest we be not misunderstood, notwithstanding repeated assurances to the contrary, it is held by the writer that neither a member nor unaffiliate are vested with any right or claim to the material or other charities of the lodge or its members. By this we mean to say that a lodge, alike with its members, are governed in their beneficences by the primary law that defines our duties to each other. If the reader will rehearse covenants embraced in the concluding degree of the lodge, he will not fail to find the immemorial statute governing Masonic charities. There is nothing

therein that *enforces* benefactions. These are governed by the *worthy* character of the applicant and our *ability* to meet the demand. We insist, therefore, that a Grand Lodge is without powers in the premises, and particularly to declare discriminations between classes of *Masons*. Will the learned committee point us to any common law of the Craft that *commands* my material or other sympathy for the indigent—member or non-member? What would be the result of charges for declining attendance upon formal mortuary services? It is quite true that a member may be requested or notified to attend lodge for the purpose of such service, but there is not any fraternal law that can take him beyond its tyled recesses, by notification or summons—is there? The common law is guarded upon this subject, so that Masonic bodies shall be *distinct* from *mutual assurance*. Illinois provides that a non-affiliate is not *entitled* to mortuary services, but leaves it with the lodge to act its pleasure.

The Grand Master further decided—concurred in—that a lodge officer, installed, could not dimit. This is the general rule, although, as we think, unfortunate and not called for by any interest of the Craft.

He also decided that the Master of a chartered lodge could not be made Master of a lodge U. D. This appears to be the local regulation of the jurisdiction, though in disregard of the general powers of the Grand Master in the appointment of officers of the new lodge.

Brother Busbee expresses much anxiety for a Report on Correspondence. It seems unfortunate that an important jurisdiction like that of North Carolina should be without such a paper, particularly as it has so much talent within its borders.

Our brethren will formally recognize the centennial anniversary of Grand Lodge.

Brother Bain, Grand Secretary, reports the Orphan Asylum prosperous, and Grand Lodge Library increasing in importance and value.

The Deputy Grand Master, Brother Robinson, makes a vivid report of the dedication of Washington Monument. He represented his Grand Lodge upon that occasion.

The Grand Master is adverse to co-operative insurance connected with the Grand Body. Correct. A project upon that subject, introduced last year, was defeated.

It is a regret to find that Grand Lodge determined that a prosecutor, or other member (in lodge), was without the right of appeal. With us this right is inherent in any *member*, whether the defendant is found guilty or not guilty. This is the great safeguard against the conclusions of the Master or the combinations of members.

M. W. Fabius H. Busbee, Raleigh, Grand Master.

R. W. Donald W. Bain, Raleigh, Grand Secretary.

## NOVA SCOTIA, 1885.

Reil's rebellion called out many expressions of loyalty from brethren of Dominion Grand Lodges. Some buckled on the sword, others shouldered the musket, and more acted as "home guards"—just as did *we* during our troubles nearly a quarter of a century ago. M. W. Brother J. W. Laurie, a Major General in the service of Her Majesty, volunteered his services and went forth to the contest. Upon the field he penned a short address, which he mailed to Grand Lodge, that convened in the city of Halifax on June 3d. It dates from "Headquarters, Moose Jaw, N. W. Territory, 26th May, 1885." It is a pleasure to find that this distinguished Mason objects to the proposition that a Mason, applying for advancement, shall not be permitted a reply to objections. The fact that an E. A. or F. C. is a Mason and entitled to sympathy and support, is rapidly taking the place of the barbarity that places him upon a level with the profane in fraternal estimation.

The R. W. W. E. Starratt, Deputy Grand Master, presided. His report is also quite brief, recounting a limited number of official acts.

The R. W. Grand Secretary, Bro. Benjamin Curren, reports general stability in lodges, the surrender of one charter and a more healthy condition of finances.

The reports of D. D. Grand Masters are creditable to those brethren.

The notice of motion of the Grand Master, proposing to dispense with the regulation making it obligatory upon a member (before membership is consummated) to sign by-laws, was not concurred in. The signatures of members are well enough, but making them (as we suppose is the intention of the law) a condition precedent to membership is unwise and often times leads to unpleasant complications.

We regret to find that the so-called Grand Lodges of New South Wales and Victoria were taken by the hand as Masonic powers. Many of the most ardent advocates of the legitimacy of these bodies, in this country, do not assent to the claim that the minorities that entered into those organizations have jurisdiction over the majorities that declined to co-operate. This being true, we would ask the brethren of Nova Scotia if these majorities should organize Grand Bodies and ask recognition, what would be the nature of your response thereto? Perhaps Bro. Moore will reply.

Nothing is found referring to the difficulties between the Grand Lodge of Quebec and the recusant lodges located therein. It does not take much of a guess to define reasons for this silence.

The Report on Correspondence is by R. W. Bro. Rev. D. C. Moore. Notwithstanding its good qualities, we should like it better if there was a larger representation of an *excellent writer*. He notices and commends the opinion of the Grand Master of Georgia, that members of a lodge should take a greater interest in the work of an investigating committee. Quite true. Such committee represents the *lodge*, and every member knowing anything of the petitioner should come to its assistance in determining qualifications for the degrees. Again, the appointment of



such committee presupposes the duty of every member to see to it that imperfect ashlar are not accepted. If brethren would have a higher regard for duty in such cases, there would not appear many objections after an election, or to advancements.

He is of the correct opinion that there is too much of a disposition in Grand Masters to acquiesce in applications for permission to confer degrees regardless of constitutional limitations.

As might be expected, Bro. Moore is very pronounced in hostility to vice. He can not do better than to level his batteries upon profanity, drunkenness, licentiousness and kindred derelictions. Happily, there is a growing disposition to rid the Fraternity of these blisters upon the organization. Of titles, he says :

If a man has a right to a title, he certainly should have it. Of course it is right to object to applying titles to which men have no right. Major General Laurie is a Major General in the British service, and it would be wrong to call him by any other title—as Mr, or Major or Colonel. We candidly confess we are not republican in our feelings, but sincerely respect the great Republic of the United States, under whose stars and stripes we lived some years ; but even *there*, and in Masonic proceedings, we have heard titles applied, and were not always positive as to the claim of those to whom they were applied ; and as to the “Throne” we would simply ask Masonically—“On what does Royal Solomon sit?”

The following is found in his review of West Virginia :

“The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence beg leave to submit the following report :

“We have considered the several decisions of the M. W. Grand Master as reported in his address and we agree with him in the same, as in accordance with the law of this Grand Lodge.”

Now this suggests an important question : What is the effect of a decision by a Grand Master, even if adopted by a majority vote of Grand Lodge ? Is it binding upon the Craft equally with a constitutional enactment ? Can a law be sprung upon Grand Lodge without the usual previous notice of three months for the *consideration* of the constituent lodges ?

Our own constitution, chapter 2, section 12, says :

“No motion shall be entertained for altering or amending the laws, rules or regulations of this Grand Lodge, or for adding a new law, rule or regulation thereto, without notice in writing, stating the amendment or alteration proposed, having been given to the Grand Secretary at least three months previous to the communication at which it is to be brought before the Grand Lodge ; and no alteration or addition to the constitution shall be binding, unless supported by two-thirds of the votes present.”

Yet, in face of this positive enactment, standing regulations and decisions of Grand Masters have been accepted and adopted by Grand Lodge upon the recommendation of a committee on the address of a Grand Master who have only hurriedly examined the address in a short half-hour, perhaps during an afternoon recess. Can a law, we ask, or a decision having the effect of law, be sprung upon a Grand Lodge in this manner ? Let us reflect.

When the decisions of a Grand Master are concurred in, it is supposed that they are in accord with the established law of the jurisdiction over which he presides. In a somewhat long experience we have never known it to be otherwise. Grand Masters do not make law, neither do Grand Bodies except in accordance with prescribed methods, but Grand Lodges do place constructions upon an ambiguous statute.

Of the so-called degree of Past Master, he says :

What is this Past Master's *Degree*, so-called? Are there *four* degrees in Ancient Craft Masonry? If there are, all right; but if pure Ancient Craft Masonry consists of three degrees and *no more*, as we have always been taught, then we also are anxious to get more light. Dermott, it is true did, somewhere about the year A. D. 1756, with the assistance of other fertile brains, concoct the Royal Arch (unknown, we believe, to the old Grand Lodge of England of 1717), and as a compromise, at the Union of 1813, that—the Royal Arch was recognized as an appendant *order*—attached to the 3rd; but we ask for information, and being only an occasional hand, we want to be dealt gently with, and do not wish our Rev. and R. W. chairman to be held responsible for what some of the Great Lights may consider a very stupid question.

If Brother Moore will turn to the review of Ohio (1884) he will find the facts touching the Royal Arch. Our proceedings for that year were tardy, consequently he did not have much time in which to give our Grand Lodge attention. What he says of the writer's work is appreciated.

M. W. J. W. Laurie, D. C. L., Oakfield, Grand Master.

R. W. Benjamin Curren, D. C. L., Halifax, Grand Secretary.

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## NEW BRUNSWICK, 1885.

Grand Lodge met in the city of St. John, April 28. *Seventy-eight* Past Masters were present, together with *thirty-five* Masters and Wardens. See our last Report on Correspondence, Rhode Island.

The Grand Master, M. W. Brother John V. Ellis, takes pleasure in assuring his readers that the past year has been one of progress—lodges have been harmonious, and the Grand Body at peace with the Masonic world. The following expressions of Brother Ellis are indicative of the proverbial conservatism and wise caution of the brethren of that jurisdiction:

Applications for recognition from bodies of Masons in South Australia, Mexico and Spain have been sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations. With the condition of the Craft in Mexico I am not well acquainted, as there have been many changes there recently. The tendency is, I believe, towards a system of State Grand Lodges, although for many years the principal governing body was the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. Where we are not sure of our ground it is best to make no step. No great disadvantage can come to individual Masons by proceeding cautiously as to the recognition of a body claiming territorial jurisdiction. As to the bodies striving for the supreme power in the Spanish peninsula, it is next to impossible to decide between them. But if the whole Spanish system of what is called Freemasonry is as largely political now as it was a few years ago, the more slowly we make haste the better. The question of the formation of a Grand Lodge in South Australia presents some difficulty. Last year we admitted that the Grand Lodge of Victoria might be regularly formed, but we declined to say that it had exclusive possession of the territory of that Province while a majority of the regularly constituted lodges did not submit to it. A principle has been generally recognized by Masonic authorities on

this continent that three subordinate lodges could form a Grand Lodge. This is good enough law when the parent Grand Lodges offer no opposition, where often there are no more than three lodges, and where the prevailing idea is that a Grand Lodge shall at once be formed and grow up as one of the institutions of a new territory or state. But the case is materially altered when the rule is applied to countries or colonies in which there is a large number of lodges. It seems an absurdity that in a country where there are say twenty lodges three of these should be able to set up a Grand Lodge and declare all the other lodges clandestine if they do not submit to its authority. Some modification of the rule is necessary which will protect the rights of, perhaps, the majority. The formation of our own Grand Lodge was, I think, consented to at the outset by three-fourths or more of the lodges in the Province.

Upon the recommendation of the Board of General Purposes, the Grand Lodge of South Australia was accorded recognition, and the consideration of other applications, mentioned by the Grand Master, deferred. The board also concurred in the advisability of the system of D. D. Grand Masters.

The Grand Master exercised authority that would have been questioned by the Grand Lodge of Illinois. He says:

Lebanon Lodge has failed to make returns for this year, and has practically ceased to exist. I directed the Grand Secretary to make an effort to get it to surrender its warrant, but he was not successful. As, however, there is no probability that it will again resume Masonic labor, I have caused Sussex Lodge, Dorchester, to be notified of the fact, so that it might resume the territorial jurisdiction of which the establishment of this lodge deprived it. If any persons there seek Masonic light they should not be kept in darkness because the lodge is not able to do its work.

The Grand Lodge is wrestling with financial perplexities.

General legislation of local interest only.

M. W. John V. Ellis, St. John, Grand Master.

R. W. Edwin J. Wetmore, St. John, Grand Secretary.

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## “NEW SOUTH WALES,” 1885.

This body met in Sydney, July 1. There were prior quarterly communications, at which its business was transacted. It appears that the Board of General Purposes is mantled with authority in disciplinary proceedings. It is found that an acting Grand Secretary was a defaulter to Grand Lodge. The board investigated the matter (ex-parte as would be inferred), and finding him guilty of the offense, “Resolved, That the explanation by Bro. Withers, late acting Grand Secretary, of the deficiency in the Grand Lodge accounts, while administered by him, being considered unsatisfactory, *the board* hereby suspends Bro. Withers from all further Masonic privileges,

until the deficiency be made good by him." *Italics ours.* In another place is found a *judicial* transaction of a similar character. It was not for the purpose, however, of criticising the transactions of this body that they are noticed, but to reply to Bro. Weekes, Grand Secretary and Correspondent. In his review of Illinois, he says: "Ole John Brown, who for years has been rampageous over the establishment of our Grand Lodge, still twangs the same old string. His successor, Bro. Gurney, is a disciple of his, and has the same love for atrabilious adjectives. He calls the founders of the Grand Lodge of Victoria 'An insignificant coterie of manipulators,' a proof that our versatile brother has no room for the useful knowledge of facts. Give some arguments next year, Bro. Gurney."

In another place Bro. Weekes holds forth as follows: "The Report on Correspondence (Bro. Drinkard, Virginia,) is a peculiar one, indeed, the word 'eccentric' would perhaps be the more correct definition. Its notices of Grand Lodge proceedings are short and uninteresting to the non-local reader. But to us the criticism on the action of the Grand Lodges which have recognized the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, is what we call a 'follow-my-leader style,' the leader being Illinois. He copies the snarl of Bro. Gurney, of Illinois, and adopts it on the 'them's my sentiments' principle. As Bro. Gurney states, so do we. 'Concealment of facts is the most mischievous kind of prevarication,' and he should 'read up' more carefully ere he again attempts to 'squelch' us. 'Bless the brudder,' we are progressing like wildfire. We have not twelve but forty-three lodges, with a roll-call of nearly 3,000 members. We have absorbed the Irish lodges, and if the brethren of the English and Scotch lodges were permitted to discuss 'secesh' in their lodges, our lodge would be doubled within a month. But those muzzled brethren are prohibited under threat of expulsion from discussing the question of a local Grand Lodge. Does Virginia endorse that as Masonic? We will wait till next year for a reply. In the meantime, we trust Virginia will just think over the *facts* of our position, and let us have its unbiased opinion in due course."

It is not our purpose to enter upon a defense of "Ole (!) Bro. Brown" or Bro. Drinkard. They are abundantly able to care for themselves.

Referring to the second paragraph of the quotation—it is certainly cool, even to frigidity, to call upon us for "some arguments" in objecting to the recognition of his "Grand Lodge." Bear in mind that Bro. Weekes is reviewing the proceedings of Illinois for 1884, and notwithstanding our Reports on Correspondence of that and prior years are loaded down with "arguments" dissenting from the unnatural proposition that an insignificant minority of the lodges of a territory can lawfully usurp powers inherent in the majority, he calls upon us for *arguments*!! We are not to be diverted from our position by clever bandinage, neither do we intend that Brother Weekes nor the Masonic world shall lose sight of the flagrant assumption that *twelve* of the *forty-five* lodges of the territory had a right to organize a Grand Body, and thus arrogate to themselves exclusive Masonic jurisdiction therein. It is for him to explain why this wretched attempt to establish an unprovoked tyranny should find justification in any law of a freedom-loving Fraternity, and that has its only parallel

in the encroachments of depotisms upon the public welfare. Where is the brother upon this continent who has the temerity to assume that the *twelve* lodges of New South Wales are authorized to enforce the obedience of the *thirty-three* others? If there is such an one, let him speak.

It may be that the Mother Grand Lodges have threatened their constituents with dire calamity if they presumed to consider the question of a Grand Lodge; nevertheless, we have regularly read the proceedings of England and Scotland, and have yet to find a single justification for an assertion so freely put forth, and which seems to be the *only* pretext for overturning the natural law of representative organization. We would ask Bro. Weekes why the action of the brethren of South Australia was not assailed by the home governments?

Without a purpose to be ungenerous or unfraternal, we *do not believe* that the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland or Scotland indulged in such foolishness. If our distinguished brother will place in our hands a record of what he asserts to be facts, we shall be glad to see it. Furthermore, puerile threats, from *any source*, can not deter the exercise of *lawful rights*, neither are they *justification for violations of Masonic law by the threatened*. If "threats" are the only foundation upon which the organization of the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales" rests, the sooner it abandons its attempted usurpations the better for the credit of the brethren concerned in it.

We again repeat our remarks of last year, that we have not a particle of hostility to the brethren of this Province. Hostility to their supposed organization comes of a purpose to maintain law that is in the welfare, peace and prosperity of the Masonic world. When a majority of the original lodges determine upon "home rule," it will be a pleasure to recommend their recognition as a Masonic power.

## OHIO, 1885.

A large representation of the Ohio Fraternity was present at the seventy-sixth annual Grand Communication of the Craft held in Cincinnati, October 20, the Most Worshipful, the Grand Master, Brother Joseph M. Goodspeed, presiding. He authorized four new lodges, and granted a host of dispensations to elect and install officers of lodges. In one instance he declared an election of officers void because of the presence of and vote of a suspended member—concurred in by Grand Lodge. It may be, although not so stated, that this vote transformed the majority into a minority, but if such was not the case, the officers elected did receive a constitutional

majority, notwithstanding the illegal vote. We fail to discern upon what ground the Grand Master predicated his action. In municipal, town, county or State elections, the bare fact that illegal votes were polled does not invalidate proceedings; neither do such illegal votes disturb the rights of declared majorities unless it be judicially established that they were sufficient in number to change the result of the legal vote. This is the common law in political contests, and being founded in common law, common sense and justice, is entirely applicable to elections in Masonic bodies, if a like contest is permitted to arise therein. More than this (as it seems to us), if the mere fact that the presence of a suspended member, and his participation in the transactions of a lodge, nullified or made void any particular proceeding therein, a similar shadow was cast over its entire labors. It is also noticeable that the Grand Master authorized the installation of a Master and Warden of different lodges. Of course, the mere statement of Bro. Goodspeed, without explanations, does not justify us in the conclusion that there were not valid reasons for such dispensations, but they are noticed to present a general law upon the subject, and which is governing in Illinois. It is here held that an installation can not take place in the absence of the Master elect. This rule rests upon the unquestioned right of any eligible member of a lodge to preside if elected. It therefore follows that, in the event of installation of the Senior or Junior Warden (both of whom may be eligible to the Mastership) prior to the investiture of the Master elect, who may after an election become disqualified by removal from the jurisdiction, discipline or death, the officers thus installed are cast off from rights inherent in any member who the law declares fitted for the position.

The Grand Master makes of record a long list of official visitations and services performed by his proxies.

He decided that "the election and installation of a brother as Worshipful Master of a lodge who had not previously been elected and installed Warden of a lodge, or who had not served as Warden of a lodge under dispensation by appointment of the Grand Master or Grand Lodge, is void." In our jurisdiction this rule admits of a qualification. If a lodge elects a Master "from the floor," and it comes to the knowledge of the Grand Master, over the signatures of ALL those eligible for the position that they are satisfied with and approve the selection, including also the unanimous declaration of the lodge requesting a dispensation, the Grand Master may authorize installation. We had to do with a case or two of this character while at the head of our Grand Body.

The Grand Master also insisted that a lodge "should not elect one of its own members an honorary member." Why not? If by reason of old age or physical disability, or if by reason of either combined with poverty, the member is unable to give any attention to the active duties of the lodge, where's the harm in giving him a position that, in Illinois, does not invest him with the franchises of active membership?

Brother J. D. Cook asked a reconsideration of a former ruling, "requiring eight



members to be present to open a lodge." The Committee on Jurisprudence responded thus:

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence having had under consideration the resolution of Bro. J. D. Cook referred to us, asking reversal of the decision of 1884, that 8 members of the lodge are required to open it, respectfully report that, whilst in its speculative or symbolic character the numbers three, five, and seven in the constitution of a lodge are of necessity used in the ritual, and in their symbolic character are eminently proper therein, yet their use in that connection has no reference to the number eight necessary to open a lodge or transact business therein, as decided by the M. W. Grand Master in 1884.

Grand Lodge concurring. The same committee came to correct conclusions upon another subject:

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence have considered the matters presented by the Representative of our sister Grand Lodge of Louisiana in the memorial referred, and while we find much in the proposed measures to approve, yet until some convention or agreement is made between the several Grand Lodges, or some of them with the Grand Lodge of Ohio, there is nothing in the communication requiring the action of this committee or the Grand Lodge, and we ask to be dismissed from further consideration of the subject.

Regarding the first. Brethren who, like Bro. Cook, rely upon a ritualistic allusion to the operative organization for their opinions, fail to discover its intent as applying to the speculative. A Master Masons' lodge *is said*, ritualistically, to be composed of "THREE or more," and "WHEN" (by virtue of law, of course,) thus composed of three, it includes its three first officers only. It is doubtless true that a Grand Lodge may ordain that a Master and his Wardens shall be empowered to open a Masters' lodge and transact its business; provided, however, that it abolish all other official positions therein; but so long as constitutional provision is made for the organization of lodges, embracing other officers that are to take part in opening and closing, together with other ritualistic exercises, the position of Brother Cook is untenable—if we understand him. The Grand Lodge of Illinois provides in its organic law that *every lodge shall* consist of a Worshipful Master, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Treasurer, Secretary, Senior Deacon, Junior Deacon, Tyler. This is a fundamental regulation in every Grand Jurisdiction of which we have any knowledge. These are also elected, or appointed, in a *Masters' lodge*, and not elsewhere; "WHEN," therefore, a Master and Wardens are empowered to meet and transact the business of a lodge, their authority thus to do must be specific, and not resting upon the misconstruction of a ritualistic declaration.

The Committee on Grievances had a very considerable calendar. The committee correctly determined that the bare evidence of indebtedness did not justify a conviction for fraud.

In a case of appeal from the penalty of expulsion, the committee say: "We find that the record shows that the Master of the lodge presided at the trial, and was a witness against the accused; that two of the committee who took the evidence were also witnesses against the accused; that after the trial was had, and after the accused had retired from the lodge-room, the Master gave instructions to the members in regard to the law, in which instructions there is error prejudicial to the ac-

cused." The committee speak of "other errors," but do not point them out. They may have been sufficient for a reversal of the judgment of the lodge; but if the reversal rested, primarily, upon the fact that the "Master and two of the committee" were witnesses, we very much doubt if the conclusion arrived at be correct.

Upon the recommendation of the Grand Master, it was ordered that he be authorized to draw upon the Treasurer "for sums necessary to pay some responsible indemnity company as bondsmen and security for R. W. Grand Secretary and R. W. Grand Treasurer."

Fifty dollars was appropriated for the relief of an aged and infirm brother.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec was "sustained" in its action interdicting fraternal intercourse with the three recusant lodges located within her territorial jurisdiction, to-wit: St. Paul, St. George and St. Lawrence, all situated in Montreal.

Nominations (at elections) for lodge officers were interdicted.

The following resolution was adopted: "That the case of Brother Asa H. Battin, a Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, be referred to a commission of five, of which the M. W. Grand Master shall be chairman. That this committee shall have full power to try Bro. Battin upon certain charges pending in this Grand Lodge, and report their finding at the next session of this Grand Body."

Grand Lodge will next meet in Cleveland, on the third Tuesday of October, 1886. As Brother B. D. Babcock is chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the occasion we, with some others, will try for *free transportation*. Past Grand Masters Cregier, Hawley, Robbins and Browning, with *others*, enjoy free lunches. Don't forget this, Bro. B.—please don't. With your permission, we will open up the "route" to Cook, McNeil, Barnard and Munn. They are each *able bodied*, and were never known to reject sausage and kraut should nothing else, more delicate, be within reach. If they can't make a host look nervous over profits, we don't know who can. If, again, you want to perpetrate a cruel, remorseless joke upon Cleveland hotels, invite this Illinois crowd, who are also known to enjoy the gastronomic sympathies of Carson!!

We now confront an admirable Report on Correspondence, prepared by our distinguished brother, R. E. Richards. Our readers will regret the announcement that he has retired from this department of his fraternal activities. He is succeeded by Past Grand Master, Bro. W. M. Cunningham.

In Bro. R.'s review of Illinois, he says:

What if they do claim the right to organize "Blue Lodges?" So long as they do not commit the overt act, what matters it? And, if they should go so far as to make Master Masons, the regular lodges would simply declare them clandestine, and treat them accordingly. The bare declaration that they can, if they wish, establish and work "Blue Lodges" does not of itself constitute an excuse for the intermeddling of Grand Lodges. There is altogether too much discussion. As we have heretofore asserted, they—the Rites and Rite peddlers—are being advertised into a notoriety and standing for which, in our opinion, they do not possess even the shadow of a claim. The action

of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in condemnation of the so-called "Massachusetts Amendments," was justifiable, because it had reference to the, as claimed, ill-advised legislation of a sister Grand Lodge, and, had she rested there we would be content. But she has gone further—and in this we see no material difference between her and Massachusetts—and declared the "Egyptian Rite of Memphis and other organizations of a like character" illegitimate.

The civil code provides that, if you are threatened with personal violence, it is an *assault* for which the offender may be held to answer. More than this, the law justifies you in a personal attack upon the threatener if you find it necessary for your protection. If a person stands by your side flourishing a weapon, declaring that he will assail you, the law does not insist that you must await the "overt act" before you can offer resistance. No, no. The *threat* is an overt act in law. Now, what were the facts regarding the two bodies of the Egyptian Rite which induced the action of our Grand Lodge to which Bro. Richards refers? Did they not frankly announce the right to establish symbolic lodges, and *did they not threaten* to do this unclean thing? Was the Grand Lodge of Illinois, therefore, to stand with folded arms in the presence of an "assault" that placed its interests, and possibly its very life, in jeopardy? Our Grand Lodge *struck first*, and thus did just exactly what Bro. Richards would have done if assailed by threats of personal violence. In what contempt would our National Government be held if a Mexican or British army stood upon our borders threatening invasion, and no notice taken of their declared purposes. Nations would hold such threats as a *declaration of war*, and would respond accordingly. One thing further. The charters of these Egyptian Bodies came from a French Grand Orient—an organization made up of Egyptian and Scottish Rites—and having control of the so-called lodges of that country. *Their charters expressly provide* for the institution of lodges, as will be seen from our special report of 1884. We repeat what we said a score of times in our reports, that neither the writer nor his Grand Lodge has *ever* objected to the affiliation of Masons with any reputable organization of men or *women*. A Mason's inclinations in this respect, as we think, are not to be questioned so long as he does not enter organizations that assume the prerogatives of the lodge, or that do not assimilate with those that are guilty of the offense. Bro. Richards errs, notwithstanding the assertion of Bro. Drummond, that there is no "material difference" between the action of our Grand Body upon the "Massachusetts Departure" and Egyptian Rites. If he will turn to our review of Maine, of last year, he will find a vital distinction set forth. This, brethren, is a fraternal contest for the right of the lodge to maintain *exclusive control* over the three degrees of E. A., F. C. and Master Mason, and it will never cease until that right is conceded by the Masonic world. Mark what we tell you. We don't have any contest with rites, as such; but we will wage upon any association of men or Masons that would wrest from the Symbolic Craft its indefeasible and immemorial prerogatives.

God said to His chosen people: "I have set watchmen upon thy walls, O Jerusalem, which shall never hold their peace day nor night." Thus has the Great Heart of the Fraternity set watchmen around her spiritual edifice, that *will never cease their warnings* till every vestige of usurpation has been discontinued.

Brother Richards is in entire sympathy with the propriety of a single ballot for the degrees; endorses the majority rule in the organization of Grand Lodges; does not concur in the opinion of his Grand Body, that a Chapter Past Master's degree is the proper thing as a qualification for the Master elect of a lodge; holds to the opinion that affirmation of a Quaker has equal force with an "oath;" concurs in our opinion that the absorption of lodge property by Grand Lodge carries with it the right of creditors to look to the parent for the liabilities of the child; condemns all association of Grand Lodges with mutual assurance organizations; has this to say to Brother Drummond:

While, as our Main brother argues, Chapters, Councils and Commanderies have been for many years accorded *quasi* recognition, that is, they have been recognized Masonic so far as to allow joint occupancy of halls, with lodges, from the well known fact that they are societies composed wholly of Masons. Yet they have not—can not—be recognized in the full sense of the term as Masonic Bodies, but simply bodies composed of Masons. Master Masons, pure and simple, know nothing of a Chapter, a Council, or a Commandery of such, whether they are composed wholly, or in part, or in any degree, of Master Masons. Their information is hearsay only. Hence, in the true meaning of the term, a Grand Lodge of York Masons has no proper knowledge whatever of any rites or degrees beyond those under its special jurisdiction. Our views may become modified to some extent as to minor details, still we are emphatic in the declaration that Grand Lodges should not meddle with the concerns of foreign bodies. If the Scottish Rite, Palmer and Cerneau, the Egyptian, the Primitive, etc., have become involved in a big quarrel, let them fight it out. We wash our hands of it and insist that Grand Lodges do the same.

Bro. Richards also disapproves of post-burial services; is of the opinion that, though a lodge has a presiding officer for a particular occasion, other than the Master, the latter being present, or in his absence a Warden, either are responsible for the labors of the body; is emphatic in the opinion that a Grand Lodge has ample authority to discipline Masons in the liquor traffic, though such traffic be not inhibited by State legislation; states the practice of Ohio, in cases where a plea of guilty is entered, to vote without further proceedings upon the penalty to be inflicted; and objects to issuing duplicate dimits, stating a case coming under his observation, where a dimitted member had applied for and secured such duplicate after he had been expelled from the lodge with which he had affiliated. All good law and logic.

In his review of Pennsylvania, he gives Bro. Vaux a whack that will be appreciated by those who are familiar with the latter's rather peculiar affection for that jurisdiction:

We were surprised at the act of Grand Master Nisbet, in 1831. We are again surprised by a similar act reported by Grand Master Day, in 1884. Such examples, in our judgment, are pernicious. The fruits are already seen in a similar performance reported from another Grand Jurisdiction. Brethren, the harvest will come, and *you* will be surprised at the inferior quality of the product.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is one of the oldest in America. We cheerfully accord to her that reverence due to age, and the wisdom that is supposed to accrue with advancing years. She contains within her borders many bright Masons, but no more nor brighter than can be found in some of her sister jurisdictions. Her Masonry may be good, very good, but no better, on an average, than Masonry elsewhere. In our weakness we sometimes fail to see wherein her customs are superior to all others, or that she is always right, and others, who differ, always wrong. And yet Bro. Vaux, if one be allowed to judge by reading his reports year after year, assumes such to be

fact. While Bro. Vaux may be pardoned for reminding us of the great antiquity of Pennsylvania Masonry, it is well to remember that great age, not unfrequently, superinduces a condition akin to second childhood.

Our distinguished Bro. Vaux, a year or more since, came to a "*stand-still* on the eternal foundations of Freemasonry." Let him stand. What's the harm?

Well, Bro. Richards, we *must* close. We have been much interested in your report, and but for the streaks of heterodoxy appearing at intervals, we could give it all a cordial approval.

M. W. S. Stacker Williams, Newark, Grand Master.

R. W. John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati, Grand Secretary.

## OREGON, 1885.

A special communication was held in Oregon City, June 26, and a memorial stone placed in the northeast corner of a new public edifice, the Most Worshipful, the Grand Master, Brother David P. Mason, officiating. The first lodge of the jurisdiction, Multnomah, was here organized. The Grand Orator's paper is largely devoted to its history and achievements.

The thirty-fifth annual communication convened in Portland, June 9, M. W. Bro. Mason presiding over a large representation from lodges. Past dignitaries were also present in force. There can not be a more positive evidence of the activity of a jurisdiction than such faithfulness.

The Grand Master is quite happy over the general prosperity of his charge. He wisely says, that "no Masonic body can exist without unity of its members in the bonds of Masonic faith." He furthermore says: "To build up a Masonic edifice that will resist the pernicious influences of these degenerate days, we must work upon and within ourselves." This is followed by a paragraph which gives gratifying evidences that "Oregon stands well in advance in matters of temperance. While we do not claim that Masonry has done all the good work for our people we now mention, we do insist that *she* has been a powerful auxiliary in making drunkenness an *almost* hidden, if not an unknown, thing upon our public streets." His remarks are given to show that in Oregon, at least, there is *substantial* progress rather than *degeneration*. This is what we believe of the world, as a rule. If the testimony of the times did not warrant the conclusion, our faith in our Christian civilization would certainly wane. One new lodge was authorized.



It is found in his official decisions that, "it is unnecessary to confer the Past Master's degree upon a Master elect, he having previously received said degree preparatory to the Royal Arch; provided, that the installing officer is satisfied that he is in possession of the same."

In the first place, there is no authority for this so-called degree to be found in the primal constitutions of the Fraternity. Second, it is an abnormality which has found unwarranted domicile, and should be repudiated. In the third place, by what stretch of the imagination does Bro. Mason admit the propriety of admitting the "degree" of another association of Masons, of which the lodge knows nothing, as of validity therein? It is bad enough that our brethren of this bright jurisdiction should tolerate a barnacle of its own, but of unauthorized status in the lodge; but more that they should assent to the unwise assumption that a degree of the Chapter has any place therein.

The Grand Master further decided:

*Seventh.* Documentary evidence is insufficient, within itself, to warrant a lodge in receiving and acting upon the petition of an E. A. or F. C. for advancement, who has received the said degree or degrees in another lodge; neither can one lodge complete the work of another unless the applicant is able to prove himself in the regular way known only to Masons, or is vouched for by a competent brother.

*Eighth.* It is not necessary that an E. A. or F. C., hailing from another Grand Lodge Jurisdiction, should reside within the jurisdiction of a lodge one year before petitioning for advancement, but may do so at any time.

*Ninth.* It is competent for a lodge to receive and act upon the petition of a brother for *affiliation* who resides outside the jurisdiction of our Grand Lodge.

*Twelfth.* One lodge granting permission to another to receive and act upon the petition of an applicant who had formerly resided within its jurisdiction, must do so unreservedly, and can not claim the fees for the degrees.

*Thirteenth.* A member of a lodge has the right to object to the advancement of a candidate at any time, and can not be required to give his reasons for so doing.

Regarding the seventh. It is the duty of the lodge, under all circumstances, to know that the applicant for advancement is a Mason. Neither written nor oral testimony should be exclusively relied upon—both are necessary.

The ninth was disagreed to; the Grand Lodge insisting that the decision "be modified so as to read and declare that the action of this Grand Lodge upon a petition of a brother for affiliation can apply *only* to a brother residing within this jurisdiction." In other words (as we suppose), it is the conclusion that a lodge is not permitted to receive, by affiliation, brethren not residents of Oregon. It is difficult to assimilate this action with the general principles that govern in such cases. The first objection is, that a non-affiliate is without the jurisdiction of a lodge or Grand Lodge except for violations of general or local law. He is, therefore, a *Mason at large*, and although he may domicile within the jurisdiction of Illinois, we can not assume to dictate his choice of lodge membership, because our jurisdiction over him only relates to discipline for acts of disobedience to our statutes. The fact, therefore,



that an Oregon lodge receives a brother by dimit from an Illinois lodge (yet a citizen or resident of the latter), does not trespass upon its sovereignty for the reasons heretofore stated. If the Grand Lodge of Oregon can explain its want of jurisdiction in the premises, it will be a pleasure to have its reasonings before us.

The Grand Master suspended a Master for being engaged in the liquor traffic. It is possible that we err, but from the language he employs it is a fair presumption that he acted without giving the offender an opportunity for defense. No further mention is made of the case by any of the committees of the Grand Body, consequently we are in the dark as to its view upon the subject. It is found, however, that a resolution was adopted: "That the keeping of what is commonly known as a liquor saloon, or the attending to the bar of the same, shall be considered as sufficient ground for the indefinite suspension of Masons engaged therein, and that any candidate for the degrees engaged in such business, shall be deemed ineligible." Subsequently the offender abandoned the traffic and was promptly restored to his position by the *Grand Master*.

The Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. Babcock, submitted a report that gives a very clear understanding of the Craft of Oregon. He strongly, as he should, urges a compliance with a resolution of Grand Lodge directing a preparation of lodge histories. The oldest lodge of the jurisdiction having lost its records by fire, has stimulated renewed interest in the matter.

Lodge returns show a membership of 3,261, a net increase of 83 over that of the previous year. A considerable space is devoted to a fraternal memorial of the life and public services of the late "venerable philanthropist and beloved Baronet, Sir Moses Montefiore."

Past Grand Master Chadwick presented what are known as the "Louisiana Resolutions." As our readers may have occasion to refer to them, they will be found in our report of last year, page 70. It was our expectation that the representative of that jurisdiction, Past Grand Master Buck, would have presented them at our last Grand Communication. He may do so the present year.

Resolutions of sympathy for Past Grand Masters A. W. Ferguson and D. G. Clark were adopted. It appears that these distinguished brethren were seriously ill.

The Committee on Grievances reported upon a case of objection to advancement of a F. C., the objecting brother giving as a reason (in open lodge) that the candidate was "not proper Masonic material," also stating to the committee that the "candidate is a dishonest man." To explain this to home readers—it is the law of this jurisdiction that a ballot must be had upon each degree, and that an objection to advancement has the force of an adverse vote. Here is a practical exemplification of a modern abnormity that permits one *Mason* to smirch the character of *another*, without becoming amenable to any fraternal law that would justify the unfortunate candidate in a prosecution for his vindication before his brethren. As these cases come to light, the brethren of Illinois will be thankful that this class of gross injustice receives no sanction here.

The brethren of Oregon seem to forget that, in the Mother Grand Lodge of the world, and in large majority of Grand Lodges having their origin therein, Entered Apprentices are not only contributing *members* of lodges, but enjoy all the *rights* of membership accorded to Master Masons. In other words, they are *Masons* and are treated as such. In Illinois also, we hold an E. A. or F. C. to be *Masons*, although business and legislation has been transferred to the third degree. If this should fall under the eye of Bro. Clyman, we advise a prosecution of the objector to secure that justice from the civil courts denied him by his *brethren*. If he is not "dishonest," let the assailer suffer a penalty for slander.

A creditable oration was delivered by Reverend Brother R. W. Hill. He points out very clearly that manhood is the objective *headland* of the Institution. It is an underlying feature of Masonry, that all the elements of our civilization should be concentrated in the life of a Mason; thus the lodge should be as completely divorced from dishonor, of every shade, as are the principles upon which it is founded.

Past Grand Master, Brother S. F. Chadwick, furnishes a Report on Correspondence replete with interest to the reader. He is not a whit behind Bro. Hill and the Grand Master in their clearly drawn pictures of what should be the well defined axioms of the Craft in the lives of its votaries. "Line upon line, precept upon precept," brethren, will ere long crystalize the present disposition of the Fraternity to place the lodge in the exalted position to which its truths direct. It is not a matter of surprise to us that the brethren of Oregon are so rapidly falling into line in unreserved hostility to the prominent vices of the day, with such Craftsmen as Hill, Chadwick, Mason and the scores of others engaged in the laudable undertaking of impressing the truths that are the chief corner-stones of our Christian civilization. Work while the day lasts, and even though the present generation of active workers in the vineyard may not witness the culmination of our hopes, *our children will*.

We wish Brother Chadwick would omit distinctions appertaining to other associations of the Fraternity. If we were writing for a Supreme Council, they would not be out of place. In his review of California, and speaking of Michigan, he is of the opinion that objections to advancements are a "landmark" (!), and says:

There are some reasons why this rule should prevail, but we question very much, after a full examination of the subject, if the "landmark," so to speak, is not correct. The right to object by no means can be considered the right to accuse. Our system forbids the privilege to accuse, and allows only an objection to be made by an act or by word. If the objector was made an accuser, fewer objections would be made, perhaps not any. A true Mason will not object without cause, and he does it, if he has cause, for the protection of the Craft, and not from personal considerations beyond his duty to his brethren. If lodges were opened to discuss the character of candidates for advancement or of profanes, they would soon be opened so wide that they could not be closed again. We do not act on the principle if a man is objected to he has a right to know it and defend himself. We make no accusation in using the ballot or objecting word. If we open our lodges for one to defend himself we may for another—for the person rejected by ballot as well as for advancement. The greater safety lays in exclusiveness. The more Masons, as a body, keep within themselves, the stronger they are in every way. It strikes us thus this morning.

If Bro. Chadwick can satisfy us that an E. A. or Fellow Craft are *not Masons*, then will his conclusions be accepted as "landmarks."

In his review of Canada, he dissents from the opinion that a suspended Mason should not have a Masonic burial, and says: "So far as the lodge is concerned this decision is correct; but if the deceased had, before his death, requested a Masonic burial at the hands of some brother or brothers, could they deny the request? We think these brothers would be under obligation to grant the request." This depends upon circumstances. If any number of Masons desire to bury a suspended Mason, it is their right and duty to do so in the character of *citizens and friends*, but they would not be justified, in the distinctive character of Masons, employing its insignia and rituals, to grant formal Masonic mortuary honors to a person who had been deprived of all *Masonic* intercourse with his former associates, *in and out* of the lodge. It must be kept in mind that a Mason suspended for *any cause* is as much out of the Fraternity, during the life of the penalty, as if expelled.

Referring to a case found in the proceedings of Virginia, wherein an E. A. left the jurisdiction of the initiating lodge and received the degrees in another body, that the brother was entitled to membership in either, at his own election. Common law does not give the brother referred to any choice in the matter. If the initiating lodge surrendered jurisdiction then he became, upon receiving the degrees, a member of the lodge that conferred them; if, however, the latter did the work of the former *for and in its behalf*, and as an act of courtesy (not infrequently extended in our jurisdiction), then he became a member of the initiating lodge.

Bro. Chadwick speaks very kindly of Illinois. He quotes approvingly our special report (1884) upon the assumptions of Rites that claim jurisdiction over the symbolic degrees, and thinks that "it may be that every Grand Lodge will have to follow that of Illinois in this matter." He thinks well of our Schools of Instruction, and is of the opinion that Bro. Browning "made an excellent Grand Master." Not a doubt about it.

Bro. Chadwick enters into a lengthy disquisition to show that we err in the presumption that a lodge stands in the same relation to charity as do individual Masons. It is impossible, at this time, to renew the discussion. If he will bring to mind the fact that the fundamental law of Masonic charity is without remote connection with *insurance* in *any* of its phases, and that relief remains with members and lodges to be dispensed as *fraternal judgment* shall dictate, and without regard to any supposed insurance investment that the indigent may have upon the funds of either, he will, as we think, find an easy solution of the difficulties under which he labors. In concluding the subject, will only say, that a lodge asking "compensation" for relief afforded the member of another body is openly a transgressor of *law*. It is not objected that a lodge depleted of its funds by reason of its charitable disposition, may not make a statement of the facts and suggest a recognition of its kind offices to the lodge of which a recipient of its charities may be a member, but it is denied that the principle of "compensation" should obtain and thus establish the *right* (even by implication) of remuneration in such cases. Our views upon this subject will be found in other parts of this report.

In his notice of Kansas, he asks: "What is there in the Masonic relation that

enables our brother to feel *secure* in blasting the character of another?" Just so. If Bro. Chadwick will refer to the case of *Brother Clyman*, heretofore noticed, he will find our reply.

In his talk with Bro. Parvin, he arrives at the sensible position that in all the social lines of the Craft, woman should be recognized. He says: "It is the mission of a Freemason to make the world more wise and beautiful, but without the aid of woman in social life, his efforts will be in vain." Entirely correct.

He objects to the incorporation of lodges; thinks well of cider (!) as a beverage, and urges that it be freely used; and thinks that Grand Lodges should close with a banquet. There is no particular aversion to free lunches in Illinois, but to feed and "cider" its 1,200 members, every year, would mash its treasury all out of shape.

Touching penalties for non-payment of dues, he remarks:

Brother H. does not seem to understand our position in reference to a Mason "*dropped*" for non-payment of dues. He speaks of punishment for non-payment of dues. What is meant by punishment? If it is suspension, then suspension from what? A brother can be stricken from the roll, and that is all the suspension a lodge can inflict. If he is a worthy Mason, his Masonry remains intact. Membership and un-Masonic conduct are two very different things. A very good man and Mason may be stricken from the roll of members without impairing his Masonic rights. Lodge privileges he is deprived of, nothing more.

Our brother thinks that a suspension that will prohibit lodge attendance, should prevent Masonic intercourse; and he is correct, if the case is one that warrants a suspension. Non-payment of dues is not such an offense. We believe a lodge may strike a member from the roll of membership for non-payment of dues. That is all a lodge can do if a brother does not pay up; and that carries with it a deprivation of all lodge privileges.

We believe Masons should belong to lodges; but suppose there is one that does not, and he is in good repute among his brothers and should ask Brother H. for assistance—would not Brother H. respond because he was stricken from membership of a lodge, no matter from what cause, so long as his Masonic character is not questioned? We can not kill a Mason because he has concluded to sever his membership from his lodge; nor can we disgrace him by suspending or expelling him, thereby putting him on the level of a brother who has been expelled for un-Masonic conduct.

He gives Pope Leo the XIII., the following notice:

It is most unfortunate that an ecclesiastic who is supposed to speak with such authority, should have been led to bring such charges against an organization of which he can only know from ill-informed advisers.

And it is equally unfortunate, we add, that Pope Leo XIII., who bears a high reputation as an enlightened and liberal-minded man, should declare that Masonry denies Divine revelation and repudiates dogmatical religion. But Masons have no unkind words to return for reflections thus made upon them. We are content to say that we are satisfied with the noble charities of priests and the self-sacrificing devotion of the nuns to the sick and the destitute, for "by their fruits shall ye know them." We ask nothing more for Masonry. One charity with the Freemason will beget another. On charity, by word and deed, we stand, for it is by this standard we shall be judged.

We can not, sorry to say, follow Bro. Chadwick further without a trespass upon the patience of the reader and the treasury of Grand Lodge.

M. W. Thomas G. Reames, Jacksonville, Grand Master.

R. W. Frelon Jesse Babcock, Salem, Grand Secretary.

## PENNSYLVANIA, 1885.

First we come to a communication of the Grand Lodge of Emergency, of February 4, with twelve lodges represented. "The Right Worshipful, the Grand Master (Brother E. Coppee Mitchell), stated to the brethren that he had called this meeting for the purpose of making (by virtue of his presence) Right Reverend William Stevens Perry, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Iowa, a Mason." The record shows (and the only record) that, "William Stevens Perry was then regularly Entered, Passed and Raised to the Sublime Degree of a Master Mason." The particulars regarding his introduction are not mentioned, but it is inferred that the distinguished candidate was a citizen of Pennsylvania, and so well known for his physical and mental qualifications, that inquiry in relation thereto would have been offensive.

A quarterly communication was held March 4. One hundred and two lodges represented, Brother Mitchell presiding. We hope to be pardoned for the suggestion, that civil titles are rather out of place. Brother Stevenson, "*Esquire*," does not, to us, sound well. Quarterly communication of June 3, was held in Philadelphia. A cotemporary of by-gone years, Brother Samuel Harper, reported in the matter of an appeal from a brother that had objected to the dismissal of charges. One question arising was the right of a member of one lodge to prefer charges against a brother, a member of another lodge, and the further right of appeal by the accuser. Although right in the foregoing, he assumes that it is not justifiable to take cognizance of an offense committed prior to a candidate being made a Mason. This is what he says:

Whilst the charge alleges that the accused is not now a suitable person for advancement, there is not even the obscurest hint in the record that his conduct since he was made a Mason has been in the least degree questionable; therefore we have nothing before us but moral delinquencies, alleged to have occurred not only before his initiation, but before his petition was approved.

It will, of course, be conceded that had the accused never become a Mason the Craft could not have exercised the power of discipline over him, and we think that it is equally clear that we have no more jurisdiction over a Mason for offenses committed by him whilst he was a profane, for we can only discipline a Mason for Masonic offenses, and Masonic offenses can only be committed



by Masons. The immoral life of a profane is certainly no reproach to Freemasonry, and, consequently, cannot be an offense against its laws, nor can it possibly become an offense should he afterwards be admitted as a member of the Fraternity. It is otherwise, however, with the immoral life of a Mason, for then it becomes a Masonic offense and falls under the jurisdiction of Masonic authority.

We differ radically. Any offense perpetrated against the moral Masonic code by a profane is not to be prosecuted by the lodge, for the good reason that he is beyond its jurisdiction; nevertheless, it is an *offense against Masonry*, and should the offender become a Craftsman, the relation he assumes makes him amenable to its laws and liable for his acts, whether committed before or after membership. It will not do to affirm the position of Bro. Harper as a principle. Two cases have come under observation, where parties guilty of heinous offenses, publicly unknown, were admitted to lodge, but soon thereafter were arrested and punished for their crimes. Would Bro. Harper insist that the lodge, under such circumstances, was powerless in the premises? As a rule, lodges may be the offenders by accepting material knowing it to be imperfect. In such case, we do not think that it would be defensible to arraign an offender, the offense being condoned by the act of the lodge receiving him; but we can not assent to the proposition of our distinguished brother, that under no circumstances would a lodge be warranted in cleansing itself of a thief or murderer whose crime had developed subsequent to his admission to the Fraternity. If a candidate is not "under the tongue of good report" at the time of his admission (and within the knowledge of members), the lodge is *particeps criminis*, and should be erased from the register if, upon an investigation, a charge of the kind is sustained.

The quarterly communication of September 2 was well attended.

Brother Clifford T. MacCalla, presented a copy (made by himself) of a paper now in possession of George T. Ingham, Esq. The document is a report of the Committee of St. John's Lodge, Philadelphia, on the State of the Lodge. It is signed by eleven brethren who are found, by the record, to have been members. The document appears to be in the handwriting of Bro. Benj. Franklin:

*Gentlemen of the Lodge*

The Committee you have been pleased to appoint to consider of the present State of the Lodge, and of the properest Methods to improve it, in obedience to your commands have met, and, after much and mature Deliberation, have come to the following Resolutions:—

1. That since the excellent Science of Geometry and Architecture is so much recommended in our ancient Constitutions, Masonry being first instituted with this Design, among others, to distinguish the true and skillful Architect from unskillful Pretenders; total Ignorance of this Art is unbecoming a Man who bears the worthy Name and Character of MASON; We therefore conclude, that it is the duty of every Member to make himself in some measure, acquainted therewith, as he would honor the Society he belongs to, and conforms to the Constitutions.
2. That every Member may have an Opportunity of so doing, the present Cash be laid out in the best Books of Architecture, suitable Mathematical Instruments, &c.
3. That since the present whole Stock is not too large for that purpose, every Member indebted to the Lodge pay what is from him respectively due on Monday night, the nineteenth Instant, that so the whole being ready by the 24th of June, may be sent away by the first Opportunity. And



that every one not paying that Night, be suspended till he do pay : For without Care be taken that Rules are punctually observed, no Society can be long upheld in good Order and Regularity.

4. ~~That since Love and Good Will are the best Cement of any Society, we endeavour to en-~~  
crease it among ourselves by a kind and friendly conversation, so as to make us of ourselves desire  
to meet, but that ~~all compulsion, fining any Person for not Meeting, be utterly taken away and~~  
abolished, Except only Persons in Office, and others when a Meeting is call'd upon Extraordinary  
Occasions.

5. That the use of the Balls be established in its full Force and Vigour; and that no new Member be admitted against the will of any present Member; because certainly more Regard ought to be had in this way to a Brother who is already a Mason, than to any Person who is not one, and we should never in such cases disoblige a Brother, to oblige a Stranger.

6. That any Member of this Lodge having a complaint against any other Member, shall first apply himself to the Wardens, who shall bring the Cause before the Lodge, where it shall be consider'd and made up, if possible, before the Complainant be allow'd to make that Complaint publick to the World : the Offender against this Rule to be expell'd.

June 5, 1732.

The Members whose Names are underwritten, being a Majority, agree unanimously to the within Proposals of the Committee (except the fourth, which is cross'd out) and accordingly have hereunto set their hands.

WILL. PRINGLE  
THOMAS BOUDE  
B. FRANKLIN  
XTOPHER THOMPSON  
THOS. HARTT  
DAVID PARRY  
JOHN EMERSON  
LAWce REYNOLDS  
JOHN HOBART  
HENRY PRATT  
SAM'L NICHOLAS.

The last quarterly communication was held December 2. Time was fully occupied in electing officers for the coming year and the consideration of finances. The edict of M. W. Grand Master Darrah, touching Quebec difficulties, was read and referred to Committee on Correspondence.

The annual Grand Communication was held December 28, R. W. Grand Master, Bro. Mitchell, presiding over the sixty-nine lodges represented. The Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. Nisbet, received acknowledgment of \$500, contributed to the relief of Galveston sufferers.

The address of the Grand Master is an excellent paper. He congratulates the Craft of his jurisdiction that Grand Lodge was in entire harmony with all legitimate Grand Bodies. Brother Mitchell alludes to the introduction to the Fraternity of the distinguished divine heretofore mentioned. He remarks :

The Grand Lodge has been already informed that in the month of February last I called an Emergent Meeting of the Grand Lodge for the purpose of making a Mason at sight of the Right Reverend William Stevens Perry, Doctor in Divinity, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Iowa. As he is a resident of Iowa, I obtained the consent of the Most Worshipful Charles T. Granger, Grand Master of Masons of Iowa, before conferring the degrees upon him. This exercise of the ancient prerogative of the Grand Masters of Pennsylvania by me was warranted

by the occasion. The gentleman who was thus made a Mason had been long personally known to me as suitable in every particular for the distinction which was conferred upon him,—a ripe scholar, a distinguished clergyman, and an honest man. I have since been informed that he has connected himself with the Craft in the State of Iowa, by joining a lodge in the city of Davenport, where he resides. The brethren of the Grand Lodge of Iowa will be pleased to receive the work we have done upon this most suitable material.

We are glad of information presented by the Grand Master that did not appear in the record of that interesting emergent communication. We wager a trifle that Bro. Parvin's back is on a curve upward, although Grand Masters, in olden time, did likewise confer Masonic dignities upon Kings and Princes, as suited convenience. We are thoroughly in sympathy with the "prerogatives" of Grand Masters, where they are exercised for the well being of the Fraternity, but we question the advisability of recognizing ecclesiastical, social or other distinctions as of sufficient importance to the Craft to warrant a disregard for the customary requirements of law. There is not a man living that can confer honor upon a lodge by his presence therein. King, prince, ecclesiastic or exalted civilian is *honored* by admission within the mystic circle—the lodge confers honor upon a candidate, not the candidate upon the lodge. In the olden time when Masons were struggling to place themselves in an attitude that should command the attention of mankind, such "prerogatives" were thought to be, and probably were, legitimately exercised; but in this close of the nineteenth century, when distinctions in political, ecclesiastical, military or civil life shed no luster upon the Craft, they should be avoided as peculiar qualifications for the degrees. This is our impression, notwithstanding our Pennsylvania brethren are determined to "stand still on the eternal foundations of Masonry."

The Grand Master gives pleasant assurances of the continued prosperity of his jurisdiction. He says: "Lodges which have, for a long time, received few or no additions to their membership, are now receiving applications from that class of the community whom we especially desire to have among us. There can be no better evidence of lodge prosperity than this." Well said.

It will probably be remembered that heretofore the writer has questioned the propriety of law that inflicted penalties upon initiates and applicants for membership because of the blunders of the lodge or its officers. We therefore call attention to the remarks of Brother Mitchell upon that topic:

#### EDICTS.

It has been my unpleasant duty during the year to issue a large number of edicts, in a great many cases declaring void the admission of members to lodges and the initiation of candidates by lodges. I am not unmindful of the fact—indeed, it has been very much upon my mind—that in taking this method of rectifying the errors of a Worshipful Master, or of the Secretary of a lodge, the punishment falls most hardly upon the innocent man who has had nothing to do with the unlawfulness of the method by which he has been taken into the lodge. If another way of satisfying my obligation to see the regulations of the Grand Lodge fully enforced could have been discovered by me, I would gladly have taken it. When an edict for any such cause as that is issued, the real offender is either the Worshipful Master or the Secretary of the lodge, or both, and, if the vexation of undoing it could entirely fall upon the sinners, exact and accurate justice would be done. For instance, an unaffiliated Mason in good standing applies to a lodge by petition for membership. The Secretary neglects to make inquiry of the Grand Secretary as to whether there is anything on the

records against him. The omission is not noticed by the Worshipful Master at the time that the report of the committee is presented; the ballot is taken, the brother is elected, pays his membership fee, and supposes that he is a full-fledged member of the lodge, when suddenly, like lightning from a clear sky, comes an edict from the Grand Master, which declares the whole proceeding void from the time the inquiry ought to have been made, and that the newly-elected member must be stricken from the roll of members, and the fee which he has paid returned to him. It is a pity that the unoffending brother should be punished for the negligence of the Secretary of the lodge, and yet it is unavoidable. I regret to say that cases like the one I have supposed are unhappily common. They could all be avoided if the Secretaries of lodges would read the Ahiman Rezon, and make use of the "Form of Minutes" which has been provided for them by the Grand Lodge (and of which each of them has a copy), and if they would give a little more careful attention to the duties of their stations. Where edicts to a lodge become frequent, it would be well for the brethren of that lodge to inquire whether a change in their Secretary would not be of advantage.

A question arose as to the propriety of holding mortuary services over the remains of a brother. It appears that the Grand Master had issued a dispensation for that purpose not knowing that the deceased was a suicide, and that his remains were to be *cremated*. He did not come to any conclusions upon the subject, but proposes, should occasion arise, to define his position. We hope that Grand Lodge will review the matter, from the record of the Grand Master. In Illinois such matters are left to the discretion of lodges, no dispensation being required for burial services over the remains of a Mason with Masonic status unimpaired. We well remember two cases—one a brother who had taken his life in a drunken brawl, and another whose death was the immediate result of vice and debauchery. In both cases they were buried by the brethren, but without *formal* ceremonial, and upon the ground that our rituals would convict us of falsehood, and that their rendition, under the circumstances, would convey the impression that an impure Mason, in death, was entitled to the same consideration that would attach to a Mason whose Masonic career had been a blessing to his race.

The address of R. W. Brother Mitchell has been read with a good deal of interest, because it reflects a disposition to live closely upon the line of our professions and pretensions.

The Report on Correspondence was written by the distinguished chairman of the committee, the Hon. and Right Worshipful Past Grand Master, Bro. Richard Vaux. In the prelude to his report he wisely says:

If perchance one may disregard a landmark as not progressive enough to suit the whims or caprices of its constituents, then one at least of these essential principles is ignored or denied. A man without a leg, or an arm, may claim to be a Mason because he was made in one of those progressive bodies. As "woman's rights" is now an *ism* in profane progress, might it not happen that one of these bodies hastily associated without due caution, into the family of Grand Lodges might make a woman a Mason in the bravado of its disregard of the old fogysm of the past? What then?

Or it may be, and this is most likely to happen, that three or more lodges desiring to possess the style, rank, and title of a Grand Lodge, should organize such a body within a territorial or geographical boundary in which many other associations claiming to be lodges of Freemasons carry on their work. These disagree to the action of the lodges so acting. Another Grand Lodge may be organized. It may be thereafter a third is established.

Here is discord—Which is to be recognized?

He further remarks:

We have received from Past Grand Master, Right Worshipful Michael Nisbet, Grand Secretary, several pamphlets purporting to be from bodies claiming to be Grand Lodges or Grand Orients. These are not here named, as we are satisfied at this time not to consider them.

It is a very delicate duty to determine the *status* of these several bodies.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has ever regarded it the wisest and safest course fully to comprehend the bases on which such bodies claim Masonic recognition.

The symbolic degrees represented in Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons are within the exclusive control of such Grand Lodges. It cannot be possible, therefore, to acknowledge a body as a Masonic Grand Lodge which has neither the power nor the courage to defend this primary organic principle of Masonic law within its jurisdiction. If it is in partnership with any other organization which asserts the same power and authority, it is not a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. Therefore we cannot stultify ourselves while asserting this principle, to compromise it.

In his review of Arkansas he expresses the opinion, "that the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge is the supreme, sovereign Masonic authority in its jurisdiction, and it can use any hall or room dedicated to Masonic uses without either the consent or agreement of its subordinates."

It is a pleasure to find that he is strenuously opposed to the recognition of "Grand Bodies" that do not exhibit an unequivocal right to the claim. With us, he is entirely hostile to the presumption that there can be a Masonic lodge that is not the product of a constitutional Grand Body of the Craft; repudiating the assumptions of simple associations of Masons that arrogate to themselves authority in the premises. It is very satisfactory to find so distinguished a Mason so entirely in accord with the immemorial doctrines of the Fraternity. Bro. Vaux makes fraternal mention of Illinois and the writer; and although he can not accept some of our views of law and usage, still so long as he maintains conclusions that lie at the foundations of the peace, unity and strength of Masonic jurisdictions, we shall remain content regarding differences of opinion that do not have any bearing upon the general welfare.

R. W. E. Coppee Mitchell, Philadelphia, Grand Master.

R. W. Michael Nisbet, Philadelphia, Grand Secretary.

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## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1885.

Grand Lodge met in the city of Charlottetown, June 24. The Most Worshipful, the Grand Master, Brother John Yeo, presided over the representatives of seven of the eleven lodges of the jurisdiction. Thirteen Masters and Wardens were present,

presumably the direct delegates from constituent bodies, while twenty-six Past Masters enjoyed the possibility of directing legislation. See Rhode Island, in our report of last year.

The address of the Grand Master is of customary brevity, but not lacking in evidences of culture. He represents reasonable prosperity in lodges, and has authorized the establishment of a new one.

The proceedings of the Grand Body were of local interest only.

The following quotation will educate home readers in the opinions of their contemporaries:

PHYSICAL QUALIFICATION.—There is nothing in the constitution or landmarks for disqualifying a hunchback from being initiated into Masonry, provided he could comply with all the ceremonies of the initiated in the several degrees.

LODGE BUSINESS.—It is not competent for a subordinate lodge at an emergent meeting to enter on any other business than that specified on the summons.

RESTORATION.—A brother who has been indefinitely suspended, can be restored to membership by a majority vote of the lodge at any regular communication, notice having been given at a previous regular communication that a motion to that effect would be made.

MASONIC BURIAL.—The friends of a brother who died while under suspension for non-payment of dues, can not, by paying his dues, entitle him to Masonic burial.

MOTIONS.—A brother who gives notice of motion to amend the constitution can not delegate another brother to move in the matter in his absence.

Dimits can not be granted to Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts.

Lodge working U. D. can not affiliate brethren.

M. W. John Yeo, Port Hill, Grand Master.

R. W. B. Wilson Higgs, Charlottetown, Grand Secretary.

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## QUEBEC, 1886.

Our personal interest in this jurisdiction does not abate. For years she has waged a dignified but persistent contest for rights that appertain to her sovereignty, and to-day stands the peer of the Grand Lodges of the world. It must be borne in mind, by the American reader at least, that Quebec, in insisting upon exclusive jurisdiction within its borders, has maintained the only attitude consistent with good government, and the peace, dignity and rightful authority of every Masonic power in existence. Some brethren are indulging in large surplus of sentimentalism upon

the subject; notwithstanding, there is not a jurisdiction more tenacious of her jurisdictional dominion than is the mother Grand Lodge of the world. We do not mean that the Masons of our country or of the world shall forget the prompt rebuke administered by her to the Grand Lodge of Manitoba (1882) for presuming to authorize a lodge in the territory of Gibraltar, a community without a Grand Body.

Grand Lodge met in Montreal January 27th. From the address of the Grand Master, M. W. Brother E. R. Johnson, we gather the gratifying information that unity and reasonable prosperity is general.

Two new lodges have been authorized. Applications for dispensations to confer degrees at other times than provided by the statute, have been infrequent. He is of the opinion, that, "the wearing of regalia on public occasions must not become so frequent as to be in any way considered common. A Mason should be known by the life he leads and not by his apron and scarf pin." Unnecessary display induces enervation. No body or association of men can live upon display alone. That which attracts only the crowd, does not find continued sympathy with the better elements of society. Let display be occasional and in the line of ritualistic duty; then the "apron and scarf pin" will not detract from the dignity and sacredness of our professions, except they be displayed by those whose lives are but representations of the depravity to which men *can* sink themselves.

Brother Johnson is much pleased that H. R. H., Prince Albert Victor, has been made a Mason; his Royal Father, Prince Albert, presiding in lodge.

The reports of D. D. Grand Masters confirm the pleasant assurances of the Grand Master, touching activity in lodges.

The following was adopted :

"That, whereas the issue of the edict by the M. W. the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge forbidding intercourse between the Master Masons of this jurisdiction and the three lodges in Montreal warranted by the English Grand Lodge, has produced no perceptible effect in the settlement of the difficulty as to the supreme jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, in the territory of this Province. And whereas this Grand Lodge cannot honorably recede from its rightful claim to supremacy in Masonic matters in this Province, or leave its future chances for success to the chapter of accidents; And whereas the Grand Lodge of England has refused to withdraw the warrants of its said three lodges, therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge be, and he is hereby instructed to issue an edict in the name and on behalf of this Grand Lodge, severing all intercourse between this Grand Lodge, its subordinate lodges and members on the one hand, and the Grand Lodge of England, its subordinate lodges and members thereof on the other hand, unless the warrants of said three lodges be withdrawn, or unless they affiliate with this Grand Lodge on or before the first day of July next."

As Brother Johnson well says: "Our sovereignty must be maintained at any cost."

The R. W. Grand Chaplain, Rev. Bro. Robert Kerr, delivered an able address, principally devoted to a defense of the Institution. We do not quite agree with the



distinguished brother, that such vindications are necessary. If one falsehood is refuted, a score of others are promulgated to take its place. The best justification for our existence, are lives devoted to the welfare of our race. In this country an anti-Masonic demonstration, of any kind, is welcomed by lodges. We never knew of one that did not add scores to lodge membership. We invite rather than object to the maledictions of liars and hypocrites, because of the financial aid their harangues are certain to influence. Any Grand Lodge could well afford to defray the expenses of one or more of the apostles of Blanchard and his associates, in a crusade against the lodge, provided they will deliver at least two lectures per week, the remaining five days to be devoted to the distribution of their literature.

The Grand Lodge of Australia was accorded fraternal recognition. The consideration of like questions, upon the applications of the so-called Grand Lodges of Spain and the Federal District of Mexico, were deferred. We sincerely hope that the brethren of this Grand Lodge will not be drawn into any alliances with bodies that do not have a constitutional origin. The subject is noticed elsewhere.

R. W. Brother John H. Isaacson, Grand Secretary, presented a well-considered Report on Correspondence. It is of great value to the Craft of the bailiwick, because of the fund of information embraced in the limited space at his command. He quotes the resolutions offered by Past Grand Master Cregier (1885), inhibiting fraternal relations with the three recusant lodges that have given Quebec so much trouble. His complimentary allusions to Brother C. are appreciated.

M. W. J. Fred. Walker, Montreal, Grand Master.

R. W. John H. Isaacson, Montreal, Grand Secretary.

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## RHODE ISLAND, 1885.

It is difficult to understand why a pamphlet of about one hundred pages should occupy the attention of Rhode Island printers for eleven months. The proceedings of May 18, 1885, have just made their appearance, April 20, 1886.

An emergent communication was held in Bristol ("Plantations"), June 21, M. W. Brother Lyman Klapp presiding over brethren who had assembled to aid Grand Lodge in performing mortuary services over the remains of R. W. Philip B. Bourn, Past Deputy Grand Master.

The semi-annual communication assembled November 17, thirty-three lodges represented. The Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. Edwin Baker, reported the business of the preceding half year, but nothing is found therein that would interest *home readers*, except the mention of a *banquet*. Two hundred and fifty brethren were present.

The ninety-fifth annual communication was held May 18. The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Klapp, was present, with an address abounding in food for reflection. A few paragraphs are given :

First of all ;—it is necessary for us to fully realize and clearly understand, that the corner and chief foundation stone of Freemasonry is a definite belief in God the Father Almighty, Grand Architect of Heaven and Earth and of all things visible and invisible. This is so essential to the existence of our Institution, that whenever any Grand Lodge strikes “Believe in God” from its work—as was done by the Grand Orient of France—it ceases to be a Masonic body. And if, unhappily, a candidate be admitted to our mysteries without this fundamental belief and pass through all our ceremonies, yet he is not, and while he remains without this faith in God, he cannot be considered a Free and Accepted Mason.

We should also remember that, although this belief in God is the corner-stone of our Institution, and our whole history illustrates the profound reverence all genuine Freemasons have ever manifested for the great and sacred name of JEHOVAH, yet that Freemasonry is not a system of religion, nor a substitute for that Divine Institution established by Almighty God in the earliest days of the human race, and which has extended onwards down to the present time. No, my brothers, let us never forget that our Ancient Society is of human origin, limited in its membership to one sex and to only a small proportion of that part of the human family. It has not that germ of life which amid all the changes and chances of the world, evermore preserves among men and for every child of Adam, that Divine Institution planted in the world at the beginning by God Himself. Therefore, because it is an organization of man’s devising—although the grandest human Institution the world has ever seen—it is of the utmost importance that we should guard with jealous care this great Divine Truth upon which our Order is builded ; and whether in the faith of Israel of old we are waiting for the promised Messiah, or as believers in Him already come, let us all bow in lowly reverence and adoring worship, before the Great I Am, Who Was, and Is and Is to come, the same yesterday, to-day and forevermore.

We also call your attention to one other foundation principle of our Institution, which we sometimes fear is not understood and realized in all its length, breadth, depth and height as it should be, and that is the *Brotherhood of Freemasonry*. My dear brothers, our Institution teaches that not only as members of individual lodges we are all brothers—but that this Great Brotherhood embraces all the lodges of our own State, all the Grand Lodges in this country and throughout the world. But further, we are taught that a Mason’s “Charity extends beyond the grave to the boundless realms of eternity.” Whether therefore we are numbered with those this side the grave or with that far larger host on the other side, Masonry teaches and we should firmly believe and fully realize that we are all one, in a Brotherhood that is eternal and everlasting. This great and most comfortable doctrine is interwoven with many of our customs and usages, but especially in our office for the burial of the dead.

Whenever we form that unbroken circle around the grave of a departed brother, let us remember this significant ceremony symbolizes that although death has entered our ranks and removed a brother from earthly labor, yet the circle of our everlasting Brotherhood remains unbroken, (and in the language of the first Office for the Burial of the Dead, adopted by this Grand Lodge in 1798, a copy of which I hold in my hand) : “We commit his body to the ground ; earth to earth ; ashes to ashes ; dust to dust ; in hope that it shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day, when the glory of the Lord shall bring to light all who are under the darkness and shadow of death ; causing

the earth and sea to give up their dead no more to see corruption. And as we leave his mortal body in the grave in faith and hope, there to await the morning of the resurrection, so we also follow the soul of that brother, with the charity of our prayers and beseech Almighty God in whom he and we 'put our trust,' that of His infinite love, He would grant that his soul 'may find mercy in the day of judgment, and be numbered with the saints of the Most High, in glory everlasting.' "

We had something to say upon this subject last year, and then came to the conclusion that although Masonry was not a religion represented by creeds and ecclesiastical organization, yet it was *religion* if the definitions of the word by lexicographers were to be accepted. Webster defines religion to be a "recognition of God as an object of worship, love and obedience;" second, "any system of faith and worship." Masonry accepts all that is implied by the first quotation; and more than that, embodies in such acceptance, "faith in God, hope in immortality, and charity for all mankind." There is not any system of "faith and worship" that embraces anything more, except in details, by those organizations that are held together by creeds and ecclesiastical governments. It is true that Masonry is not a system of religion. It does not pretend (neither has it ever done so) to occupy the place of the church, nevertheless it is *religion*, though not *a* religion, because any organization of men that recognizes "God as an object of worship, love and obedience," are religious, though they may not administer the sacraments of the church. Again, Masonry would not be of any advantage to the world unless it were religious. It is rooted in the fundamental laws of our civilization, consequently all its teachings run parallel therewith. More, the Bible is accepted as a guide for faith and practice, and no legitimate lodge ever convened that did not accept the guidance of the Deity as represented by the Great Light of the Institution. Bro. Klapp is rather tender upon the subject. He lives, probably, in a community of adversaries that are constantly charging the lodge with an attempt to usurp the place and functions of the church. Let them charge, if it is any consolation to them. Such apologetic disquisitions, however, imply a defense of the Craft. We ask no such defense. We "stand still (in such matters) upon the eternal foundations of Masonry." They are plain, open and unequivocal, and have had a public existence since the dawn of the brotherhood.

Legislation of local importance only. The Committee on Correspondence asked and obtained further time in which to report.

It was ordered:

That in case where a brother has heretofore applied for advancement to the second or the third degree and his application has been rejected by ballot, he may at any time apply to the lodge for advancement by petition in the same manner and with the same effect in which application may be made for initiation under the present regulations.

We regret that our brethren of Rhode Island do not give *Masons* opportunity for defense against objections.

M. W. Lyman Klapp, Providence, Grand Master.

R. W. Edwin Baker, Providence, Grand Secretary.

## SOUTH CAROLINA, 1885.

This jurisdiction held its one hundred and ninth annual Grand Communication December 8th. The Grand Master, M. W. J. Adger Smyth, announces peace and prosperity, with marked revival of interest in lodges of the jurisdiction.

Alluding to difficulties between the Grand Lodges of Quebec and England, the Grand Master remarks, that "the Grand Lodge of England has never recognized the American doctrine of Grand Lodge jurisdiction." Bro. Smyth's memory has failed him, else he could not have forgotten the blast given the Grand Lodge of Manitoba. In July, 1881, the latter (the Grand Master) authorized a lodge in the Colony of Gibraltar. Soon thereafter he received the following from the Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England: "With reference to this action on the part of your Grand Lodge, I am directed to remind you that Gibraltar is a colony belonging to Great Britain and Ireland, and consequently under the EXCLUSIVE joint jurisdiction of the three Grand Lodges of that Kingdom, those of England, Ireland and Scotland."

"I am further directed to point out that the Grand Lodge of Manitoba was established entirely and solely to meet the Masonic wants of that Colony, and certainly not with a view to founding lodges in other Colonies of the British Crown—a prerogative which has not been claimed by any of the British North American Grand Lodges, and which could never be conceded by the Grand Lodge of England." Manitoba yielded, and the lodge is now quartered in Morocco, North Africa. It is to be hoped that neither Grand Masters or correspondents will further insist that the Grand Lodge of England "has never recognized the American doctrine."

It is a pleasure to find the following recommendation: "We do not see how Quebec could do otherwise than she has done, and we therefore recommend that the brethren under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina respect and obey the edict of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, with regard to the members of the lodges in their jurisdiction, to whom reference is made in their proclamation." Grand Lodge responded thus: "That the brethren under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina respect and obey the edict of the Grand Lodge of Quebec with regard to the members of the lodges in their jurisdiction, to whom reference is made in this proclamation."

The Grand Master accepts the rule upon physical qualification for the degrees as propounded by P. G. M., James Connor:

"Application has been made to me frequently to grant dispensations to confer degrees upon candidates who were slightly maimed, but not to an extent which would in any way prevent their full participation in the work of the lodge. In every instance I have declined, though some of the parties in whose behalf the application was made would from their talents and character be ornaments to any lodge. I have carefully examined the subject, and sought light in every quarter from which it could be derived. My individual opinion is, I confess, in favor of relaxing the strictness of the ancient rule, and limiting it to the point that the candidate shall be fully capable of performing all the work of a Mason in a Symbolic Lodge. But this very point has been ably discussed, and the weight of authority is against me. Ours is essentially a system of ancient rules and landmarks, and whatever may be my own opinion as an individual, it is my duty as the head of the Craft in this jurisdiction to adhere to these ancient rules until the Grand Lodge itself shall sanction the relaxation of them."

This is the rule in Illinois. We are not in full sympathy with it, and know in scores of instances where it has been, and where it is still being ignored. If perfect physical perfection is to be the rule, each lodge or district should be provided with a medical expert, because it is rare that a candidate is without bodily blemish, either of an external or internal character. Our opinion is, that if a candidate can exemplify the ritualisms of the lodge, his petition should be considered. It would, as it seems to us, be better to recognize a man with character and brains, rather than pushing him aside because of an unimportant defect of body. Then, again, the "ancient rules" referred to by Brother Connor, are purely imaginary. They provide for defects "THAT MAY RENDER HIM INCAPABLE OF LEARNING THE ART," etc., and not for defects that would not impair his usefulness as a member of the Fraternity. If a supposed literal construction is to be given to the regulation quoted, what is the Grand Master to do with the "perfect YOUTH," and that the candidate "should be descended from HONEST PARENTS?"

The Grand Master announces the death of P. G. M., Brother John H. Honour, Grand Treasurer.

Brother Smyth speaks hopefully of finances, and urges upon lodges the propriety of increasing revenues by accepting further responsibilities in this direction; but the brethren, true to economical instincts (not peculiar to the brethren of the Palmetto State), rejected any proposition to relieve the Grand Lodge of its embarrassments.

Masonic life insurance was suggested, to be under the direction of Grand Lodge, and for the ultimate purpose of benefiting the Grand Body. This was also squelched. Still another proposition, "that the dues of this Grand Lodge be increased to \$1.50 per annum for six years, and that the per diem as now allowed be retained in the Treasury; and that such dues and per diem be applied to the Grand Lodge debt." This was also scotched. Nothing like economy! It was further submitted: "That in view of it requiring money to pay the debt of Grand Lodge, that the Masonic Hall in the City of Charleston be sold, and that the Grand Lodge meetings be held in Columbia." This was *buried*. We note these things as a warning to Grand Bodies that are everlastingly disposed to diminish revenues from lodges. It does not require much urging to *reduce*, but it is a herculean task to increase resources. Bro. Inglesby's Report on Correspondence is not published. More economy.

M. W. J. Adger Smyth, Charleston, Grand Master.

R. W. Charles Inglesby, Charleston, Grand Secretary.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1885.

A quarterly communication was held January 21, R. W. Henry Edward Downer, acting Grand Master, presiding.



Laws and constitutions were adopted. (One new lodge consecrated. The Board of General Purposes reported: "That an important communication has been received from the V. W., the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, in reference to recognition and the retention of Original Warrants. The V. W. Brother writes by command of the M. W. the Grand Master, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to the effect that upon the receipt of satisfactory evidence as to the number of members who have joined the Grand Lodge, and the assurance that any lodge at present working under the English Constitution, should it wish to continue to do so, may be recognized as a regular lodge, the M. W. the Grand Master will be prepared to lay the petition for recognition before the Grand Lodge of England, with a recommendation that it be favorably considered." The committee further report: "All necessary information having been supplied in the fullest manner, *and the required assurances given*, the Board now venture to congratulate the Craft upon the satisfactory relations which will shortly be established between the Grand Lodges of England and South Australia." *Italics ours.* When the writer reported, at our last annual convocation, a resolution recognizing the Grand Lodge of South Australia as a Masonic power, we did not have a doubt but that it was an independent, sovereign Grand Lodge. Had we have known that this "Grand Lodge" was not assuming *exclusive* jurisdiction over the territory of the Province, we should not have had any disposition to have the Grand Lodge of Illinois compromising a principle in Grand Lodge organization, and for which we have contended for so many years. As we understand it, the same conditions have been imposed by the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland. The brethren of South Australia should spurn any conditions that reflected upon its sovereignty. We should think that the controversy going on between England and Quebec would be an ample lesson of what *subserviency* leads to.

The quarterly and annual communication was held April 15, M. W. S. J. Way occupying the Grand East. He delivered a brief address. It is found therein that the last lodge, under English constitutions, "have resolved" to surrender its warrant and become identified with the Grand Lodge of South Australia. Officers were elected and finances considered.

A quarterly communication was in session July 15. The Board of General Purposes are in receipt of information that the Grand Lodge of England had extended fraternal recognition.

At the quarterly communication of October 21 the Board of General Purposes report, "that official intimation has been received from the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland that the Grand Lodge of South Australia has been recognized and acknowledged by those bodies as a regular Grand Lodge. It is a pleasure to know this, notwithstanding *conditional* recognition is *humiliation*."

M. W. S. J. Way, Adelaide, Grand Master.

V. W. J. H. Cunningham, Adelaide, Grand Secretary.



## SCOTLAND, 1885.

A quarterly communication was held August 6th. "The Most Worshipful The Grand Master Mason, Brother Colonel Sir Archibald C. Campbell, Baronet," presiding. Included in visitors present, was Brother Darasha R. Chichgur, Honorary Substitute Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India. He was introduced to Grand Lodge by the Grand Master, and made a very sensible speech in response. This distinguished guest of Grand Lodge is a native of India.

One lodge was established in New South Wales. What has become of the *independent sovereignty* (!) of the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales?" The legitimate Grand Lodges of the world that have recognized this abnormity, are Alabama, Arkansas, British Columbia, Canada, Delaware, District Columbia, Idaho, Indian Territory, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Manitoba, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Brunswick, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, South Australia, Washington Territory, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming—28. Now, which of these are to take up the cudgels for their *protege*? If the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales" is a legitimate institution, why not some of the foregoing protest to the Grand Lodge of Scotland against its aggressions upon a *friendly independent power*? Perhaps Bro. Parvin (Iowa) can be induced to take the initiative; if not, let Bro. Singleton, (D. C.), Bro. Reed (W. Territory), or Bro. Hedges, (Montana), grasp the battle ax. If any or all these fail of *duty*, we recommend that Bro. Innes, of Michigan, take a "turn at the crank." We suppose, however, that all will wait till a wail comes up from New South Wales—perhaps *longer*. Brethren, "you are in a box," should the latter demand your interposition. Arn't you?

In this same connection is found the recommendation that :

Communications were submitted from the District Grand Secretary of New South Wales, Brother William Higstrim, in which it was shown that the Grand Lodge of South Australia, recently recognized by this Grand Lodge, had, in establishing fraternal relations with the so-called Grand Lodge of New South Wales, virtually ignored the existence of the Scottish District Grand Lodge in that colony, with its train of forty-four lodges. On the motion of Brother Dr. John Falconer, Representative of New South Wales, it was resolved to recommend to Grand Lodge to withdraw its recognition of the Grand Lodge of South Australia.

It will be interesting to learn the result of this movement, and we will give it if received in time for this report.

It appears that annual dues (per capita) are not demanded of lodges. Instead thereof, is a list of fees from which is derived the revenues of the Grand Body. The account of the Grand Cashier for the quarter ending October 24, will be an explanation :

## INCOME.

1355 Intrants at 6s 6d.....	£440 7 6
3       "       5s 6d.....	0 16 6
115 Certificates at 5s.....	28 15 0

1358 Diplomas at 5s.....	£ 339 10 0
30 " 2s 6d .....	3 15 0
50 Installed Master's Diplomas at 2s 6d.....	6 10 0
Laws sold.....	3 17 10
Demits sold .....	1 1 0
Members' Fees (Grand Lodge).....	6 15 6
Rents—	
Hall.....	37 14 0
Side Hall.....	8 8 0
	————— 46 2 0
Charters.....	31 10 0
Commissions to Provincial Grand Masters .....	21 0 0
Sundries.....	0 12 11
Suspense.....	26 16 6
	—————
	£957 9 9

Those brethren of Illinois looking for retrenchment, may find something in this upon which to predicate financial reforms. "Intrants" refer to initiations and other memberships—as we understand it.

Grand Lodge, in testimony of its affection for its Past Grand Master, The Earl of Mar and Kellie, presented his Countess with a marble bust of his Lordship. The committee were not only graciously received, but enjoyed marked hospitality at the hands of that distinguished Lady.

M. W. Col. Archibald C. Campbell, Grand Master.

R. W. D. Murray Lyon, Grand Secretary.

## TENNESSEE, 1886.

Grand Lodge convened in Nashville, January 26, M. W. Henry M. Aiken presiding. Lodge representation was quite full. There was also a long array of distinguished past Grand officers present, together with a considerable number of Past Masters, whose voting franchises bring them to the front.

The address of the Grand Master is very brief. He gives the glad assurance of the harmony and prosperity of lodges within his bailiwick. He also announces the death of several brethren of the jurisdiction, including R. W. Brother John McClelland, Past Grand Treasurer, and R. W. Brother Ambrose R. Reid, Past Junior Grand Warden.

He did not think that a candidate with a stiff knee should be initiated. He further decided that, "under the Masonic law, as it exists in this Grand Jurisdiction, a petition may be withdrawn by majority vote." The Committee on Jurisprudence found the Grand Master correct, and offered an amendment (adopted): "That Edict No. 26 be so amended as to require a unanimous vote to withdraw petitions and to restore indefinitely suspended and expelled Masons." The same committee give Brother Aiken a touching reminder, thus: "He issued a dispensation to Rugby Lodge, 518, authorizing the raising of a F. C. out of time. We find that many of his predecessors have so practiced, but such action was contrary to the expression of this Grand Lodge in 1873. It says: 'The Grand Master does not possess the power to suspend, by dispensation or otherwise, the operation of any edict or regulation of the Grand Lodge, and no case of emergency can possibly be presented which would authorize the attempt to do so.' The peculiarity of this case, and the many precedents our M. W. brother had from his predecessors, we think probably justified his action." Which will you have, "precedent" or law? The latter is a good thing, but, to us, it does seem a want of wisdom to place a Grand Master in a position where he is not, by written law, at liberty to direct affairs in the supposed welfare of the Fraternity. Why was not the Grand Master prosecuted for violation of edicts? Is it not an offense to disregard law? It does seem to us that those jurisdictions so hostile to "prerogatives" should discipline offenders, rather than come forth with the rather humiliating and lame conclusion that "precedents" are of more force than written statutes.

Brother Aiken thus closes his address:

And now, brethren, what of the future? Masonry contains within itself the elements of strength and harmony. Its membership possesses the ingredients of weakness and discord. Then how scrupulously careful should we be in our "walk and conversation," lest the shadow of a stain should come upon it through our conduct or our speech. There is a legend somewhere which tells of a magic cloak that was taken from the body of a great monster of the sea. The story goes that it was fabricated and thus preserved for Orendil, a peerless Knight, the sole survivor from a fleet that had been wrecked within sight of the Holy Sepulchre, whether he was voyaging to secure the bride which the fates had decreed him. When another than he had attempted to put on this garment, it was torn; but when Orendil donned it, not only did it become as good as new, but it made him invulnerable. And so, my brethren, of Masonry. He who lives up to its teachings and obeys its injunctions will not display to the world an unshapely and tattered garment, but each such one will, like Orendil, find it a perfect fitting and becoming habiliment, and, clad in it, he will enjoy the confidence and esteem of his fellows, and will be shielded and strengthened against many evil influences. May we all be so clothed.

The following record will awaken considerable interest. Home readers will be rather surprised that an old side degree is permitted a distinct organization, and under the tacit patronage of a Grand Lodge of the *three* degrees of the Craft.

#### PAST MASTERS.

At a Convocation of Past Masters, held in Freemason's Hall, in Nashville, on January, 26, 1886, there were present:

Wor. Jas. L. Sloan, W. M.  
 Wor. Geo. H. Morgan, S. W.  
 Wor. B. A. Phillips, J. W.  
 Wor. N. F. Harrison, Sec.  
 Wor. R. M. Edwards, Treas.  
 Wor. E. E. Arnold, S. D.  
 Wor. Jno. E. Featherston, J. D.  
 Wor. Ewin Burney, Tyler,  
 And a large number of Past Masters.

The Secretary presented a certificate from John Frizzell, Grand Secretary of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Tennessee, that the following brethren had been regularly elected to preside over and govern their respective lodges, to-wit :

(Here follows a list of names.)

They were presented and duly installed.

On motion of Brother Ewin Burney, Brothers Chas. M. Carroll, Geo. H. Morgan and P. H. Craig were appointed a committee to formulate and report a constitution for a permanent organization of the Past Masters of Tennessee. The Convocation then closed to assemble again to-morrow evening.

JANUARY 27.

The Convocation reassembled with the same officers as at the previous meeting, except the J. W., which place was filled by W. A. Smith.

The committee, through their Chairman, submitted the following report, which was adopted :

Your committee respectfully submit the following :

#### CONSTITUTION.

##### ARTICLE I.

The Convocation shall be known as the Grand Convocation of Past Masters of Tennessee.

##### ARTICLE II.

The officers shall be the same as those required in a Past Masters Lodge, to be elected annually by ballot, and the members shall be all the Past Masters of Tennessee who have heretofore received the degree and sign this Constitution and those who may hereafter be elected to membership or elected and receive the degree.

##### ARTICLE III.

The meetings shall be held annually during the meeting of the M. W. Grand Lodge on such a day as the Worshipful Master may designate.

##### ARTICLE IV.

This degree may be conferred on all who may present proper certificates of their election as Worshipful Master of a legally constituted lodge of Master Masons.

##### ARTICLE V.

This Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of all members present.

The following signed the constitution and became members :

(Here follows a list of names.)

The following officers were elected :

Chas. M. Carroll, Memphis, Worshipful Master.  
 Geo. H. Morgan, Gainesboro, Senior Warden.  
 Jas. L. Sloan, Linden, Junior Warden.  
 Wm. A. Smith, Columbia, Treasurer.  
 P. H. Craig, Waynesboro, Secretary.  
 E. E. Arnold, Decaturville, Senior Deacon.  
 D. R. Deakins, Jasper, Junior Deacon.  
 Ewin Burney, Nashville, Tyler.

On motion the Secretary was directed to request the Grand Secretary of the M. W. Grand Lodge to publish the proceedings of this Convocation with the proceedings of the M. W. Grand Lodge.

No further business appearing, the Grand Convocation was closed.

CHAS. M. CARROLL,  
 Worshipful Master.

P. H. CRAIG,  
 Secretary.

Brother Frank M. Smith (reporter), speaking of this *degree* (!) in his review of Kansas, agrees with Grand Master Buck, that it is time to lay aside this useless ornament. It is not only a useless ornament, but its indulgence weakens our lines of defense against the horde of parasites that would fasten their poisonous fangs upon the body of the Fraternity. It is our opinion that if the brethren of Tennessee fully comprehended their error, they would, *at once*, abandon it. If the Past Masters of this jurisdiction desired yearly social intercourse, these convocations would be commendable; but when a secret organization is established *within the body of the lodge*, to propagate a DEGREE (in the name of Masonry) entirely unknown to the ancient constitutions of the Craft, they encourage treason against the Fraternity. It is quite true that the nondescript has considerable age. So has the multitude of degrees and orders with which the lodge has no connection. Why any discrimination?

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. Frank M. Smith. The chairman of the committee, Bro. Frizzell, thus speaks of him:

No one regretted more sincerely than the undersigned the declination of Brother Foster to continue as Chairman of our Committee on Correspondence. His reports had won for him a reputation as a Masonic writer and reviewer second to but few, if any, of the many able brethren engaged in this department of work. Brother Foster felt that under the circumstances surrounding him he must decline, and our brethren in this jurisdiction will, we are sure, unite with us in the expression of the hope that he may be long spared to give the Fraternity the benefit of his eminent Masonic abilities.

It is fortunate that the mantle of Brother Foster has fallen upon such worthy shoulders. Bro. Smith, though a new hand, wields a ready pen, and presents an excellent report which is most heartily commended. I am under obligations to him for performing this labor, which, on account of other engagements, I could not undertake.

Although we sincerely regret the loss of Brother Foster, Brother Smith's predecessor, we find no cause to regret the substitution. He does not see any reason why dispensations to confer degrees out of time is objectionable. Neither do we, if any good can be promoted thereby. He quotes the action of our Grand Lodge, last year, in declining to insist upon the payment to a lodge of California, by one of our lodges, the expenses attending the care of a member thereof. He also refers to our

tables upon the voting franchises of Grand Lodge memberships. In his review of Kentucky, he righteously denounces the reception of dues for which a member was suspended and then declining restoration; and in the same spirit speaks of a decision of the Grand Master of Michigan, that a Master was authorized to exclude a member from his lodge who had become "notoriously obnoxious." He thinks it was "*sensible*" in Mississippi to decline any action against bodies that assume the functions of the lodge—referring to the Rites of Memphis. We would like it if Bro. Smith would give this subject more thought. If a man stands by your side swinging a weapon, threatening your life, would you not disarm him if possible? Please refer to our report on this subject for 1884, page 21 of our printed transactions. Bro. Smith does not think well of any insurance features being tacked upon Masonic charity; is pronounced in hostility to gambling and drinking. We have read this report with pleasure.

M. W. Thomas O. Morris, Nashville, Grand Master.

M. W. John Frizzell, P. G. M., Nashville, Grand Secretary.

## TEXAS, 1885.

A special communication was held March 2, to place the memorial stone of the Capitol of the State, now being erected in Austin. The ceremony was conducted by R. W. Z. E. Coombes, Deputy Grand Master. Past Grand Master F. B. Sexton delivered an able and lengthy address. We can only give the concluding paragraph:

If Texans desire, as none should doubt that they do, the steady and healthy growth of the State, they must cherish an honest State pride. This has always been and always will be commended and encouraged by just and thinking people. Cannot Texas and her people do as well as any other State or people in all the fields and departments of labor and enterprise? We believe that they can, and the lessons we read in their past history justify the belief. Let us all hope for and labor toward this end. As already suggested, let the idea of dividing the State never find encouragement. The pine woods are interested in the prairies, and the prairies in the pine woods. The sugar and cotton of the south and middle are interested in the cattle and grain of the west and north. All are interested in the vast mineral resources of the northwest. The products of our soil and of our varied industries are demanded by the markets of all the world. We should never forget the singleness of purpose, devotion and sacrifices of our fathers who gave us this great inheritance, and whose earnest desire was to see it remain one in territory, interest and destiny. Besides the names already mentioned, we are following up the work of Burnet and Lamar, the Whartons, and Jacks, of Jones, Henderson and Van Zandt, of Albert Sidney Johnson and James H. Starr and many others. Let us never tear in pieces the fabric which they erected, for the preservation of which Travis, Crockett, Bowie, Milam, Fannin and their comrades died; on which so many of their successors have built wisely and well. We have resources which can make us equal in population and material wealth to any of our sister States. In developing these let us take care to keep *parri passu* in the growth of



moral right and intellectual strength, the vital germs of popular liberty. The future is unknown. While desiring the prosperity of our sister States, let us resolve that, come what may, Texas shall be the happiest, the grandest and the mightiest of American States. And at the end of the next half-century, when this anniversary shall be celebrated, may he who shall speak from the colonnade of this Capitol point to a progress of fifty years from this beginning far greater, grander and nobler than Texas has already achieved. May he then behold a State imperial in the extent of her territory, free from internal strife, with millions of peaceful, contented and noble people. No government can accomplish more. No higher destiny can be desired.

The annual communication convened in Houston, December 8. The Deputy Grand Master announced the death of Most Worshipful the Grand Master, Brother Benjamin A. Botts, on the 23d of September, after a protracted illness. This distinguished frater had occupied many positions of distinction in fraternal life, and left the earth mourned by all with whom he had been associated.

Brother Coombes presented a case of ardent adherence to the supposed ancient rule of physical perfection. Upon the initiation of a candidate it was discovered that he was minus a *piece of a toe*. The D. D. G. Master called attention to the so-called defect, and, as he says, protested against the initiation. The candidate was initiated, however, and as a consequence the lodge was properly suspended of its functions, not because of the absence of a toe nail, probably, but because the lodge had disregarded the protestations of the representative of the Grand Lodge. The lodge was, quite likely, guilty of another evasion or disregard of the ancient law, which declares that the candidate must be a "PERFECT YOUTH." The line between youth and manhood, in this country, is twenty-one years, and in some European jurisdictions eighteen years is the dividing line. If the ancient law is to have literal construction, why are candidates considered who have passed their majority and cease to be youths? There is but one way out of the muddle. Let lodges exercise their COMMON SENSE, and not bind them by rules that are practically disregarded by every lodge upon God's footstool. As Bro. Carson, of Ohio, would have it, let COMMON SENSE be governing, and not go to the extreme of rejecting an application because of a sore toe, and receiving another without regard to diseased internal organs, so plain of observation that even an unpracticed eye or ear detects the difficulty.

Our brethren of Texas are troubled over that misnomer, the *degree* of Past Master. The Grand Master was asked, "is a brother entitled to receive the degree of Past Master after his term of office as W. M. has expired?" In his reply, dissenting, "he regards the *so-called* degree of Past Master as nothing more than a part of the" ceremony of installation, and if not then received, no right to it thereafter obtains. Better by far pitch the nondescript into the cold. There are but three degrees in Masonry, and any ceremonial beyond these is unauthorized by the immemorial, fundamental law. By what right, therefore, is legalized in lodge signs, grips and words that are not the common heritage of every Mason? Please explain.

A California lodge granted relief to a member of a Texas lodge. The former demanded remuneration. The latter demurred. This is a question pretty well along

in years, and has crystallized into the conviction that *charity* never asks compensation for its kind offices; nevertheless, there is a thought gathering strength among Masons that a Craftsman or lodge (with ability) that will not volunteer a material recognition for the kindly, helping hand of brethren who administer relief, don't have a very distinguished claim to the respect of the Fraternity. While we insist that there can not be any lawful claim for restitution, by virtue of our covenants, yet there remains a moral Masonic obligation to do the *best we can*. There is another question in connection with the matter that should receive the attention of Boards of Relief and of lodges. There are hundreds of Masons and impostors who, by reason of their indiscretions could not, at home, command the respect or benevolence of their brethren; therefore, lodges of which they are members should be asked concerning them before any considerable expenditures are made in their behalf. It is our deliberate opinion that a profane is much more entitled to charity than a drunken, worthless or debauched Mason.

The Grand Master alludes to the retirement of R. W. Bro. Bringhurst from the Secretaryship of Grand Lodge after twenty-two years of service, and after entering upon the seventy-sixth year of his age. He retires with the plaudits of the brethren.

There is so much to be noticed in the deliberations of the Grand Body that each topic must be considered separately. First, then, to the reports of Committees on Appeals and Grievances.

The first case attracting attention is an appeal from a licentious profligate against the judgment of a lodge in his expulsion for debauching a young woman. This case had been previously before Grand Body upon the ground that it was not a Masonic (!) offense, and presumably for the reason that she was not the daughter of Masonic parentage. The Grand Lodge honored itself by affirming the verdict of its constituent. The report is a magnificent vindication of the Fraternity.

Travis Lodge, No. 117, appealed from the verdict of the lodge in administering reprimand upon a brother for an attempt to blackmail a Mason who had applied for the degrees of the *Chapter*. The difficulty grew out of business matters, the threat being made that unless the applicant paid a debt his petition would be rejected. The committee appeared to entertain the opinion that such threat was a punishable offense, because, as the committee say: "To state the matter plainly to the lodge, the accused was charged with making a piece of merchandise out of his vote for admission to *Masonry*. The lodge found him guilty of the charge, and yet refused to do anything more than reprimand him." Italics ours. The question arises, by what authority did the lodge presume to adjudicate a case in which it had no *Masonic* interest? Would it not have been quite as justifiable to have insisted upon the propriety of determining the supposed offender guilty of an offense if the threat had been employed to keep a person out of a body of Odd Fellows, made up exclusively of Masons? A lodge knows nothing officially of the Chapter, and nothing else, excepting incidentally through memberships therein. The latter, if feeling aggrieved, might have dealt with Brother Zank, but for the life of us we can not conceive of the pro-

priety of disciplining a *Mason* upon a charge that does not remotely concern the lodge. The supposed offender *did not* object to the brother's admission to "*Masonry*," but to an association of Masons as distinct from the lodge as is a body of Knights Templar or Royal Arcanum.

The committee affirmed the verdict of a lodge in expelling a member therefrom for murder, although, as we infer, acquitted by the courts. The committee wisely conclude :

But your committee are clearly of the opinion that the defenses urged in the courts to the charge of murder are not to be considered as binding in the jurisprudence of Masonry and the lodge below having, by a vote of 17 to 6, found Bro. Getzwiller guilty of the charge of gross un-Masonic conduct and having, by a vote of 17 to 7, expelled him from all his rights and privileges as a Mason, from which findings Bro. Getzwiller brings this appeal, we unhesitatingly concur in the action of the lodge. It is sad to know that one Master Mason should be even *compelled* to slay his brother in anger, but we believe that the slayer should expiate his crime in sackcloth and ashes and not come among his brethren clothed in the emblems of innocence and with the blood of his brother fresh upon his hands.

From a report of the Committee on Jurisprudence it is found that an elected candidate is not held to the jurisdiction of the electing lodge, provided he removes from the bailiwick.

In Illinois it is held, that, upon the acceptance and reference of a petition jurisdiction obtains, whether the candidate be elected or rejected.

Papers coming from both the Committees on Appeals and Jurisprudence reflect great credit upon the jurisdiction. They are well written, and show a knowledge of fraternal things that is rarely to be met with.

A Lodge of Sorrow was held in memory of brethren who had passed away during the year. Included in the list is the Grand Master, M. W. Benj. A. Botts, Past Grand Masters, N. H. Darnell, John R. Fretwell and Henry Sampson. The Grand Orator, R. W. F. B. Sexton, delivered a beautiful address upon the occasion. His conclusion is given :

Let us cherish the memory of our brethren for the good they have done. Let us speak of and imitate that. Do not let us forget the obligations we are under to those they have left behind. We should give them not only sympathy and kind words, but encouragement, benevolence and help, as well, when needed.

But more than all, on this occasion the question recurs which was asked centuries ago in the discussion between the Prophet of Uz and his self-constituted comforters : " If a man die shall he live again ? " All who have ever dropped a sprig of evergreen at the head of a deceased brother's grave—all who have ever assisted in raising a Master Mason; all who have ever penetrated the secret vault and brought to light the hidden treasure; all who have ever visited the Holy Sepulchre or assembled round the triangle, can answer and say, " He will ? "

If " the few lurid pleasures that dawn on us here," are all of life, then, indeed, would the burden be hardly worth the bearing. We can believe that " Duty is the sublimest word in our language," because we believe its reward will come in the future beyond the tomb. We can part from our friends, our children, our loved ones, even though it be with breaking hearts, because we believe that they shall live again; that we can meet them in a better land—in a sinless hereafter.

The edict of Grand Lodge ordering a Past Grand Master's jewel for Grand Master Botts, deceased, was continued in force, with directions that it be presented to his daughter, Miss Kate Botts.

The following resolutions were adopted by a rising vote :

WHEREAS, R. W. Geo. H. Bringhurst has served this Grand Lodge as Grand Secretary for twenty-two consecutive years, and owing to his advanced age he has voluntarily retired from a position which he has so long and faithfully filled ; and

WHEREAS, This Grand Lodge desires to express its sense of the valuable services which our venerable brother has rendered to it during all the years he has labored as Grand Secretary ; therefore, be it

1. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge hereby tenders its thanks to R. W. George H. Bringhurst, for his zealous and efficient services in the cause of Masonry and this Grand Lodge ; that in his retirement from official position he carries with him the gratitude of this Grand Lodge and the affectionate regards and fraternal esteem of its members.

2. *Resolved*, That a special committee of three be appointed by the Grand Master to procure and present to Bro. Bringhurst a jewel, as a token of the appreciation of this Grand Lodge for his services as Grand Secretary, and of its regard for his Masonic virtues and character, said jewel to be of gold and appropriately inscribed, and the Grand Master be authorized to draw a draft on the Grand Treasurer in payment thereof.

3. *Resolved*, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Grand Lodge, and a certified copy thereof be furnished Bro. Bringhurst.

It was ordered that the \$23,000 now in the Charity Fund should be appropriated to the establishment of a Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home. A committee was appointed to carry the order into effect. The Report on Correspondence (a partial one) was presented by brethren Gillaspie, Simpson and Hawley. Illinois does not appear to have attracted the attention of either. But few jurisdictions were noticed, for want of time. Brother Gillaspie retires. Sorry.

Of the action of the Grand Master of Pennsylvania in making a Mason of a young man under age, Bro. Simpson pertinently remarks :

This action is fully sustained by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. It is perhaps warranted by the ancient landmarks of the Order. There were times when the exercise of this prerogative conferred marked benefits upon the Craft. Those times may come again ; but in the present enlightened age, when the Craft is everywhere prosperous, it seems to us that this is a prerogative, by the exercise of which no benefits accrue to Masonry ; and what does not benefit Masonry ought not to be indulged in, even by a Grand Master. While landmarks, in a few instances, *permit* "short cuts," we are satisfied that the old beaten track, though it may wind a little, that we have all traveled over, is much the safer and by far the best.

In the matter of an educational qualification for the degrees Brother Gillaspie says :

It is possible that in this jurisdiction, that inability to read and write would be inexcusable ; but then, it has been a long time since Kentucky was a frontier State, and hence a long time since she labored under the disability and the lack of opportunity of such facilities as are necessary to acquire those arts. Bro. Staton, study "PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE." It makes a wonderful difference when it comes to locality and time.

Texas, in a very few years, has stepped from the conditions of a pioneer State to that of wealth, refinement and culture, and the question which here so much vexes our brother, with the changed condition, will pass away. But we still assert that ignorance of reading and writing should not, *per se*, disqualify. The condition and circumstances of life, should enter as a factor in determining qualifications. Masons often point with pride (?) to the fact that the aborigines of this country were acquainted with our knowledge; if so, they being ignorant of the art of reading and writing, why not one who is intelligent to a greater degree, but still labors under the same disability. We are no apologists of ignorance, except when it becomes next to an impossibility for the individuals to acquire knowledge.

We are aware that many finely spun sentences may be spun out of what we have said on this subject, but we are also satisfied when it is taken soberly and thought over, in the light in which we gave our opinion, one cannot but agree.

Of the rejection of the action of our Grand Lodge by Ohio, touching Memphis Rites, Brother G. further says:

We fail to see by force of what logic the Grand Lodge took such a course.

We are firmly convinced that the time has come when the body of Masonry should pronounce, and that very decidedly, upon these so-called Masonic rites.

They are surely sapping the life blood of this ancient and most honorable Institution.

The three degrees, composing the Institution of Masonry are made so cheap that they are only used as a means to acquire some of those 90° rites which are continually flaunting their showy gewgaws and highly numbered degrees.

And these so-called Masonic rites all claim jurisdiction over the three degrees, but apply an oily unction to the dosing Grand Lodge Jurisdictions by averring that they will not exercise that rite.

By what right do they claim this privilege, and how magnanimous to give over this great authority.

The time will come, possibly too late, when the Grand Lodges will claim their own.

Our Grand Secretary, Bro. Munn, receives credit for statistical tables prepared by Bro. Staton.

M. W. Z. E. Coombes, Dallas, Grand Master.

R. W. T. W. Hudson, Houston, Grand Secretary.

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## UTAH, 1886.

The fifteenth annual communication was held in Salt Lake City, January 19th. M. W. Brother Parley Lycurgus Williams presided over the representatives of the eight lodges of the jurisdiction. Five Past Grand Masters, with other dignitaries, were in attendance. The Grand Master congratulated the brethren upon the bless-



ings bestowed upon the jurisdiction, and although "disquietude" which has so long perplexed the citizens of the Territory was not quite obliterated, nevertheless he anticipated its early removal. He refers to the Mormon question. It is a sincere gratification to find that, although the Fraternity has not taken any part, politically, as a Fraternity, in the contest against the barbarous, lecherous defamers of our civilization, yet as citizens they have given their moral support to law ordained for the obliteration of Utah's social horror. It is this position of the *Masons* of Utah, and the unflinching determination of Masons everywhere, where kindred questions are attracting attention, that will soon convince the world that one of the strongest allies of good government, one of the most sturdy defenders of our civilization, is to be found in the lodge. Its principles direct to the identical thoughts and practices that enter into every contest with impurity.

The Grand Master is adverse to hasty legislation—referring to propositions before Grand Lodge. The first was a discrimination against Salt Lake City in the matter of a minimum price for the degrees. All lodges were placed upon an "equality before the law" in this regard. The next suggestion was the abolition of the office of Deputy Grand Master, and was disagreed to. As old as anything in constitutional Masonry is this position. In some jurisdictions, and in consonance with the old practice, it is an office by appointment of the Grand Master. It may be "a thing of beauty" rather than that of utility; nevertheless, it has the sanction of universal custom, and from remote periods. Brother Williams is also adverse to biennial sessions of the Grand Body. He thinks there may be a gain in dollars and cents by adopting the system, but is of the opinion that such change should not be made. In this we agree with the Grand Master. Annual gatherings, as he remarks, operate as a Masonic revival. Masons are peculiarly social beings, and the more they breathe of that kind of influence the more there is of unity and strength. This is as true of a church, or any benevolent or beneficent institution. Unless there are some reasons fundamental to the welfare of the Craft, come together every year. These gatherings cost money, it is true; but this expenditure is insignificant as compared with the loss of vitality that would follow biennial communications. He says:

My observations have led me to the conclusion that there is not cultivated in Utah that friendly intercourse, and those social features which should characterize, and, indeed, constitute a part of Masonry. This should be otherwise. The great object of Masonry is to cultivate and develop those qualities of human nature, which are most prominent in the most advanced stages of civilized society. This cultivation and development can only be attained by coming in contact, closely and frequently, by the interchange of ideas, and by the encouragement of the social qualities. If this course is pursued amongst the brethren a more intimate acquaintance results, an increased interest in each other's society and welfare is felt, lodge meetings are better attended and a prosperous condition of the Fraternity follows. The cultivation of our social natures was looked upon by our ancient brethren as one of the foundation stones of Masonry, and I believe it may be justly claimed as a universal rule that where you find a lodge whose members practice and cultivate sociability, you will there find a prosperous lodge. A reform in this particular is greatly needed among the Fraternity in this jurisdiction. More frequent social reunions should be introduced for the attainment of the desired end, and while at first a little effort to bring the brethren together might be required, ere long the pleasure experienced and profit derived would be a sufficient incentive to popularize such gatherings. The two Masonic holidays in the year (St. John the Baptist, and St. John the Evangelist) should never be permitted to pass without being noticed by the Craft, and in some appropriate way celebrated.



The Grand Master is inclined to hesitate in the exercise of his prerogatives. Well, brethren will differ upon this and kindred questions. We respectfully invite the attention of Brother Williams to a discussion of this subject in another part of this report.

The Grand Master is also forinist perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates, and had the sympathy of Grand Lodge. Sorry, indeed, that another good man and Mason has gone astray. If brethren would deign reasons for objections, we should feel under renewed obligations. Perhaps Bro. Diehl will furnish us information resting in our *covenants, one with the others*. Why is it that a person against whom my lodge interposes objections should be made my peer and the peer of every other member thereof without its assent? To be consistent, as it appears to us, an E. A. or F. C. should be at liberty to go wherever he will for advancement. Why restrain a Mason and not a profane?

The Grand Master relates a slight tiff with the Grand Lodge of Nevada. It is the oft repeated story of an invasion of jurisdiction; and looking for a precedent, the latter accepted the action of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in a similar case, and interdicted fraternal relations with the offending lodge. The following is the action of Nevada:

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of Nevada:*

Your committee, to whom was referred that part of the M. W. Grand Master's address in relation to charges ordered by him to be preferred by Eureka Lodge, No. 16, against M. D. Foley, who, while a resident of Eureka, Nevada, received the three degrees of Masonry in Wasatch Lodge, No. 1, Utah, would report as follows:

The ordering that such charges be brought, would seem to be regular and justifiable in accordance with precedents established by this Grand Lodge; more particularly in the case of Stephen A. Kinsey, similar to this. (See pp. 9 and 326, Vol. 11, Proceedings of Grand Lodge.) Upon investigation we find the facts to be as follows: About the first of April, 1884, M. D. Foley, a resident of Eureka, State of Nevada, he being at that time a hold-over Senator of that State, and a Representative of that State, then on his way to attend the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and who subsequently took his seat as a State Senator in the Legislature of said State, presented his petition for the three degrees of Masonry to Wasatch Lodge, No. 1, at Salt Lake City, Utah. He was elected and initiated in said lodge about April 1st, 1884, and was passed and raised in said lodge about 25th of May, in the same year. A Past Grand Master of Nevada being present in Salt Lake at that time warned the Senior Warden and another member of said Wasatch Lodge of the status of said M. D. Foley in the State of Nevada, and also warned said M. D. Foley of the illegality of the proceedings; but, notwithstanding his protest, they continued to confer said degrees. In view of the foregoing facts, we find that M. D. Foley illegally received the degrees of Masonry in Wasatch Lodge, No. 1, Utah.

We also find that said Wasatch Lodge, No. 1, Salt Lake City, Utah, in the conferring the said degrees upon said M. D. Foley, was guilty of an invasion of this Grand Lodge Jurisdiction. We accordingly report the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the said M. D. Foley be and is hereby suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Grand Lodge that Wasatch Lodge, No. 1, Utah, has intentionally invaded this Grand Lodge Jurisdiction, and should be dealt with accordingly.

*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to notify the Grand Lodge of Utah that neither this Grand Lodge nor its constituents will hold Masonic intercourse with Wasatch Lodge, No. 1, nor its members, until the final settlement of this case to the satisfaction of this Grand Lodge.

*Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Master continue his efforts in carrying out the foregoing resolutions.

Perhaps we do not have a correct understanding of this matter, but from action by the Grand Lodge of Nevada we gather the following as presented by Brother Diehl, who copies the address of Grand Master Baily. It appears that one M. D. Foley, a resident of Nevada, a rejected candidate, removed to Salt Lake City, there applied for and received the degrees. This becoming known, charges were preferred against him in Eureka Lodge, Nevada, while (as we suppose) he was a resident of Utah. He was suspended, but upon appeal to Grand Lodge it was decided, by the Committee on Grievances, that there was no cause of action. Subsequently the foregoing resolutions were passed. As is represented by Utah (Bro. Diehl), that Nevada in her hot haste to vindicate her sovereignty, issued her pronunciamiento before Utah had concluded an investigation of the transaction. If the latter, *after* inquiry, had adjudicated the case, not in accord with law and equity, or to the satisfaction of Nevada, there then might appear some ground for precipitating the contest; but until Utah had acted for or against its constituent, or had declined interposition, her sister was without remote justification in pouring out its vials of indignation.

Then, again, the attempted suspension of Foley was a worse blunder than the edict of non-intercourse. How is Cleveland Lodge, of Illinois, to try and suspend a member of a Wisconsin lodge not domiciled within its own jurisdiction? More than this, the hasty action of Nevada was predicated upon the *opinion* that Wasatch, No. 1, had violated law. Why not have waited till an investigation by its superior had determined the question of intention? If we are acquainted with the facts, Nevada has been very unwise.

Bro. Diehl presents admirable reports as Grand Secretary and Librarian. He does not represent lodges flourishing. There has been a slight falling off of membership—eight. Don't worry. This has been the history of every benevolent enterprise. So long, however, as you keep the Fraternity cleansed of impurities, like gold the lodge will never die of corrosion. God in His wisdom will not permit His dutiful followers to faint by the way. If there is lukewarmness in lodges *there is cause for it*. Thus it is the world over. The brethren of Utah owe it to their present high standing to vindicate themselves, and thus preserve a well-earned reputation.

Brother Diehl reports the library in a flourishing condition.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to reduce fees to Grand Lodge. Correct. Bro. Diehl presented the following:

#### PAST MASTER'S DEGREE.

WHEREAS, This Grand Lodge has jurisdiction over the three degrees of Ancient Craft or Symbolic Masonry only, viz: The degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, and none other; and

WHEREAS, The Ancient Regulations of Symbolic Masonry recognize these three degrees only, and do not authorize a fourth degree, or give permission for a secret organization within the body of the lodge; and

WHEREAS, Any degree conferred in a lodge that was fabricated beyond the precincts of the lodge is a humiliation to Ancient Craft or Symbolic Masonry, which is fully able to stand upon its own merits, and need not borrow part of its ceremonies from an association of Masons outside of the lodge, be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the conferring of the Past Master's degree upon the Master-elect, heretofore considered by the Grand Lodge of Utah a part of the installation ceremonies, be and is hereby abolished.

CHRISTOPHER DIEHL.

At the request of the Board of Custodians, the matter will lie over until the next Annual Communication.

[What will its fate be.—C. D.]

The retention of any such abnormality is a constant menace to the purity of Craft Masonry. We hope that the brethren of our sister jurisdiction will dispense with it, for the valuable reason that the lodge knows nothing of degrees beyond those of E. A., F. C. and M. M. If there is a Mason of Utah that thinks otherwise, let him give us the data upon which he rests his conclusions. We are after information.

The Committee on Jurisprudence submitted a resolution, thus:

*Resolved*, That Weber Lodge, No. 6, having claimed George Marth, an Entered Apprentice of Corinne Lodge, No. 5, as its material, and having been sustained in such claim by the decision of the Grand Master at the time the claim was made, it is the duty of Weber Lodge, No. 6, either to confer the remaining degrees upon the brother, or to prefer charges against him, and if found unworthy to expel him as an Entered Apprentice.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec receives the moral support of the Grand Lodge of Utah.

Bro. Diehl submitted a special report upon application of the "Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico" for fraternal recognition. As in a like case, last year, he declined to recommend such sympathy to the so-called Grand Lodge of Vera Cruz, and upon the ground that lodges entering into the organization were not bodies of constitutional Craft Masonry, but had their origin in Rites of which the Fraternity know nothing. It is incomprehensible how Grand Lodges can so far stultify their claims to exclusive jurisdiction over Symbolic Masonry by acquiescing in such usurpation. A Supreme Council has the same authority over the Craft as has a body of the Royal Arcanum—no more.

Our distinguished brother, Diehl, gives his readers 108 pp. of a Report on Correspondence, and, like all his productions, is worthy of thoughtful consideration. He has been, and continues to be, an important factor in Utah Masonry.

We agree with him that a lodge should be permitted to exercise all the functions of a chartered organization in granting limits, receptions into membership by initiations and affiliations. Why they should be deprived of such powers is as much a mystery to us as the necessity of a Past Master's degree (!) to qualify a Master elect.

Upon the question of *Masonic* degrees, he says to Brother Wheeler, of Connecticut :

If any blotting out is necessary Bro. Wheeler will stand by Symbolic Masonry, but he thinks it is not, and says : " If Bro. Diehl had ever taken the higher degrees, we feel satisfied he would have much to appreciate." May be so, but I can assure my friend Wheeler, that I have found the very essence of Masonry in the three first degrees, and with them I propose to stay and work for. Masonry pure and simple is my motto and Masonry pure and simple I love, because on its altar all men, no matter of what nationality, religion and politics, can unite and cultivate a truly fraternal spirit. Such was the intention of the founders of speculative Masonry and we challenge any or all the advocates of the High Degree system to prove the contrary. The men who in 1717 in London created out of operative Masonry the speculative system knew that if their society should gain ground and command the respect of the world, it had to be neutral in religion, politics and caste, and that only then Masonry would be destined to bridge over all differences of opinion and teach in the lodge and through it to the whole race the true principles, and, if you please, the art of humanity. That was their idea of Masonry and it was the idea of the great German Humanitarian, Bro. Gotthold Ephraim Lessing. It is ours. Religion is taught in the Commandery, and as for caste, well we have yet to see the brother wearing a Keystone, or the K. T. Cross, or the Prussian Eagle who does not look down upon a Master Mason with a sort of pitiful smile thinking thereby : " Poor soul, only three degrees, what do you know of Masonry, look at me and be gone."

We could write more on the subject and could cite more of the inconsistencies of the so-called higher degrees, but it is unnecessary to waste time and space on it. Bros. Parvin, Simons, Gurney, Pierson, Robbins and many other learned Masons have openly declared that Masonry ends with the Master's Degree, and that all degrees above that are not Masonic, but that they are only composed of Master Masons. These brothers have been there, and they know whereof they speak when they say that the Chapter, the Council, the Commandery, the Consistory or any other degree, call it by what name you may, are not more Masonic than a lodge of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Workmen, or any other of the many mushroom orders that live for a few years and then die.

The "higher degrees" are well enough in their places. By way of parenthesis, however, there is not any "higher" degree in Masonry than that of Master Mason, notwithstanding the assertions of monitorial publishers. We should speak of everything beyond the lodge as associations of Masons. As such they are entitled to our respect so long as they remain within their own enclosures. In this connection we ask for "instruction," by what authority a Supreme Council furnishes a co-ordinate body of its Rite the "rituals and secret work of the Blue Degrees for instruction." See constitutions of the Scottish Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction, pages 61 and 62, published by authority of that association of Masons in 1884. Would it not be well for Grand Lodges within that bailiwick to ask from whence comes the power to publish the rituals of the Craft. Is there any such authority in existence? We call upon the Grand Lodges of Minnesota, Iowa, Kentucky, with others, to rise and explain. This is something new to us, and will be to the great body of the Fraternity. This is a *pointer*, brethren, and should not be overlooked.

Bro. Diehl is not in sympathy with the dictum of the Grand Master of Colorado, "that negro Masons are not entitled to any Masonic recognition in that jurisdiction." We care not for the color of a man if he be a *Mason*—legitimately introduced to the brotherhood. Bro. Diehl is not a physical perfectionist; is pleasantly and righteously impressed with perpetual jurisdiction. On this latter subject he says: "We are sorry to find Bro. Simons a little tender on the question of perpetual jurisdiction over

rejected candidates. We firmly believe in the doctrine, and shall respect it as long as we have any *respect* for the inalienable right of objection."

He is of the opinion that a candidate without ability to read or write should be rejected; and hopes that his jurisdiction may soon dispense with the *degree* of Past Master. Correct in both. Upon the question of the propriety of installing the Master elect of a lodge in Grand Lodge, he is not quite settled. We do not see its impropriety. The Grand Master is supreme in his jurisdiction, and when a Master is installed by a P. M. the latter is the proxy, *de facto*, of his superior. The fact that a Master elect appears in Grand Lodge only adds force to the immemorial doctrine that such ceremonial is primarily vested in the Grand Master. He can, of course, act by his proxy, a Past Master, who in consonance with usage is the representative of the head of Grand Lodge. Under our installation services the installing officer is thus represented.

Bro. Diehl continues his righteous castigation of Mormonism. His review of Illinois is fraternal, and we are glad to note that our work has his commendations.

M. W. Parley Lycurgus Williams, Salt Lake City, Grand Master.

R. W. Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City, Grand Secretary.

## VERMONT, 1885.

The transactions of this jurisdiction are never without interest. The Grand Body met in Burlington, June 10, but in consequence of unavoidable delay in printing its transactions they did not reach us in time for our last report. Lodges largely represented, and visitors abundant. Included in the latter are found the names of P. G. M. George O. Tyler and Junior Grand Warden Bro. Wm. Brinsmaid, both of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Quebec. The Grand Master, M. W. Ozro Meacham, presented a very elaborate paper, minutely detailing his official duties. He submitted two decisions to which the Committee on Jurisprudence took exceptions. The first, that "a brother should be deemed innocent of any charge that may be preferred against him until he is proven *guilty*; and he is entitled to vote on all questions before the lodge, except questions relating to his own trial." The committee demur, because it contravenes the provisions of a by-law of Grand Lodge. Perhaps the scope of the conclusions of the legal advisers of the Grand Body may not be comprehended, but if it is a fact that its law condemns a brother prior to a verdict by a jury of his peers, the statutes of Grand Lodge should be cleansed of the abnormality. To



a second decision, namely: "A Mason who willfully withholds from his lodge, or a brother, their just dues, is guilty of a Masonic crime, and charges should be presented against him for cheating, wronging and defrauding." The committee enters its protest, as follows:

They disapprove of Decision No. 2, so far as the same relates to lodge dues, it is at a variance with the Grand Lodge By-Law, which provides a penalty and exclusive method of procedure for such case. So far as it relates to the collection of debts or loans of money voluntarily made, it is objectionable, because Masonry should not be made use of to enforce the adjustment of private claims, or the settlement of private disputes. It is only when the transaction is tainted with fraud or immorality, so as to affect the Fraternity at large, that it becomes a Masonic offense.

While we are entirely in sympathy with the committee touching the impropriety of making a lodge a court for the adjudication of financial contests or differences between brethren, nevertheless we can not understand why a promise to pay, *fraudulently* disregarded, should not subject the offender to discipline. The lodge should not be made a city of refuge for cheats. It should and has within itself ample power to enforce obedience to a primal law of the organization. It is true that the courts should decide legal liabilities in a controversy, but it is just as true that where there can not arise any reasonable doubt regarding the obligation of one brother to another, or to lodge, that is "willfully" withheld, the debtor does "cheat, wrong and defraud," and should be held responsible for a *crime* that is explicitly named in and condemned by the *immemorial, fundamental* law of the Institution. The difficulties of establishing fraud in such cases is not the question at issue, but we are decidedly of the opinion that where fraud is conclusively established, that a penalty should be imposed upon the guilty. The law of Illinois provides, in such cases, that fraud shall be set up in complaints or charges, and clearly substantiated by evidence. It has long been the view of the writer that, in the matter of delinquency for dues, lodges should be untrammelled, and permitted to inflict any of the penalties provided by our laws for a breach of faith in this regard; because it not infrequently happens that a delinquent, with confessed ability, is defiant. In such case expulsion should be allowed to follow conviction, if testimony exhibits such radical contempt for the claims of the lodge. If palpable, open, confessed and unquestioned violation of obligation is not a Masonic "crime," then we have failed in comprehending law upon which the Fraternity rests for its consequence to the world.

The Grand Master is emphatic in his approval of the action of the Grand Lodge of Quebec in cutting off intercourse with the three recusant lodges of its jurisdiction. His approval was concurred in, but we don't find any edict in the premises.

Brother Meacham directs attention to the sore afflictions of the Grand Secretary, Brother William H. Root, who has lost a mother, wife and son within a brief period.

"Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me." Brother Root will have the profound sympathies of his brethren.

From the report of the Committee on Finance it is found that provision (for life) has been made for the care of the venerable Past Grand Secretary, Brother John B. Hollenbeck.



It is also found that of the 101 active lodges of the jurisdiction nine have failed to report.

The reports of D. D. Grand Masters are quite elaborate, and must be of rare local interest. They are also of general interest, because, as a rule, they exhibit activity and prosperity of lodges.

Past Grand Master L. C. Butler submitted the Report on Correspondence, and, like all else that comes from his pen, should have attentive consideration.

In his review of Arizona, he notices the distinction between "dimit and diplomas." The more attention is given to this subject induces a belief that issuing so-called diplomas, or certificates, is unwise. When a Mason has cancelled *all* his obligations to the lodge, it is generally held that it is his right to dissolve membership relations therewith; a dimit, therefore, embracing only the fact of withdrawal, is all that should issue; because a paper sweetened and garnished with adulation makes it possible for an impostor to impose himself upon the attention of lodges and brethren. It is a significant fact, too, that those least entitled to such documents are the most certain to have them.

In his review of Dakota, and referring to Bro. Blatt's opinion "that there is no Masonry above that controlled by the Grand Lodge," E. A., F. C. and M. M., he replies:

We are not prepared to endorse the view that "no Masonic degrees are entitled to recognition by the Grand Lodge but those of E. A., F. C. and M. M.," or "that there is no Masonry above that controlled by the Grand Lodge." The Chapter and Council degrees have certainly in them sufficient Masonic light to warrant their recipients in saying that they develop more fully, and complete the preceding degrees, and that without the light therein revealed, the Masonic student would remain in ignorance of some important lessons which the preceding degrees have awakened in him a desire to know. The Chapter and the Council degrees, to our apprehension, as supplementary to those of the lodge, afford all the "light" there is in Ancient Craft Masonry. To comprehend these is a sufficient study for a lifetime. And we agree with our brother that "if the brain, time and money spent upon the said higher degrees (that is, those above the Council) had been made to flow in the channel of Ancient Craft Masonry, our record would have been much more glorious, our inspirations much loftier, and much grander practical results would have been attained."

It is quite true that something may be learned of Ancient Masonry in Chapter and Council; it is quite as true, however, that Masons may organize, *ad libitum*, associations for the purposes of amplification and illustration, but this does not make them "duly constituted Masonic bodies," neither does it justify the conclusion that there can be any *Masonry* except the three foregoing degrees instituted by the premier Grand Lodge of the world. Rather than go over the subject again, we give a contribution by the writer to the "Voice of Masonry," of this city, a few months since:

"Brother Ginther (Illinois) arraigned us before our Grand Chapter in October last. Upon the same topic he appears in the March number of the *Voice*, with a presumable purpose to refute the axiom that there is nothing of Masonry, *per se*, beyond the three degrees of the Craft.

It is a difficult thing to discuss this question, because of unwarranted opinions and beliefs growing out of pre-existing usurpation that had its origin about the middle of the last century. Any

hostility, therefore, to that which has had an existence from that period, is assumed to be a warfare for the extinction of the Masonic associations to which Brother Gintner refers, though they be the product of an early ambition to excel in the creation of degrees and orders that now so persistently and unwisely claim to be legitimate appendages to the lodge. The consequences of that claim will be referred to. We *once more repeat* that which we have so frequently announced, and upon *every* occasion when the subject was under discussion, that we entertain the most exalted fraternal regard for Chapter, Council, Commandery, and bodies of the Scottish Rite. We are honored with membership in each, and hope to retain associations that have afforded us so much gratification and profit. Yet, and notwithstanding our affection for those organizations of Masons, we can not admit that they have remote claims to the distinction of being "duly constituted Masonic bodies." Here is the line of distinction upon which we insist; nothing more, nothing less. It may be asked, "why raise a question that is *assumed* to be without practical importance, and that directs to the disturbance of some peculiar relations existing between the membership of lodges and the bodies named?"

In reply: The question was raised because the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts had assumed a position entirely untenable, and designed to impress upon the Masonic world the rightful authority of a Grand Lodge of Symbolic Masonry to determine the Masonic legitimacy of something of which seventy-five per cent. of the Fraternity knew nothing whatever, and of which it (the Grand Lodge) was without knowledge except through an insignificant minority of its membership. It was a question, however, that had for many years enlisted our attention, and we have for a long time felt an assurance that, without being an aggressor, an opportunity would surely present itself that would afford justification for the exposure of errors that have for so many years imposed themselves upon the Craft, and that have not been of any advantage to associations of Masons beyond the lodge.

Brother Gintner seeming particularly interested in the Chapter as a "duly constituted Masonic body," the validity of his claims in that direction will first receive attention; and, as he curtly disposes of the late Brother Mackey in the premises, we must rely upon his favorite author, the distinguished Brother Hugnan, for authority. There is not a remaining doubt but the Royal Arch had its incipient origin about the year 1740. Upon this point Brother Mackey remarks: "The result of our investigations, in which we have mainly relied on the authority of the learned Oliver, is that, until the year 1740, the essential element of the Royal Arch constituted a component part of the Master's degree, and was of course its concluding portion; that as a degree it was not at all recognized, being but the complement of one." It would occupy too much space to quote all Brother Mackey says upon the subject; but all that he does say is in unison with the foregoing quotation. Now, as Brother Gintner asks, "Why was the mass of Mackey's statements referred to printed as *facts*, in the face not only of Brother Hugnan's history, but of averments of other equally reliable and distinguished historians of the Craft?" As a reply, is given the following from Brother Hugnan: "We favor the theory that a *word* was placed in the 'Royal Arch,' *prominently*, which was previously given in the sections of the Third Degree, and known 'as the ancient word of a Master Mason.' We understand it is still so communicated in some Master Masons' lodges on the continent, and we know that it is to be found on old tracing boards of early last century. The amplification and prominence which followed such removal and incorporation into another degree, appears to us to provide the key to the problem, harmonize the statements of Dr. Dassigny with those of later years, and permit a change being made without any violence to the ordinary ritual, besides allowing the old system being followed, or otherwise, without any difficulties worth mentioning occurring between the Craft authorities and the votaries of Royal Arch Masonry." Now, if it is unquestionably true that the first Grand Lodge was organized in 1717 and its system of degrees subsequently perfected, and long before the Royal Arch was thought of, how can it successfully be contended that the latter is a "duly constituted Masonic body," with the inhibition, positively and clearly enunciated, that Masons were not permitted "to make innovations" upon the body of the Fraternity? We care nothing for the opinions of Brother Hugnan and other writers touching the "mutilation" of the third degree, because that is not the question at issue; although we are justified in the conclusion, and from the statements of Brother Hugnan, that the true "word" of a Master Mason was never lost, but was eliminated from the lodge to make it possible for a fourth degree that *was fabricated* about the year 1740. We do not so much object to the fabrication as we do to the assurance of those who contend that the Chapter is a "duly constituted Masonic body," when in

fact it was not known to the Ancient Craft, and can not, therefore, found its claims to a parentage therefrom.

The original of the Royal Arch (by whom gotten up and by whom introduced to Masonry) is an enigma that has not yet found a solution. It is possible that authentic records may yet be discovered that will relieve us of doubt, but thus far it is questionable if its introduction was not at a much later period than that pointed out by Masonic historians. Upon this point Brother Hughan remarks: "The oldest *minutes* of Royal Arch Masonry preserved are of the year 1762 (at York); but the degree is mentioned in the 'Athol' records of March 4th, 1752, and it is particularly alluded to in a printed work of 1744." To carry its origin back to 1740, representations of "itinerant Masons" are relied upon as evidence of its existence prior to the year 1744, but we do not find a particle of reliable testimony in support of that opinion.

Brother Ginther says: "It may be, however, that my obtuse mind is incompetent to grasp 'the right construction of some of the passages involved [referring to our view of Massachusetts last year] like the following: 'It will be asked if a Grand Lodge has not supervision over all the Masonry within its borders? It certainly *has*; it *can* and *should*, as we think, prohibit the employment of its rituals by an association of men, notwithstanding such association embraces Masons exclusively. It can interdict the Chapter, Council, Commandery or bodies of the Scottish Rite, from assuming any function of the lodge, either directly or indirectly.' We hope the reader will keep the foregoing in mind, for the day, when it comes, when the lodge will demand its own. \* \* \* 'The practice of employing the esoteric rituals, signs, grips, words and symbols of the lodge, is an indefensible usurpation and groundwork of error and contention.' \* \* \* 'I do sincerely hope others will see what I fail to comprehend, that the foregoing is evidence of a peaceable desire to let such Masonic bodies alone, and that the Grand Lodge is to confine itself to Symbolic Masonry only. Some of these utterances to be puerile and others as containing 'specious sophistry.'"

We are in no wise inclined to deny what he says of his own mind, when he penned the foregoing, because it does seem unaccountable that a Mason of his acknowledged ability should fail to comprehend the force of plain, unequivocal *English*. We made the point (in our review of Massachusetts heretofore referred to), and again substantiate and reiterate it, that there is no authority derived from the ancient, immemorial, fundamental law, for the existence in *Masonry* of other degrees than those of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason.

A little further: We have read of Brother Hughan's work with considerable attention, and arrive at the conclusion, irresistible to ourselves, that not only the Royal Arch, but the mass of other degrees were fabricated upon this continent and in Britain, the first half of the eighteenth century, and were in the possession of degree-mongers for years thereafter, until the Royal Arch was seized upon by the seceders (Athol) about 1762, and at or about that year was made an appendage to the third degree by that body, although there are no records of the assimilation until sixteen years thereafter, 1778. It is also true that the regular Grand Lodge of England suffered its constituents to practice the incubations of degree-fabricators, though they were not recognized by it as having any relations to the Craft until 1813. At the union of the two Grand Bodies that year the Royal Arch was admitted to the system to bring about the much desired consummation of alliance. To show with what facility any kind of imposition gained the attention of Masons of that early period, and how little attention was given to the powers entering into the primary constitutions of the lodge, we have only to again quote Brother Hughan: "On the 20th of June, 1780, certain resolutions 'from the Grand Chapter were introduced' to the members of the York Grand Lodge (Athol) and 'adopted. They confirmed the authority of the Grand Lodge over 'five degrees or orders of Masonry,' the Rite consisting of, first, Entered Apprentice; second, Fellow Craft; third, Master Mason; fourth, Knight Templar; fifth, Sublime Degree of the Royal Arch. This arrangement is 'likely to refer to the order in which they were worked, rather than their position in what then might have appropriately been termed the 'York Rite,' for the Royal Arch is distinctly termed 'the fourth degree of Masonry' in February 7th, 1762. The York Grand Lodge is the only body of the kind that has ever recognized the Knight Templar degree in this country, and it is rather a singular circumstance that it collapsed soon afterward. Toleration of all 'additional degrees,' neither prohibiting nor recognizing any, appears to be the approved course of action and allowed

"by the Grand Lodge of England; thus leaving the brethren to discover for *themselves* those worth supporting."

Last italics ours. We give the foregoing quotation to further impress upon the reader the incontestible truth that neither the Royal Arch, Knight Templar, or any degrees or orders, had either their origin in or authority from the primal Grand Lodge, but were sheer fabrications forced upon the Fraternity by the persistence of those interested in their dissemination.

Further quotations from Brother Hughan and other distinguished authors are not necessary to show that there does not exist any *Masonic* organizations beyond the lodge. There are associations of Masons worthy of any consideration with which Masons may be inclined to invest them, and to which thousands of brethren belong; but we insist that they are without the semblance of authority to transfer to such associations any inherent property of the lodge, whether of rituals, or other esoteric methods or terms of recognition. To this part of the subject we turn our attention.

Brother Ginter says: "If not puerile, how inconsistent is the statement that the Grand Lodge can 'interdict the Chapter, Council, etc., from assuming any functions of the lodge, directly or indirectly?' While it is true, and while that undoubted power and prerogative of the Grand Lodge has ever been not only acknowledged but vigorously supported by the class of Masons referred to, it is superfluous to throw the gauntlet until they or any of them undertake to do so, or until there is some reasonable probability that they will so interfere. The functions of a lodge are, to make its own by-laws, consistent with the general laws of Masonry, and to see them duly executed; to confer the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, in a regular and constitutional manner, with business incidental thereto, and to the general management of a subordinate. Which of these functions has the Chapter assumed? or, which is it likely to assume?"

Our distinguished brother has well stated some of the "functions" of the lodge, but has neglected to bring its other prerogatives to the reader's attention. It is also a "function" of the lodge to *maintain exclusive jurisdiction over its rituals*. This is a question, in all its bearings, that will not admit of discussion except within the tiled recesses of a body of Masons; but we can say that the Fraternity has *unlawfully submitted to an emasculation of the third degree*; its "word" now being employed in the Chapter, together with signs, grips and other esoteric portions of its ceremonies. This is true of all associations of Masons, except as regards the first—the "word."

To conclude this paper, and to get our views clearly within the understanding of brethren and companions, we will state that the assumption of the rituals of the lodge, by the Chapter, is entirely *unnecessary* and humiliating to the bodies indulging therein. It makes the Chapter subservient to a body with which it can not have official intercourse, and to which homage is paid without even a courteous recognition therefor. Not only this, but such subserviency forecloses the possibility of the *independent sovereignty* of the Chapter, by voluntarily placing its membership at the *disposal* of the lodge. To this we object, and shall continue objecting to such anomalous relations to a body that does not demand such humble vassalage at the hands of any association of Masons. We want to see the Chapter, Council, Commandery, and bodies of the Scottish Rite, as they of right ought to be, *sovereign* organizations, controlling their own membership, and legislating for their adherents, without dictation from *any* source. When, therefore, they banish the rituals of the lodge, so that a member of the bodies named can meet in their assemblies without a violation of primary obligation that inhibits *Masonic* intercourse with a Mason disciplined and under suspension or expulsion by lodge, they will have peaceably accomplished a revolution in the welfare of every department of the Fraternity."

Under Indian Territory, he says:

This question of perpetual jurisdiction can hardly be considered as finally settled. It is under discussion. Vermont limits it to a certain period of time, after which the perpetual part of the jurisdiction as applied to other Grand Jurisdictions ceases, and local jurisdiction begins. Nevertheless the rejected material of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and other Masonic jurisdictions, even though accepted in Vermont, will not be received in those States without "healing." Nor will a Vermont Mason, in such situation, be allowed "visitation" in those States. He is a Mason in this

State, but not recognized as such in Massachusetts. And each Grand Lodge is supreme in its jurisdiction, and has the inherent right of making its own "rules" and "regulations," provided, we suppose, they are not in contravention of the "Landmarks of Masonry." Of which who is to decide? Opinions differ. Where is the ultimate authority to interpret? the supreme court of Masonic judicature from which there is no appeal, and whose decision we must all take heed and obey? Whether it is not better as a matter of interstate policy and comity to recognize the right of each Grand Lodge to establish its own regulations on this subject, and wherein we differ in practice accommodate ourselves to them, in such way as to insure every Master Mason his right of recognition as a brother in good and regular standing among "Masons wheresoever disposed around the globe?"

We are glad to believe that the brother "is under conviction." We should like to ask him, if it would not be just as justifiable for the brethren of Vermont to receive the petition of an Entered Apprentice of Massachusetts, for the remaining degrees, denied to him in the lodge from which he hailed (and after he had gained domicile in Vermont), as to receive the petition of a rejected profane of Massachusetts under like conditions and circumstances? In other words, whence the propriety of holding perpetual jurisdiction over a *Mason*, and extend exalted courtesies to a rejected ashlar?

Bro. Butler's notice of our jurisdiction is full and exceedingly fraternal. The action of our Grand Lodge upon Memphian Rites, and the writer's report upon the "Massachusetts Departure," receive extended notice. He is not inclined to "express full concurrence" with our views upon the latter subject, though he fails to submit his objections. Upon the first mentioned topic, he commends our action, and says that "this position will be sustained by every other Grand Lodge."

Brother Butler writes a valuable paper. It would be a gratification to notice many more of his opinions if it was not necessary to cultivate the good opinions of our financial officers.

M. W. Marsh O. Perkins, Windsor, Grand Master.

R. W. William H. Root, Burlington, Grand Secretary.

## VIRGINIA, 1885.

For the one hundred and eighth time has this revered jurisdiction met in annual communication, December 14—some fifteen years older than the Right Worshipful, the Past D. D. G. Master of our Thirtieth District, 1884.

The Grand Master announces the death of Right Worshipful Brother John Faran Regnault, Grand Treasurer, on the 10th of June. He was a Mason distinguished



for great purity of character, as well as continuous devotion to the welfare of the Fraternity.

Brother Hill (G. M.) decided that "one brother can vouch for another without having been in a lodge with him." Very many brethren entertain the idea that nothing but actual presence in lodge with a brother justifies avouchment. It is proper to be cautious, but if the writer meets Bro. Hill anywhere, and upon examination or other proof finds him to be a Mason, and should he thereafter appear at the door of Cleveland Lodge for visitation, it is my duty and right to vouch for him; if, however, the Master is not satisfied with my testimony, it is his right and duty to ask for further evidences of Bro. Hill's Masonic standing, but he can not *exact* of me my ground of belief—whether or not I have met him in lodge. He can either accept my avouchment or dismiss it as unworthy of credence, and resort to an examination.

He also concluded that it "is proper for a lodge to decorate the graves of deceased brethren." We agree with him, as he thus expresses himself:

"If a lodge desires to turn out as lodge on 'Memorial Day' to participate in the public ceremonies usually had on such occasions, I think it would be improper; but if they want to turn out without any other organization or citizen procession or celebration to decorate the graves of their deceased brethren, I can see no objection to their so doing. I know of no precedent for such action, but I think it appropriate and commendable, as evincing the respect and fraternal regard which they have for the memory of

'Those that they loved so long and see no more,  
Loved and still love; not dead, but gone before.'"

Let some day, however, not of a public character, be observed, and thus make it a Masonic ceremonial distinctively.

Brother Hill, with many distinguished Masons of Virginia, attended the dedication of Washington Monument. They were well pleased with their reception, all they saw and heard, and particularly with the elegant *menu* prepared for the occasion. Wonder if they had access to Bro. Spafford's private hotel office?

The Grand Master is not much inclined to the establishment of a State Board of Relief; neither are we as favorably disposed toward such local bodies as formerly. They answer a good purpose in many instances, but in the majority of cases they are grievously imposed upon. Buzzards are certain to congregate around a carcass. He closes a pointed address with a fraternal compliment to Grand Secretary, Bro. Isaacs.

R. W. Bro. Charles E. Wingo, successor to the lamented Bro. Regnault, reports the treasury in good condition.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Correspondence, the Grand Lodge of South Australia was recognized. A communication of condolence was received from the "Grand Lodge" of Peru, upon the death of Brother Regnault.



Two hundred dollars was contributed to Galveston sufferers.

To the credit of Grand Lodge, the Committee on Appeals and Grievances had a limited docket.

As is customary with Bro. Drinkard, he opens his Report on Correspondence with a review of his own jurisdiction. As we said last year, we are in accord with his practice, but as our report is necessarily printed before the session of our Grand Lodge, we can not indulge in a like pleasure.

We are not in accord with Bro. Drummond in his opinion that there is no legal objection to a member of a North Carolina lodge uniting with a Virginia lodge, where dual membership is recognized; because if the law of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina objected to dual membership its constituent members would be without authority to indulge in that class of *polygamy*. If a member of an Illinois lodge applies for membership in Virginia, our law in relation thereto is governing and must be obeyed, else discipline would legitimately follow. Virginia would have a perfect right to receive him, and could not be charged with an offense, but a penalty here, of suspension or expulsion, would follow the offender there. Is this not correct? *Dual membership* is interdicted in Illinois.

He publishes a resolution adopted by Grand Lodge, to-wit:

"Resolved, by the Grand Lodge of Virginia, That it hereby expresses its undiminished confidence in the distinguished brethren Most Worshipful Beverly R. Wellford, Jr., Right Worshipful William F. Drinkard, Right Worshipful William B. Isaacs, Worshipful Alfred R. Courtney and Worshipful Thomas J. Evans, whose names have been wrongfully used in several anonymous publications sent out from this city; which this Grand Lodge unqualifiedly condemns."

Were these distinguished brethren charged with too great familiarity with hen-roosts (!), too frequent visits at the spigot (!), or what was insinuated in the said circular letters?

He notices a law of Delaware, providing: "But if a Mason in this jurisdiction remain for one year non-affiliated, or without application for affiliation, he may be expelled for un-Masonic conduct, after charges preferred and due trial;" and asks for an opinion upon the subject. Well, our judgment is not of great significance, nevertheless, we hold that the law is not only judicially unlawful, but intensely inconsistent with our covenants. In the first instance, we deny the fraternal right of a Grand Lodge to declare its *own acts* unlawful by lapse of time. It can hold a member to membership, for specific reasons, but it can not grant a dimit and subsequently limit its duration; because, and secondly, it is a fundamental law of the Craft that a person comes in of his own free will and accord, and is at liberty to retire from the lodge at his pleasure, provided that he has conformed to its legitimate demands and no charges for un-Masonic conduct are of record against him. In the third place, a dimit severs, unqualifiedly, relations with the lodge. This has been the force and understanding of such papers from time immemorial. The moment, therefore, such paper is voted, it is effective and *can not be recalled*, except, as some writers contend, the vote granting a dimit may be reconsidered at the same meeting. In the fourth

place, the common law upon the subject contemplates the perpetuity of a dimit, unless the dimitted elects otherwise by asking for affiliation. In the fifth place, we have yet to hear of any accepted law of the Craft that forces a man into or out of the lodge, except in the latter case, for offenses against the general law of the Fraternity. We do not have remote conception of the propriety of a law of Grand Lodge that permits an unqualified dimit—a complete severance from the lodge—and then declare it, by lapse of time, without force. It seems to us that it is without justification to be found in the general and immemorial jurisprudence of the Fraternity. In some of our Western jurisdictions it is provided that a non-affiliate, without an attempt at affiliation, may be disciplined except dues are paid to some lodge, thus making the Craft mutual assurance associations. The latter topic has been noticed elsewhere.

Our Grand Lodge is extensively and fraternally noticed, with liberal quotations from our report of last year. He refers to our table referring to the voting franchises of members of Grand Lodges, but don't think that his jurisdiction needs the admonition, and agrees with us as to the propriety of recognizing the "Grand Lodges" of Victoria and New South Wales. Referring to our remark, that we wished "to remind him that Masonry does not, neither *has it ever*, taught a belief in a Supreme Being. It does, however, recognize the existence of God, *not a God*;" then asks us to explain the difference. A Supreme Being, in the minds of men, means nothing so far as Masonry is concerned, but the God of the Bible is held by our Great Light to be a living, supreme entity—something tangible, not mystical—and to whom we acknowledge obedience and submission.

We are much pleased to find this vindication of our Grand Lodge :

Illinois having adopted a resolution declaring that the " Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis," and the " Ancient and Primitive Rite of Memphis," and all associations of persons of whatever degree or name (other than lodges of Free and Accepted Symbolic or Craft Masons, and the Grand Lodges duly constituted by the representatives of such lodges), that shall arrogate to themselves the authority, under any circumstances or conditions, to confer the degrees of Symbolic or Craft Masonry, to-wit: Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, or whose charters, constitutions, laws, edicts or decrees shall assume, or permit the powers organized under them to assume, the authority to constitute lodges, or bodies of any other name, for the conferring the said three degrees of Symbolic or Craft Masonry, are clandestine bodies within the meaning of the fundamental law of Masonry, Brother Drummond exultingly says that " thus has Illinois reached practically the same result as Massachusetts, though by a different path." But we do not so understand it. Illinois denounces outside organizations which claim the right to make Ancient Craft Masons, and Illinois names two of those bodies. All pretended Masons so made are evidently clandestine. Therefore every Grand Lodge has the right to declare them so, and to denounce as spurious the organizations that pretended to make them Masons. The difference is this, Brother Drummond : Massachusetts forbids her Masons to join or recognize a body of outsiders that does not pretend to make Masons. Illinois only forbids her Masons to join or recognize bodies that make spurious Masons. Massachusetts puts innocent outsiders on a level with clandestinely-made Masons. Illinois ignores the former, but denounces the latter. If the Royal Arcanum were to require all its members to be Freemasons, it would come under the ban in Massachusetts, but in Illinois would be ignored. In a word, Illinois will not discipline a Mason for joining a body that allows none but Masons to become members, if that body does not claim the right to make Masons itself, whereas Massachusetts disciplines its members for doing that very thing. In the one case, every Mason can see that he has no right to be in such an organization, and will know for himself that its Masons are clandestine. In the other case, every Mason joining it knows that none but real Masons are admitted.

He gives "Uncle John" a good shot, thus:

Does Brother Simons really hold that New York has jurisdiction for twelve months, or even twelve days, over profanes who have removed from the jurisdiction? We suspect that he does not.

Brother Simons replies as follows:

"We most certainly do not; but only this, that where a party having a legal residence in New York removes his domicile to Virginia, he must live there one year to acquire a legal residence; but if the New York Lodge choose to waive jurisdiction, at least such jurisdiction as it had up to the time of removal there, then Virginia need not wait any longer than it wants to; but as to following a profane for twelve hours, we do not believe in it."

We guessed aright; and yet Brother Simons sets up, in the next breath, the claim which he had just repudiated. He says he certainly does not claim that New York has jurisdiction for even twelve days over profanes who have removed from that jurisdiction; but before he finishes the sentence containing disclaimer, he adds that "if New York choose to waive such jurisdiction as it had up to the time of removal," &c., &c. But that jurisdiction, you have agreed, was lost the moment the candidate moved out of the State. It is impossible, therefore, for New York to have any jurisdiction to waive. Virginia needs no waiver of jurisdiction. Her jurisdiction attaches the moment the profane enters Virginia, and all subsequent proceedings need conform to her law only. New York has absolutely nothing to do with the matter at any stage of the proceedings, and Brother Simons, we are sure, will say the same.

We have read Bro. Drinkard's report with a great deal of pleasure. He is a good writer, a logical reasoner, and a man who occupies a deservedly high place in the affections of the Virginia Fraternity. The good Lord be with the Craft of the memorable and grand old Commonwealth.

M. W. Francis H. Hill, Madison C. H., Grand Master.

R. W. William B. Isaacs, Richmond, Grand Secretary.

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## WASHINGTON, 1885.

At the last session of our Grand Body we were agreeably surprised to meet M. W. Bro. Louis Ziegler, Grand Master of this jurisdiction, accompanied by Brother Reed, Past Grand Master and the present notably efficient Grand Secretary and Correspondent, of the same bailiwick. The first is an old-time Mason of Illinois, and at the date of his emigration westward was the esteemed S. Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Here he met a large number of Masonic friends who were only too glad of the opportunity to extend fraternal welcome. He left us for Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he expects to be relieved of physical infirmities with which he is afflicted. We ardently pray for his perfect restoration.

To our friends east of the "Rockies," who have not had the pleasure of meeting Bro. Reed, we can only say that a personal acquaintance with him adds a charm to the earnest efforts with his pen in the welfare of the Craft.

Grand Lodge met June 3, thirty-seven of the forty-two lodges represented. This is remarkable for a jurisdiction of so large territorial proportions and limited facilities for transportation. Grand Master Ziegler informs us that to get from his home, Spokane Falls, to Tacoma, he had to travel about seven hundred miles!

The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. W. H. White, opens his address with an allusion to his introduction into Washington Territory, thus:

Fourteen years ago when I floated for the first time over this island specked inland sea, lying at our feet, the place where this beautiful city, with its broad and well lighted avenues and stately buildings, with its six thousand energetic American citizens, now stands, was an unbroken wilderness. Looking out over that crystalline sea, to that magnificent mountain sentinel towering in its white robe heavenward, we feel stirring within us nobler, higher, grander aspirations. To the true lover of nature, and where is the child of Masonry who loves her not, no spot could have been selected in our diversified Territory more fitly calculated to arouse and awaken better thoughts and higher resolves for the advancement of the good, than the city of Tacoma.

Anything here seen "towering in its white robe heavenward" would be taken for our distinguished brother, "Long John." We don't have any mountains in this country that approximate his altitude.

Included in his necrological notices is a mention of the loss of brethren, M. W. Thornton F. McElroy, the first Grand Master of the jurisdiction, and Past Grand Master Oliver P. Lacy, who had also presided over the Washington Fraternity.

He makes the customary record of official duties, and concludes that a gambler is not a sound ashlar; that a member of a lodge is entirely justified in objecting to visitation therein by a member of another lodge; that a saloon-keeper may be made Master, because there is not any law of the jurisdiction that interposes an objection, but says:

We know that there are men, and Masons too, who are noble-hearted, generous to a fault, true to their families, true to the state, true to every obligation of manhood, but who are nevertheless engaged in the barter and sale of intoxicating liquors. They justify themselves by saying, that the law authorizes it, society in general does not condemn it, if they do not engage in the business other and worse men will do so. The giant evil of the age is the excessive use of intoxicating liquors. The victim of an unconquerable thirst, the home, the foundation of all society and all government, cry out for protection against its ravages. Lead us not into temptation, is the wailing sob that goes up all over this land. It is a cry that will be heard and will be heeded. The moral sentiment of mankind is being educated and aroused against the inroads of this giant evil. Masonry, with her mighty opportunities for the accomplishment of good, must keep abreast of this moral sentiment, must in no way retard its growth, must in every way aid it. This can best be done by us, not by the passage of laws, not by amendments of constitutions, not by repressive and harsh legislation, but by an exercise of good judgment, and a fearless determination to do our duty regardless of self and self interests. Let it be distinctly understood, that hereafter, in this jurisdiction at least, the fact of engaging in the sale of intoxicating liquors bars the doors of Masonry against him who would enter for the first time, and, to him already clothed with the lamb skin, is an insurmountable obstacle to the obtainment of Masonic honors.

Brother White gives attention to the late fulminations of Pope Leo, and follows with brief extracts from a criticism by Bro. Albert Pike. Unbiased by our relations to the lodge, we are constrained to say that his Holiness, forming an opinion of the Institution from much of the so-called continental Masonry, could not do less than has the Grand Lodges of Illinois, England and the English-speaking Grand Lodges of America, in denouncing radical departures from the fundamental axioms of the Craft. Masonry is not infidelity, neither is infidelity remotely related to Masonry. If the Roman Pontiff had confined his anathemas to the miserable misrepresentations of the Fraternity by which he is largely surrounded, we should have hailed his criticisms with pleasure. Every reading Mason, however, should secure Brother Pike's reply to that distinguished ecclesiast.

The report of the Grand Secretary, Brother Reed, is a comprehensive document. Our Past Grand Master, Brother Ira A. W. Buck, has been reappointed Representative near the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Brother Reed records the demise of Jamestown Lodge, No. 33, located in Sitka, Alaska. He also reports the organization of four new lodges, and finds that, as a rule, there has not "been any very marked progress" in the lodges of the jurisdiction. He speaks rather gloomily of the finances of the Grand Body.

The Grand Lodge of South Australia was recognized as a Masonic power. Correct.

Our brethren appear to have been considerably exercised over rituals, but a proposition to consider the subject was laid upon the table.

Chapter Past Masters (as we understand it) were incontinently disqualified from having any official relations to the lodge. Thus, slowly but surely, is this, together with kindred abnormities, being relegated to their rightful domains.

*Whisky* came up for castigation. The Committee on Jurisprudence, to which the subject was referred, reported amendments to the constitution, thus :

1. *Resolved*, That hereafter any person engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors, for other than medicinal or sacramental purposes, shall not be eligible to the degrees of Freemasonry in this jurisdiction.

2. *Resolved*, That Section 1 of Art. 3, part 3 of the Constitution be amended to read :

"SECTION 1. Every member of a lodge in good standing is entitled to vote. Every voter is eligible to any office in the lodge; *provided, however*, that if a member is engaged in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, otherwise than for medicinal and sacramental purposes, he is ineligible to any office in the lodge."

The report of the committee was received by a large majority, but being an amendment to the organic law, its consideration was deferred for one year. Under an existing statute, a vendor of intoxicants is not eligible to the Mastership.

Brother Reed had the valuable aid of Grand Master Ziegler in preparing a Report on Correspondence. With his customary vigor, the former says :



In our opinion the largest percentage of willful unaffiliation of to-day is caused by the inefficiency or gross neglect of lodge officers. The difficulty is, primarily, that the standard of intelligence and moral fitness is held at too low a grade in many of our Masonic lodges. Capability and intellectuality stand back abashed and in disgust at the thrusting forward of ignorance and unfitness to places which wisdom and moral force can alone adorn. Many intelligent men of high moral principle have sought connection with Freemasonry with pure motives, a proper conception of its tenets, and in admiration of the principles it assumes to inculcate, but after advancing to the third degree, they are seldom seen in the lodge. It is not the fault of Masonry; it is not their fault. The cause is found in the moral and intellectual atmosphere of the lodge or the elements that dominate and control its work and business affairs. It behooves every Mason to see that none but good men and true, men of capability and trust-worthiness, are admitted to our lodges, for then such alone can be called upon to govern and instruct.

In his review of California, he busies himself with an argument to prove that striking from the roll of membership is not unaffiliation, "because a *non-affiliate*, as the term is generally understood, is free from all affiliation, and under no restraint or censure imposed by the lodge; is one who has been honorably discharged from membership, and who, it is presumed, has forfeited no right to membership, nor violated any law by assuming such relation to the Fraternity." Our only reply is, that jurisdictions, "striking from roll," expressly provide that the penalty does not disturb the *Masonic status* of the delinquent. Brother Reed further says: "Occupying this relation, he can not be said to be a 'Mason in good standing.'" This is another mistake. So long as a Mason's *Masonry* is unimpeached, he has good standing as such, notwithstanding the loss of membership. In this connection, he justly condemns the imposition of a penalty in the absence of formal trial and conviction.

In his review of Kentucky, Brother Reed displays his gleaming battle-ax over our head. He says:

But he (Brother Staton) differs with us on the New South Wales question, we are sorry to say, although the principle of *law* for which he contends, viewed from our American standpoint, may be right. But the circumstances and condition of the lodges and brethren of the British Colonies in Australia change the entire base or foundation upon which the American theory rests, in respect to the rights of subordinate lodges in territory over which no Grand Lodge has exclusive control, to determine, by their free, unrestricted and independent action upon the propriety and feasibility of organizing an independent Grand Lodge. To attempt to enforce the American idea, or so-called law, upon the Australian lodges, ignored as it is by the British "Mother Grand Lodges," is an outrage upon free thought, free action, free government, FREEMASONRY, and the most sacred rights of man—the right of self-defense and self-respect. Let us not forget, Bro. Staton, that the British Grand Lodges have no respect for our American law or policy in this regard, and would scornfully laugh at any attempt to enforce it in any territory under their political or Masonic domination. Do we not all know (the pretended ignorance of Bro. Gurney, of Illinois, and the *holy* horror he expresses over the fact, to the contrary notwithstanding), that no lodge of the "mother" obedience in Australia can ever *discuss* the propriety of establishing an independent Grand Lodge, without its members being subjected to reprimand and possibly expulsion? We refer to Bro. Gurney here, inasmuch as the review of Illinois in this report has been written by Bro. Ziegler, and because Bro. Gurney has volunteered some of his *caustic* strictures on what he assumes to be the position of the chairman of this committee on the New South Wales question. He disingenuously charges that we have committed sinful indignity against our New South Wales brethren, while attempting their defense. And, as we shall perhaps not refer to this question again, in this report, a word in reply to Bro. Gurney may not be out of place here. He says: "Bro. Reed is again so unwise as to charge cowardice upon the brethren of New South Wales who were *not inclined* to enter into the organization of a Grand Lodge," etc. *Italics ours.* This would imply, of course, that we



have made this "charge" more than once, and lack of wisdom is the sorrowful cause. We see no reason to boast of our *superior* wisdom. But we defy Bro. Gurney to quote any language of ours, a fair interpretation of which will justify his allegation. He is welcome to all the glory he can make out of it. We have said, in effect, that lodges and brethren in those Australian provinces who were doubtless not only *willing* but *anxious* to join and take part in measures looking toward the establishment of an independent Grand Lodge, were restrained, possibly *intimidated*, from so doing, under threatening penalties, the severest known to Masonic law. If Bro. Gurney, who expresses such profound astonishment over the word "intimidation," persists in denying this statement, he denies well authenticated facts in history known to *other* intelligent men. We beg Bro. Staton's pardon for this seeming digression. We would gladly make further reference to his excellent report, but have already largely encroached upon an allotted space.

In the first place, *British Grand Lodges* do "have respect" for our American law of Grand Lodge organization, because it is a law founded in justice and propriety. They rejected (as in the cases of New South Wales and Victoria) the proposition that an insignificant minority could assume the government of the majority; but when a *majority* of the brethren of South Australia declared for an independent government, the brethren of Britain *readily and cordially* acquiesced. This is conclusive evidence of two things. First, that there has never been "intimidation" from any authorized source; second, that the "Grand Lodges of New South Wales and Victoria" would have been recognized long ago if there had been reasonable unity of purpose in their organization. We are not anxious for "glory" in this controversy, but only anxious to convince Brother Reed, and the few that think with him, that when a province of the Empire pursues a lawful course, the Mother Grand Lodges will not rear obstructions to their purposes. Even though they had, in the cases mentioned, it would not follow that New South Wales or Victoria were to be justified in their unlawful assumptions. Brother Reed returns to the subject quite often, and in his review of Tennessee seems to convey the opinion that a Grand Lodge *may not* be a sovereignty:

"He still battles with undiminished zeal in behalf of the newly organized Grand Lodges in Australia, and maintains that any 'three or more' lodges in unoccupied territory may lawfully form a Grand Lodge *regardless of the non-concurrence of an overwhelming majority of lodges in the same territory which prefer to continue their allegiance to the Grand Lodges whose charters they hold*. We regret our inability to agree with Bro. Reed."

Hold, Bro. Foster, strike those words we have italicized from the above, and you will have reported us correctly. We never have entertained such thought of disregarding any majority who "prefer to continue their allegiance to the Grand Lodges whose charters they hold." This, indeed, would be an absurd position to assume, and equally as absurd to credit us with entertaining such opinion. We refer our brother to our remarks on this question under Ohio and in other portions of this report.

We will give Grand Master Ziegler's dissent from this proposition, taken from his review of Indian Territory:

We hold that as soon as a Grand Lodge is properly organized in unoccupied territory, she becomes the exclusive Masonic Sovereign within that territory: invested with sole and supreme Masonic power within that territory, and every sister Grand Lodge according to her Masonic recognition surrenders her supreme and exclusive jurisdiction within her borders. We maintain that subordinate lodges who stand out after the new Grand Lodge is properly organized and duly recognized should be compelled to pay allegiance to the new Grand Lodge or be discontinued.

Brother Ziegler is correct. It is hard to "kick against the pricks," Bro. Reed. He is justified in the opinion that a lodge can not revoke a dimit after it has been made of record; thinks that three-fourths of the trouble arising from non-payment of dues is chargeable to the neglect or incompetency of secretaries; is not of the opinion that a brother should be held for dues during suspension; thinks, correctly, that a petition for affiliation can be withdrawn at any time prior to ballot; does not admire Masonic insurance associations. Neither do we, if officially connected with Grand or constituent lodges. Is not a perpetual jurisdictionist, and don't see why lodges U. D. should not be permitted to affiliate members. Neither do we.

But we must close up with Brother Reed, and turn our attention to Brother Ziegler. Those that have personal knowledge of our distinguished brother, will not be at all surprised to find him a positive writer. He opens up his review of Illinois with a "Dogberrian" criticism upon the propriety of troubling ourselves about Rites, and says:

We believe them to be distinct in character and form, and all rest upon the undisputed and unrivaled basis—Symbolic Masonry. We believe that the gist and kernel of all that is of true worth and value in Masonry lies in the three first degrees. Symbolic Masonry is modest and retired and not aggressive. Neither is she warlike. Then why this "Much Ado About Nothing?" Why these repeated attacks on Chapters, Councils, Commanderies and the Ancient and Accepted Scottish and other Rites, of which we know nothing, by continually declaring against them as spurious and clandestine? Symbolic Masonry needs no such Dogberrian demonstrations; neither hath she need of any defense as to her virity and correctness, as ages and centuries stand ready to bear witness as to her worth and value, as in like manner the fruit bears testimony as to the quality of the tree. We believe that little good can come out of these attacks, and outcry against other institutions with whom we have nothing in common. But, like the noisy Polemic, who petulantly cries against all other systems and wholly to the great detriment and injury of his own. We dislike these contentions, these outcries against each other, these interruptions of fraternal relations, these whirling of Masonic anathemas for the most trivial causes. They should be discouraged and discontinued.

Replying briefly, we will only remark that we are not engaged in any warfare upon Rites, except they assume that which is the exclusive heritage of the Craft. He expresses gratification that his "brethren of Illinois are learning something," referring particularly to a report of our Committee on Jurisprudence. He also thinks the rule "infamous" that denies the right of a petitioner for the degrees to withdraw his application after it has been referred; condemns perpetual jurisdiction; does not concur in the opinion of Brother Singleton, that penal jurisdiction over sojourners does not obtain in Grand Lodges. After scolding in the preceding quotation, we were not a little surprised to find the following ("Much Ado About Nothing"), in his review of Oregon:

"Since when, Brother Wright, has Templarism become a part of Freemasonry; since when has Templarism, as such, taken rank among legitimate Masonic bodies? We know of no such time or period. We do not object to Templarism as such, but we do protest against any effort of trying to make it a part or parcel of Freemasonry, of which it is not. Templarism may be good, may serve good purposes, its aims may be high and lofty, its objects and tendencies may be grand and even august, but its pageantry and sectarian injunctions and inculcations preclude it from the wide and

broad realm of Freemasonry upon which all men can stand and agree. In short, it is not Freemasonry."

It is a pleasure thus to find our distinguished brother "learning something."

Brother Ziegler called upon us on his return from Hot Springs. We had a number of pleasant hours with him, calling up those memories of the past that have afforded each of us so much gratification. It was a comfort to find his health restored.

Brother Reed has been heard from occasionally. He was seen in Kentucky, and may have visited "Bourbon" County. If Brother Croninger had gotten hold of him, he would have soon mastered the significance of "Old Crow."

Looking over our manuscript it is found that this review has reached its limits—more too.

M. W. Louis Ziegler, Spokane Falls, Grand Master.

M. W. Thomas M. Reed, P. G. M., Olympia, Grand Secretary.

## WEST VIRGINIA, 1885.

Three special communications were held during the year—two to lay a cornerstone, and the other to dedicate Masonic quarters.

The annual communication was held in Wheeling, September 10th, M. W. George E. Thornburg presiding. His annual address is a brief mention of his official acts.

He does not think a candidate, with a loss of the three first fingers of his right hand, should be tolerated; is of the opinion that Chapter Past Masters have no part in conferring the degree (!) upon lodge officers; is of the view that a motion to lay on the table is correct; does not think it expedient that Labor Unions should be permitted to meet in a Masonic hall, and believes that money paid to reinstate when suspended for non-payment of dues, should be returned if the application is not favorably considered.

Grand Secretary, Bro. O. S. Long, now Grand Master, made an elaborate report, embracing suggestions to the local Fraternity of much value. In his Report on Correspondence he recommends a Masonic Congress, Grand Lodge concurring. So

many of his views upon this subject are well considered, that the major portion of his paper is here given :

The relations between the several Grand Lodges in the United States and those in Mexico, Cuba, Central and South America, and upon the continents of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, are somewhat hazy and undefined. There is a Freemasonry in all of these countries, in all quarters of the world. In ritual and ceremonial there are doubtless many points of difference, and a Freemason from any of the States in this country, no matter how well skilled in this esoteric work as authorized by and taught in his Grand Lodge, might find it very difficult to prove his worthiness to pass the scrutiny of the guards in Spain or in Egypt. In fact, I have heard of more than one tourist, brethren in good standing and well posted in Masonic work in the United States, who fail to gain admittance to lodges in England. And then, there are spurious organizations claiming to be Masonic in nearly all of these countries and the traveler from the States is utterly destitute of information as to which of the rival claimants is genuine and safely to be trusted.

The Committees on Foreign Correspondence in the several American Grand Lodges are often unable to decide between rival claimants for recognition. The several documents sent to Grand Lodges in this country recounting Masonic history and asserting authority and denouncing pretenders are in the native language of the country from which they come—usually French, German, Italian, Spanish, or Portuguese, and I have received some documents in the Hungarian or Magyar tongue. It is not often that a member of a foreign correspondence committee, or even a Grand Secretary who is popularly supposed to know everything, is fully conversant with all of these languages and able to read them with as good understanding as if written in his own vernacular, and the result is that American Grand Lodges have sometimes given recognition to the wrong body and have thus ignorantly countenanced clandestine Masonry abroad.

To remedy this present confusion, we suggest the formation of a Masonic Congress for the United States, with power to recommend to the several Grand Lodges the recognition of such Foreign Grand Bodies as, having passed the scrutiny of the Congress, may be considered regular and legitimate, and perhaps (but this is to be matter of future discussion) to prescribe some rules or furnish some instructions that may enable a Freemason in good standing in his own country to visit upon terms of equality a Masonic Lodge held anywhere in the world.

We know very well and are in full sympathy with the spirit of independence which has successfully resisted several attempts for the formation of a National Grand Lodge in the United States, and this committee would be the last to recommend any action that would abate one jot or tittle of the authority of this or any sister Grand Lodge to independent and exclusive sovereignty within its own domain. We would not give the proposed Congress any compulsory power or authority whatever, but the Congress of our idea is to be merely an advisory committee, which, after giving the claims of foreign Masonic bodies a more careful and intelligent examination than is possible to the several State Committees, will recommend for recognition such Grand Lodges as in the opinion of the Congress have been legitimately formed, leaving the question of recognition or non-recognition still within the independent and untrammelled action of each Grand Lodge. What we desire of the proposed Congress is a careful and intelligent examination of all newly formed Masonic Grand Lodges, especially of those in countries foreign to the United States, and information and advice as to which are regular and duly authorized and which are to be avoided as shams and pretenders.

This committee has present need of such advice as the proposed Congress could give. In Mexico there are several independent Grand Lodges, probably one for each State of the Mexican confederation ; there is certainly one for what is called "the Federal District," having its seat in the City of Mexico ; and there is another at Vera Cruz ; another at Pueblo ; and probably others in other States, and it may be that all are regularly formed and entitled to recognition. Their printed proceedings, letters, *pronunciamentos* and all that sort of thing are in the Spanish language. We know enough Spanish to learn from some of these documents that that old Masonic freebooter, the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, has been organizing lodges in Mexico without any more color of right than it had for establishing lodges in New York and New Jersey some years ago, but we must admit with the proper amount of shame-facedness that we do not know enough Spanish to arrive at positive conclusions concerning the condition of Masonry in Mexico, and so advise you as to what

Grand Bodies are entitled to recognition and the exchange of representatives. A letter to one of the best informed Masons in the United States, elicited the advice that we would better "go slow" in the matter of the formal recognition of the Mexican Grand Lodges, and he mentioned one American Grand Lodge that had acted too hastily and had withdrawn the recognition extended without full knowledge of all the facts in the case. If a Masonic Congress can be convened, all of these conflicting claims of Grand Lodges may be referred to it for careful examination and report, and the several American Grand Lodges may be saved from many a blunder, and individual members of the Fraternity may avoid many mistakes and much consequent mortification.

An amendment to the constitution advancing dues from lodges was rejected. Our brethren of other jurisdictions are reminded that dues from lodges are easily reduced, but to advance them is an exploit rarely consummated. Beware of reductions. We wish to congratulate Bro. Long.

M. W. Odell S. Long, Charleston, Grand Master.

R. W. Geo. W. Atkinson, Wheeling, Grand Secretary.

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## WISCONSIN, 1885.

M. W. Brother Oliver Libbey presided over the forty-first annual communication of our bordering neighbor June 9. An engraved likeness of this praiseworthy Mason embellishes the pamphlet before us.

The attendance was large, embracing many names with which the Fraternity of a continent are familiar. One hundred and ninety of the two hundred and three lodges of the jurisdiction represented.

The address of the Grand Master is brief but business-like. He represents the Craft as having enjoyed a year of harmony and prosperity, with a net gain to lodge membership of 293.

Two new lodges were authorized, one suppressed, and another permitted to exhibit clean aprons on Decoration Day.

He decided that, "under the strict provision of our constitution, a petition for the degrees must invariably be presented to the nearest lodge. Its reception by another, with permission of the lodge having jurisdiction, is irregular." Grand Lodge assenting. We do not have the constitution of Wisconsin before us, therefore it would not be proper to assume that the conclusion of Brother Libbey is not in consonance with its provisions. The law of Illinois upon the same subject says: "The territorial jurisdiction of a lodge shall extend in all directions half-way on straight



lines between neighboring lodges, without regard to county or other geographical divisions, and includes *the exclusive right*, on the part of the lodge, to accept or reject all original petitions for the degrees from persons residing within its territory."

\* \* \* This is followed by other provisions, that provide for waivers of jurisdiction, when lodges so desire. In this it distinctly recognizes the right of constituent bodies to settle such matters between themselves—State lines not interposing objections to the right of contiguous lodges to adjust jurisdiction between themselves by formal relinquishment of their prerogatives in the premises. As it seems to us, the rule of Wisconsin is not only a practical prohibition of such courtesies between lodges, but is at variance with generally approved law. Perhaps the scope of the decision is not understood.

It is a pleasure to know that the financial condition of Grand Lodge is steadily improving, and that Brother Suessmilch continues in possession of the *bag*.

In the report of the Grand Secretary, Brother Laflin, mention is made of courteous attention to the widow of Past Grand Master, Bro. C. F. G. Collins.

The report of the Grand Lecturer, Past Grand Master Brother M. L. Youngs, one of the best instructors of the period, is submitted. As a rule, he finds lodges in fair ritualistic condition, but many are suffering loss in this regard from the absence of authorized lecturers.

Brethren, Past Grand Masters Emmons E. Chapin and Lewis E. Reed, were each the recipients of Past Grand Master's jewels. They are to be congratulated.

The following was adopted: "That the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin hereby extends full fraternal recognition to the Grand Lodge of Victoria, in Australia, as a just and legitimate Grand Lodge, exercising exclusive Masonic jurisdiction over the territory it claims, and we give it a cordial welcome, and will reciprocate in the appointment of representatives and correspondence." This came from Bro. Chapin, and we wish to say to him, that eighteen hundred years ago a certain dignitary in spiritual life (distinguished now as then for his impudence) made a like claim upon every kingdom of earth. Sorry to see the brethren of Wisconsin tolerating the assumption of "New South Wales," equally as fallacious. Brother Chapin says that the abnormality around which his fraternal affections cluster, exercises "exclusive Masonic jurisdiction over the territory it claims." Brother Singleton, and other writers that are formidable in their friendship for this minority organization, do not admit the position. They are too shrewd for that, because it may come to pass, *at any time*, that the "Grand Lodges of New South Wales or Victoria" may demand of their *friends* that they repudiate fraternal relations with the Mother Grand Lodges (England, Scotland and Ireland) that are constantly planting lodges, and in those provinces. Thinking over the matter, we were not greatly surprised that Past Grand Master Bouck presented the following: "That the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, upon the theory and basis for many years made, should be abandoned."



Action upon the proposition to discipline a former Grand Lodge official was deferred. Our heart goes out for a brother that confesses his faults and is making a supreme effort to undo the wrongs he has perpetrated.

A question was asked of the right of a lodge to exempt brethren from dues who had contributed thereto for twenty years. Brother Bouck, chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, returned the sensible reply, that: "Lodge dues are a matter wholly within the jurisdiction of the lodge, subject only to review by Grand Lodge for any abuse of the power. A lodge may remit dues or relieve a certain class of members from the payment in whole or in part. Grand Lodge dues are a matter between the Grand Lodge and the subordinate lodge, and not between the Grand Lodge and the individual members of the subordinate lodge. This has no reference to charges for receiving the degrees."

A special communication of Grand Lodge was held in Ashland, and lodge apartments dedicated. Past Grand Master Youngs presided, and delivered an excellent, practical address. Another special was held April 6, in Racine, and another new Masonic hall dedicated.

M. W. Bro. Chapin, P. G. M., is the author of a Report on Correspondence. It is a very readable paper, but would be much more interesting if he would give *personal* attention to the many questions that are being agitated in Masonic circles. About the only topic upon which he ventures an opinion, is in the ensuing:

"Ordered by the M. W. Grand Master that these proceedings be read in each lodge immediately after the receipt of the same."

Why is this not a good rule to be adopted? We take it that this order does not require to be read the tables and appendix, but the proceedings. Otherwise none but the members who could obtain possession of one of the three books sent to each subordinate lodge, would or could know what business the Grand Lodge had transacted, while every member by listening would know just what had been done by his Grand Lodge, and all would receive pleasure and profit thereby. It don't follow that the entire proceedings of the Grand Lodge should be read at one sitting—but from session to session until completed, and if anything has been done in Grand Lodge which is not "up to snuff," discuss it and have your representative look after the matter at the next Annual Communication. It strikes us that this is a very reasonable and good order.

Brother Chapin quotes, with a species of grim satisfaction, the opinions of those who are in accord with him in the right and propriety of New South Wales and Victoria to defy the common determinations of the Masonic world in the matter of Grand Lodge organizations. He relies much upon Brother Singleton's ideas of *law*. We did not have space for them last year, but produce them here:

We now present some remarks as to the formation of Grand Lodges in unoccupied territories, and we have this to say: That in the United States, from a very early day, it has been a general, but not universal, sentiment that there should be a majority of the lodges within the territory (and not less than three) to make the organization of such Grand Lodge sufficiently legitimate or regular to obtain the recognition and fraternal interchange of Masonic courtesies from other regularly established Grand Lodges. We have failed to trace this doctrine to any authentic source. Outside the United States this doctrine is unknown. Nevertheless, we feel sure that the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, would never recognize any Grand Lodge in the United States, unless formed by a majority of the lodges.

We protest, however, against the dictatorial tone adopted by some of our critics, when they dogmatically assert that to regularize a Grand Lodge formation anywhere, a majority of the lodges must concur, particularly when said Grand Lodge is in a foreign country, where no such doctrine was ever known or considered. Moreover, we do not hesitate to say that every Grand Lodge and Orient in Europe maintains the right (and they have all exercised that right since 1730,) to establish a Grand Lodge in any unoccupied territory, even where there is not a single subordinate lodge holding a charter; and in every province belonging to Great Britain there are now Provincial Grand Lodges established by the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland. They prefix the word provincial—but they are Grand Lodges—and are not representative in their character; for the brethren belonging to the subordinate lodges under the separate constitutions of England, Scotland and Ireland, are governed by those who are appointed over them from those Grand Lodges, respectively, without representation. How American Masons can sustain, by their moral support, any such monarchical system in Masonry is beyond our ken. The oldest Constitution, as to a Grand Lodge, says: “The Grand Lodge consists of, and is formed by, the Master and Wardens of all the regular particular lodges upon record,” &c. The lodges in the colonies and provinces are practically debarred this privilege. Hence we hold that so soon as three lodges agree in convention, and do organize a Grand Lodge, that Grand Lodge is the only legitimate Grand Body in every such territory.

We, therefore, insist that in any foreign country, where three lodges shall unite to form a Grand Lodge, outsiders have nothing to do with its formation. We, however, do not hold to the dictum that such an organization can claim exclusive jurisdiction in that territory. Other Grand Lodges cannot charter lodges therein, but may continue to exercise control over their lodges therein until they unite with the new body. This seems to us to be equitable. It is quite different in all foreign countries from what is considered right in American jurisprudence; and here we think our writers make the mistake in measuring European Masonry, in all things, by our American bushel. Their standards and ours differ.

Now, we propose to deal out to them their own measures, and recognize every Grand Lodge formed, to get rid of their provincial system, and approach our own system of exclusive jurisdiction, which is in a measure, unrecognized in Europe. In the kingdom of Great Britain there are three Grand Lodges, each having Provincial Grand Lodges in all the provinces of Great Britain. For the sake of peace each one of these has withdrawn from their American provinces and left the home Grand Lodges to take care of the Craft, except in Quebec. It is well known that each of these Grand Lodges claims the prescriptive right again to enter those provinces with charters whenever they may see proper. The contest now going on between the Grand Mark Lodge of England and the Grand Chapter of Quebec shows their animus well enough; and there will be no peace on this continent until we “carry the war into Africa,” and aid all the independent Masons abroad to assert the original, Masonic, inherent right of self-government, by due representation in the highest legislative Masonic body. We plant ourselves upon the old constitution, which provides for every Grand Lodge formation as given above, viz., that the Grand Lodge, in its membership, shall consist of the Masters and Wardens of all the lodges under its constitution.

As we said before, until a majority of all the lodges, holding under a particular constitution, unite in the organization, no claim can be made to exclusive territorial jurisdiction, nor should that feature obtain until, as in the joint occupancy of the three Grand Lodges, a majority of all that should unite; and it is only conventional to demand the surrender of the minority; they may be declared irregular; but if outside Grand Lodges still acknowledge them as regular, as in the case of the English lodges in Canada and Quebec, then of course they must be regular to all who receive them as such.

We will now show, in our quotations from the histories of Grand Lodges in Europe in the last century, great differences in the practice of our Order; and inasmuch as Masonry in Europe was so permanently established in the northern part as to create no discussion upon that point within this century, yet we have only to look now at Italy, Spain, and Portugal to observe the utmost confusion in regard to Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and this also extends to Cuba, South America, and (this very year) to Mexico, where the Masonic *jarn* has taken a new tangle, in the formation of Grand Lodges.

If the reader can gain *information* from the foregoing medley it will be a pleasure to know it. We want Illinois Masons to read *every word* from Bro. Singleton, if they want to know upon what slight foundations men sometimes rest for their conclusions. Criticism unnecessary.

M. W. Oliver Libbey, Green Bay, Grand Master.

R. W. John W. Laflin, Milwaukee, Grand Secretary.

## WYOMING, 1884.

Grand Lodge met in the city of Laramie, October 14. The Grand Master, M. W. John K. Jeffrey, was unavoidably absent. R. W. E. F. Cheney, D. G. M., occupied the Grand East. Three lodges were present by their representatives—six in the jurisdiction with a membership of 432, the largest being Cheyenne, No. 1, with 132 members.

The address of the Grand Master is a brief mention of local affairs. The report of the Grand Secretary is an excellent paper. He makes a number of recommendations that do not appear to have enlisted the sympathies of Grand Lodge. He reports a surplus of \$790.89. One lodge was chartered.

The Committee on Grievances report harmony.

M. W. J. H. Hayford, P. G. M., delivered a short but facetious address, or oration. Read the following paragraph:

I have lived to see the pitch-pine knot give place to the saucer of grease with a rag in it, that give way to the tallow dip, this superseded by coal-oil, this by gas, and gas pale before the electric light. What more is left but to improve the electric light? We compel the sun to paint our pictures; we make the steam do our work and carry us whithsoever we will—on land or water; we have made the lightning our errand boy, and what other force of nature is there for us to subdue and utilize? There is certainly a limit to human power. By the aid of the spectroscope we can analyze the worlds around us, but it is not probable we can emigrate to them, even if we should find them composed of the purest gold. The inventions of the past will doubtless be improved. Many of us can recollect the slow, difficult and tedious process by which—40 years ago—daguerreotypes were made. Now the artist photographs the cannon-ball in its flight. The telephone may be so improved and perfected that we can converse from here to London as well as from here to Cheyenne, but that would surprise no one—the wonder is that we can converse even with our nearest neighbor by it. A magazine writer declares that he expects to see the time when they will load a man into a mortar and shoot him from New York to San Francisco in three-fifths of a second, and when he lights he will jump to his feet and swear the powder was poor.

Our sister jurisdiction appears to have permanent prosperity. No Report on Correspondence.

M. W. E. F. Cheney, Lander, Grand Master.

R. W. John H. Symons, Laramie, Grand Secretary.

## ENGLAND, 1884-1885.

A quarterly communication was held at Freemasons' Hall, London, December 3, over which the Right Honorable the Earl of Carnarvon, Pro. Grand Master, presided, in the absence of the Grand Master, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

The prominent feature of the communication is the appearance of correspondence between the Grand Master and the Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Quebec. It refers to the difficulties existing between the two bodies, and which has recently culminated in an edict by the latter cutting off friendly relations with the three lodges that continue in obedience to the former. There is nothing new in the correspondence that would justify a retraction of the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in the premises, but in justice to the Grand Lodge of England the concluding reply of its Grand Master thereof is given :

FREEMASONS' HALL, LONDON, 27th November, 1884.

*To Most Worshipful Brother E. R. Johnson, Grand Master Grand Lodge of Quebec :*

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER : I am commanded by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of United Grand Lodge of England to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to him, of the 3rd October last, on the subject of the three English lodges in Montreal, viz., St. Paul, No. 374 ; St. George, No. 440 ; and St. Lawrence, No. 640, still remaining under this Grand Lodge, in which you urge, on similar grounds to those put forward by your predecessors in the years 1877, and 1880 and 1881, the supercession of these lodges, and intimate that, in the opinion of your Grand Lodge, the time has now arrived for a settlement of the question, explaining that such settlement, to be satisfactory, involves the unconditional admission of the supremacy of the Grand Lodge of Quebec over all lodges and Masons in that province. You therefore convey to our Grand Master the request of your Grand Lodge that a withdrawal of the authority of the Grand Lodge of England from over these three lodges should take place on or before the 1st of January, 1885, failing which you will declare a severance of intercourse between the Grand Lodge of Quebec and its members, and the three lodges in question and their members.

The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England does not desire unnecessarily to repeat what has been already communicated in the letters which have been addressed by my predecessor and myself, in obedience to his commands, to the late Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec ; but his Royal Highness must point out that when the Grand Lodge of Canada was formed in the year 1857, and assumed jurisdiction over the territory of Montreal, the three lodges in question were already

in existence and working—the St. Paul since 1824; the St. George since 1836; and the St. Lawrence since 1854; and these three lodges have declined to join the movement which resulted in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada, or to sever their allegiance from the Grand Lodge of England—when the former body sought recognition from this Grand Lodge, it succeeded to and adopted the expressed condition that the existing status of these three lodges should be maintained—this point was stipulated for by the Grand Lodge of England, and was distinctly agreed to by the Grand Lodge of Canada.

Matters remained on this footing until the year 1869, when the Quebec Masons separated from the Grand Lodge of Canada, and formed themselves into the Grand Lodge of Quebec and declared their independence, which was ultimately acknowledged by the Grand Lodge of Canada; but on the newly established Grand Lodge of Quebec applying for recognition they were reminded of the terms previously entered into by our Grand Lodge with that of Canada, relative to the three lodges in question, and were informed that such recognition could only be accorded them on similar terms. To these conditions the Grand Lodge of Quebec declined to assent, and the matter has since remained *in statu quo*, although various letters have passed on the subject between the two Grand Masters. It has been repeatedly explained that the Grand Lodge of England would offer no obstacle to these lodges entering into allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec; but that is a matter entirely for these lodges to determine. The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England has always declined to use coercive measures to bring about this result, holding that the lodges are entitled to act independently without pressure. The request now made involves the principle that because a Grand Lodge is founded in a territory, lodges therein already lawfully existing, become unlawful if they do not join in adhering to the newly formed body.

To this doctrine the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England cannot subscribe. A Grand Lodge by its mere creation cannot invalidate actual lodges already legally existing in the territory over which it assumes jurisdiction.

The creation of a new body does not annul the prior right; indeed, the request to withdraw the warrants implies that under them the continuance of these lodges is justified.

The Grand Lodge of England has consistently adhered to the position thus stated. At the formation of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, a lodge under the Grand Lodge of England continued its allegiance, and is still working at Halifax in harmony with the local Grand Lodge.

The reference in your letter to two Masonic bodies bidding for support and struggling for supremacy does not appear to apply in any way to the present position.

His Royal Highness is naturally anxious that peace and harmony should prevail amongst all Masons, but he does not see that he would be justified in forcing upon these three lodges, against their expressed desire, their extinction. Whilst, therefore, much regretting his inability to comply with the wish of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, he cannot undertake to ask the Grand Lodge of England to reverse its former decision upon the grounds and for the reasons advanced.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed)

SHADWELL H. CLERKE, G. S.

The Pro. Grand Master, the Earl of Carnarvon, in a speech, concluded thus:

I will only say in conclusion that which substantially has been said in the letter of our Grand Master, that we have and can have no selfish or jealous wishes or desires in this matter. Our one object is to promote the welfare of our brethren in every part of Canada and all over the world; but we undoubtedly do contend that the doctrine which is laid down by the Grand Lodge of Quebec would be a very abnormal, and a very dangerous, and a very unjust one, that when lodges enjoy a legal existence in any particular territory it should be lawful for some new body to constitute and connect themselves, and to swamp and declare invalid those lodges which preceded them, and which had that legal existence. No doctrine, it seems to me, could be more unjust and unfair than that, and it appears to me to be our bounden duty, so long as those lodges of their own free will cling to the Grand Lodge of England, to see that they shall not, so far as we can help it, by any word or act of ours be driven or compelled into an allegiance which they repudiate and object to,



when we have in years previously specially covenanted for their freedom and stipulated for it; and further, I should be disposed to say that when the Grand Lodge of Quebec came into existence as an offshoot of the Grand Lodge of Canada, it inherited the liabilities, and it accepted, and it was honorably bound to accept, the obligations of its predecessor. Brethren, this has been the principle upon which this Grand Lodge has acted hitherto; it is the principle upon which it has acted in other similar questions which from time to time arise; and, however painful it may be to us to see Masonic concord in any way disturbed—disturbed, I trust, for a very short time, and in a very small degree—still, I think it is incumbent upon us to maintain the good faith which we have pledged, and to insist, so far as we can insist, upon those stipulations for the independence and the freedom of allegiance enjoyed by these three English lodges being still enjoyed, no matter what Masonic authority comes into existence now or hereafter in the Province of Quebec.

Neither our Grand Lodge nor the writer entertains a doubt but that the Mother Grand Lodge has been governed in its action by a sincere desire to promote the welfare of the Fraternity at home and abroad; but the brethren of England seem to forget that the exclusive sovereignty of a sister jurisdiction is as vital to its prosperity, rights and dignities as is that of their own just claims to unequivocal independence. They also appear to forget that the common law of Grand Lodge sovereignty, practically insisted upon by every legitimate Grand Body of earth, and particularly by the Grand Lodge of England, originated in a necessity to the harmony of the Masonic world, and to which the Masons of England are as much indebted for their present security as is the Grand Lodge of Illinois. The early history of Masonry in Britain is a practical vindication of the common law of Grand Lodge sovereignty now so universally endorsed. We were not, therefore, prepared for the remark of the distinguished Pro. Grand Master, “that the doctrine which is laid down by the Grand Lodge of Quebec would be very abnormal, and very dangerous, and a very unjust one, that when lodges enjoy a legal existence in any particular territory it should be lawful for some new body to constitute and connect themselves, and to swamp and declare invalid those lodges which preceded them, and which had that legal existence.” The argument of the Pro. Grand Master is specious, consequently misleading. There is not any power in Masonry that can lawfully “swamp” a legally constituted lodge except for a disregard for law, written or unwritten. A Grand Lodge comes into existence by the unquestioned will of a majority of the lodges of a specific territory. When the organization is perfected, and so acknowledged by its peers, it becomes supreme within its constitutional limits, and all lodges therein are logically and necessarily subject to its government. If this be not true, the doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty so persistently insisted upon by our British brethren is a myth and a delusion. They can not have forgotten the prompt rebuke administered to the Grand Lodge of Manitoba (1882) for authorizing a lodge in the Province of Gibraltar, notwithstanding the absence of a Grand Body within that territory. This is alluded to for the purpose of exhibiting the tenacity with which the Grand Lodge of England clings to its jurisdictional sovereignty. The plea, therefore, of the Pro. Grand Master is a sentimentality that should not be permitted to interpose objections to the enforcement of the plain and universally acknowledged provisions of common law upon the subject. Again, though the three recusant lodges of Quebec disband rather than submit to constituted authority, the Masonic status of their members is *not impaired*. The Pro. Grand Master errs in the statement that the Grand Lodge



of Quebec "inherited the liabilities" of the Grand Lodge of Canada, "and it accepted, and it was honorably bound to accept, the obligations of its predecessor." In reply, we can only refer to the fact that the Grand Lodge of Quebec did unqualifiedly *decline to assume the responsibilities* of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and was, therefore, perfectly justified in its condemnation of a contract with which it had no concern, and for which it was in no wise responsible, either in law or equity.

V. W. Brother Thomas Fenn, President of the Board of General Purposes, reported a recommendation that the venerable Brother Buss, for long years in active service as a subordinate in the Grand Secretary's office, be retired with a pension of £400 per annum, the full amount of his salary. We may not agree with many of the opinions of this Grand Lodge, but we cordially commend the adoption of the recommendation to the thoughtful consideration of the world-wide Fraternity. This is but one of the manifestations of the charitable inclinations of our English brethren. The good Lord have the Grand Lodge of England in His holy keeping.

The Grand Registrar, V. W. Bro. Frederick A. Philbrick, Q. C., presented the appeal of a brother from the unprecedented rulings of the District Grand Master of the Bahamas. They are too lengthy for quotation, and too ridiculous for serious thought. The purpose for a notice of them is to recommend a leather medal to that distinguished Masonic jurist. The appeal was sustained.

A motion was lost, "That it be referred to the Board of General Purposes to consider and report upon the best means for the prevention of continued impositions practiced upon Metropolitan and Provincial lodges by mendicant Freemasons." This is a subject that has taxed the ingenuity of Grand Lodges of this country. The general sentiment, however, obtains that lodges must assume such responsibilities. If Masters and other officers are intelligent, and just to the lodge, impositions spoken of will be the exception and not the rule. Such are the facts in this country.

At the quarterly communication of March 4, 1885, His R. II. the Prince of Wales was again placed in the Oriental chair. From a statement by W. Brother Goldney, nominating His Royal Highness, it is found that during his administration of eleven years \$1,750,000 has been disbursed for charitable purposes. The following is an official proclamation :

Whereupon Sir Albert W. Woods, *Garter*, P. G. W., Grand Director of Ceremonies, proclaimed :

The Most High, Puissant and Most Illustrious Prince Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Chester, Carrick and Dublin, Baron of Renfrew and Lord of the Isles, Great Steward of Scotland, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, &c., &c., &c., Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.

A lodge was properly suspended for issuing a circular inviting members to disclose their votes in a case of rejecting an applicant for the degrees. It had been the

ruling that suspension of a lodge suspended its members. This understanding of the law was corrected, and now the brethren of a suspended body do not lose their Masonic status.

M. W. II. R. II. the Prince of Wales, Grand Master.

R. W. Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke, Grand Secretary.

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## MAINE, 1886.

Grand Lodge met early in May. We hope to get printed proceedings in time for our printer. Brother Drummond has been kind enough to send us his Report on Correspondence, and as this paper will absorb the greater part of our attention, we commence work upon it *now*.

Reviewing Arizona, he approves the judgment of Grand Lodge, that a lodge should not be allowed to grant a new trial. He does not harmonize with the opinion of that body, that Past Masters (of other jurisdictions) should be squelched, but approves the view we have always entertained, that all "Past Masters, while members of a lodge in the jurisdiction, shall stand upon a level in all respects, although some of them may have received the honor elsewhere." To us, this appears the correct doctrine. In Illinois, Past Masters, members of lodges, are members of Grand Lodge. They have the liberty of speech therein, may suggest legislation, but are not permitted personal votes. They vote collectively one ballot. This fixes membership, at the same time entitling them to official position if the brethren of the Grand Body so incline. He refers to this topic in his review of Illinois, alluding to a table furnished by us (1885) touching franchises of past officers, together with the remarks of Brother Cregier upon the subject.

The trouble in New York, mentioned, grew out of the influences and votes of Past Masters. It is true that the attempt in that jurisdiction to disfranchise members of Grand Lodge that the law of that period recognized as such, was unjustifiable; nevertheless, the contest culminated in ultimately giving *actual* representatives of lodges the influences to which they were naturally entitled.

We are not urging the propriety or advisability of depriving past officers, Grand or constituent, of any franchise or prerogative awarded them, but we are strongly of the opinion that the continuation of the present system, adopted by many governing bodies, making new Past Masters permanent members of the Grand Body, with per-

sonal votes, should cease, then the evil would correct itself in a few years. Brother Drummond says:

We do not share in his fears; the fact is that "the principles of representative government," as now understood, and as evidently understood by Bro. Gurney, were never dreamed of when the Grand Lodge system of Masonic government was formed. Bro. Cregier will find that the "drifting" has been remarkably small. He will find that the "ancient moorings" were almost identical with the present system. The system was not perfected at once; but within less than ten years, the Grand Lodge was composed of the Grand Officers, Past Grand Master, Past Deputy Grand Masters, Past Grand Wardens, and the Masters and Wardens of the lodges. This was one hundred and sixty years ago; and the Grand Lodge of Maine (and of many other States) has the same law now. A few Grand Lodges have added Past Grand Treasurers and Past Grand Secretaries. So far there has not been much "drifting."

Quite a number of Grand Lodges make Past Masters members; of the American Grand Lodges, *twenty-three* do not; *eight* make them members with one vote collectively; *two* more give those from each lodge one vote; while the remaining twenty-odd give them full membership with a vote. Now, before settling that this admission of Past Masters is a new thing, one other question must be settled. It is well known that anciently the term "Master" was applied only to one who was or had been a Master of a lodge, and it was applied not only to the one who at the time was Master, but to all who *had been* Master. The term "Past Master" is not found in the Old Regulations. When did the term "Master" become restricted in its meaning to a "Master in the chair?" Is it certain that the term "Masters" in the Old Regulations did not include those now called Past Masters? It is true that the word "Master" is used therein frequently when it can apply only to the actual Master. On April 6, 1736, rules were adopted for the government of the Grand Lodge; one provided that none should be admitted but members, "viz.: *The four present and all former GR. OFFICERS, the Treasurer and Secretary, the Master and Wardens of all regular lodges, the Masters and Wardens and nine more of the Stewards Lodge.*" It will be seen that the rule says *Masters of regular lodges and Masters of the Stewards lodge*; the latter had but one actual Master, and the term *Masters* must include the Past Masters, or else it is meaningless. The term "Past Master" is not found in the Regulations up to that date.

In reply to the first and closing paragraphs of the quotation (the latter a surmise), we produce the unequivocal language of the General Regulations adopted in 1721: "The majority of every particular lodge, when congregated, shall have the privilege of giving instruction to their *Master (not Masters)* and Wardens, before assembling of the Grand Chapter, or Lodge, at the three quarterly communications before mentioned, and of the annual Grand Lodge, too; because their *Master (not Masters)* and Wardens *are their representatives and are supposed to speak their mind.*" Our italics. Regulation 10. Further on (Rule 12), says: "The Grand Lodge consists and is formed by the *Masters and Wardens of all the regular particular lodges upon record*, with the Grand Master at their head, and his Deputy on his left hand and the Grand Wardens in their places; and must have a quarterly communication about Michaelmas, Christmas and Lady Day, in some convenient place, as the Grand Master may appoint, where no brother shall be present who is not at that time a member thereof, without a dispensation; and while he stays, he shall not be allowed to vote, nor even to give his opinion, without leave of the Grand Lodge asked and given, or unless it be duly asked by said lodge." Brother Drummond quotes regulations adopted in 1736; but, by what seems to us to be an extraordinary stretch of the imagination, he arrives at the conclusion that the word *Master* then meant *Masters*, notwithstanding an explicit provision to the contrary, found in his

reference. We are of the decided opinion that the regulation upon which he rests his *speculation* means just what it says. This is it: The *Master* and Wardens (not Masters and Wardens) of all regular lodges. \* \* \* We do not think there need be any misconception of language of 1736. There has, therefore, been a "drifting" from ancient regulations, as Brother Cregier stated; yet there is not a question but that Past Masters at an early day (1813) were admitted to membership, and after the union of the English bodies. The primal regulations, however, do not afford Brother Drummond any comfort. This departure, at or about the date of the union, is entirely consistent with that other departure establishing a *fourth* degree!

We are entirely content that past officers in lodge and Grand Lodge maintain membership. It would be unfortunate to cut them off entirely. Make them permanent members, with one vote collectively; they can then serve on committees and occupy other distinctive and distinguished positions as lodge representatives or the Grand Master may elect.

It is a pleasure to find the following expression in his talk with Canadian brethren:

"WE HOLD THAT THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC ACQUIRED ITS SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY FROM THE INHERENT RIGHT OF A MAJORITY OF THE LODGES IN THAT PROVINCE TO FORM A GRAND LODGE WITH EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION THEREIN, WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF ANY MAN OR BODY OF MEN." Please do not forget this, brethren.

He quotes us as saying:

"Bro. Drummond seems perverse; for with all our definitions of Masonry, he insists, by implication, that we recognize something beyond the portals of the lodge as of the Fraternity. This is untrue. 'Bro. Gurney' *does not* concur in the opinion that a Grand Lodge of the symbolic degrees 'has the power to define what Masonry is,' except as concerning that Masonry alone authorized by the immemorial, fundamental law of the Craft—the degrees of *Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason*."

And thus replies:

We think he splits hairs and is illogical. Who or what has the power to define what Masonry is, if the Grand Lodge has not? Does he say, find it in the "immemorial, fundamental law of the Craft?" Well, who decides what is that law? Who construes it? Is not the Grand Lodge the final arbiter? He seems to assume that we hold that the Grand Lodge can *make* a new Masonry; whereas we hold no such thing and have never said so; but we *do* hold that the Grand Lodge is the tribunal to *define* what, under the laws of the Institution, Masonry is. And Bro. Gurney *can not help holding the same*.

If we understand him, he insists that we are "morally" under obligations to perpetuate a violation of law!! A Grand Lodge can not make law that is a travesty of any fundamental regulation that enters into the constitutions of the Fraternity. He might as well insist that the Grand Lodge of Maine was at liberty to declare the display of the three Great Lights unjustifiable because of its sovereignty, or that any other absolute requirement of the Institution should be subject to displacement if the

Grand Lodge so directed. A Grand Lodge *can* make a donkey of itself, but it can not be recreant to its trusts and remain a member of the household. We hold that a Grand Lodge has a right to legislate in behalf of its constituents—lodges of the degrees of E. A., F. C. and Master Mason—these are within its control; but beyond this, it does not have remote authority except over members of associations of Masons that may be trespassers.

We do “*assume*” that Brother Drummond, in following the lead of Massachusetts, does attempt to make “new Masonry”—a Masonry *entirely unknown* to the primitive Institution. He says that certain associations of Masons are “duly constituted Masonic bodies.” What is the legitimate meaning of the expression? What Grand Lodge did “constitute” these bodies? If they are “duly constituted” they have lodge parentage. Where is it?

We particularly invite attention to another of Brother Drummond’s utterances. He reproduces what we said in our last report:

“The sophistry of his argument will not save him; because there is no *right* admitted in civil law except that which involves a right to life, liberty, property, or the pursuit of lawful avocations. Rights at law do not refer to social, religious or fraternal life, except where material interests are involved, and never have. We are not a lawyer, nevertheless we never heard of a civil statute that demanded of the Presbyterian a continued recognition of the Methodist as a Christian organization, simply for the reason that for a century or centuries such recognition had not been questioned. The former, so far as the civil law is concerned, is at perfect liberty to denounce every other ecclesiastical organization upon earth as unchristian, notwithstanding former declarations to the contrary.”

He then adds:

Our brother does not meet the case. In our report last year, we stated that one of the objects of this crusade was to *prevent the other bodies’ using any of the secret work of the lodge*; and in this report Bro. Gurney suggests the same thing. *The right of the other bodies to do so grows out of recognition*; of course, the civil tribunals have no jurisdiction, but Bro. Gurney, though no lawyer, is intelligent enough to know that if they had, they would prevent what he proposes to do, by injunction. So we say the Grand Lodge is morally bound not to attempt it.

Italics ours.

Here is a plain, outspoken assumption that should startle the legitimate Grand Lodges of the world, who, without thought of consequences, have unwisely recognized so-called Grand Lodges that have had their origin in Supreme Councils. Vide our introduction to this paper and our review of District of Columbia. “GROWS OUT OF RECOGNITION!!” We want our readers to thoroughly *digest* the remarks of our distinguished brother in this connection.

We have no contention with outside organizations, of any name. They are well enough in their places, and a number are doing good work for humanity; but we do have contention with Grand Lodges that recognize associations as Masonic of which they can not have any other knowledge except that which comes through non-official sources. We are entirely friendly to the Chapter, Council, Commandery and bodies of the Scottish Rite; we belong to them, and have labored, and will continue to



work for their welfare while we live; but we can not consent that they are "duly constituted Masonic bodies," for two principal reasons.

First, they are not authorized by the primitive Masonry of the world, as handed down to us in unbroken succession by the first and primary Grand Lodge; second, extending recognition to them as Masonic bodies is a justification for a claim, that they may hereafter raise, that they are invested with authority to assume the government of the lodge and practice its rights in jurisdictions that have awarded them *Masonic* legitimacy.

In our explanation of his statements of last year, and to which he takes exceptions, he disclaims the intention attributed to him of characterizing the action of Massachusetts and Illinois as identical—the first upon its "departure," the latter upon its movement upon Egyptian Rites. Well, we won't discuss the matter. It was never intended to charge Bro. D. with misrepresentation; but we will wager a small amount that cotemporaneous writers will agree that the language of that criticism of last year, to which we refer, will convey to them our impressions of its meaning.

He gives Iowa brethren a merciless scoring for their law upon discipline, that denies the right of appeal from acquittal. We endorse his views, and regret a want of space for his concise and conclusive argument. He does not agree to the proposition that suspension for non-payment of dues is justifiable in the absence of opportunity for defense; thinks the penal code of California too heavy; believes that the affirmation of a Quaker is admissible; does not believe that a neutral position between Quebec and England can be maintained; is not particularly enamored of extreme "physical qualification," and stands by the prerogatives of Grand Masters. All unobjectionable.

He thus properly castigates Montana :

"*Resolved*, That all non-affiliated Masons in this jurisdiction shall have the privilege of visiting lodges for the period of sixty days, but such non-affiliates shall petition some lodge within thirty days thereafter for membership, or contribute to some chartered lodge in this jurisdiction its regular dues, and in case of non-compliance shall be debarred from all Masonic rights and privileges, as follows: *First*, They shall not be allowed to visit any lodge. *Second*, They shall not be allowed to appear in any Masonic procession. *Third*, They shall not be entitled to Masonic charity. *Fourth*, They shall not be entitled to Masonic burial."

Bro. Hedges announces in advance that he expects this will be criticized; and his expectations are certainly in accordance with the "eternal fitness of things," for it *ought* to be criticized. In the first place, the law is mandatory and allows no exceptions. In Montana, a Mason too poor to pay the large dues there exacted, loses all his Masonic privileges simply on account of his poverty. The old clergyman, whose case we noticed in our review of Mississippi, could not have visited a lodge, joined in a funeral procession, or claimed relief or Masonic burial, any more than a profane. In the second place, the Grand Lodge has exceeded its powers: it had the power to say that a non-affiliate shall not be entitled to Masonic relief *from lodge funds*, but when it omits that qualifying clause it undertakes *what all the Grand Lodges in the world cannot do*. The obligation of the individual Mason to his brother, assumed when he became a Mason, is beyond the power of even a Grand Lodge to release or take away, except as a punishment for a violation of his own obligations. But he assumes no obligation to become and remain a member of a lodge. If he is able, and



will not be a member, he is properly denied all privileges growing out of the lodge organization ; but when we come to the attempt to interfere with individual rights and obligations, we say "hands off," even to a Grand Lodge. Modify the resolution so that it shall be limited to lodge privileges, and so that lodges can make exceptions in cases deemed by them to be meritorious, and we have no objection to it.

He holds with Ohio, "that the so-called Past Master's degree is merely a part of the installation service." Better kick the abnormity out. It has no place in the Craft—no more than has the degree of Kadosh.

Bro. D. rejects the senseless proposition that a lodge can not receive an application for membership from a Mason of another Grand Jurisdiction, and holds that lodge funds can not be divided among members. He also objects to the Pennsylvania law, that an error of the lodge should be visited, by a penalty, upon the head of an unoffending initiate. All correct.

He does not, with us, concur in a decision (South Carolina) that a candidate found physically ineligible, after reception and reference of petition, should suffer rejection by ballot. The reception of the application was *unwarranted*, hence the petition should have been returned.

Discussing the Masonry of Peru, Bro. D. says :

In the meantime, the lodges under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council are diminishing in number. Two, Cruz Astral, No. 4, and Libertad y Justicia, No. 24, have surrendered their charters and closed their doors ; the former was in Callao, and the latter in Lima. The Supreme Council has now only six lodges under its jurisdiction—three in Lima, and one each in Callao, Cerro de Pasco and Huanuaco ; and one of its Lima lodges has not met for over two years. We should think that, by this time, the Supreme Council of Peru would have learned that it is acting in direct conflict with the policy of almost all the Supreme Councils of the world.

It is found upon examination that there are (if we understand a correspondence upon the subject) TWELVE Supreme Councils, assuming government of the three symbolic degrees of their jurisdictions. We had intended a further review of this matter, but our space is exhausted. We want to ask Bro. D., however, how he reconciles his *loyalty to the lodge* while in another association of Masons he is in fraternal communication with TWELVE kindred organizations that assume control over its functions ? The root of this whole matter will be fully apprehended by and by. Grand Lodges at no distant day will propound like questions ; hence we would suggest that all associations of the Fraternity take steps to affirm their devotion to the lodge, by discarding any relations with bodies that openly, or covertly, trench upon its immemorial and acknowledged prerogatives.

Bro. Drummond, in concluding his report, on "special subjects" (just received) says, speaking of the writer, "that he denies our proposition 'that the Grand Lodge has the power to decide what Masonry is.' " If he had added our oft repeated assertions, "except as touching that Masonry embraced in the three symbolic degrees," he would have given a correct representation of our views.

Upon the question of the propriety of public ceremonials by lodge, he gives Bro. Vaux, of Pennsylvania, an aggregation of historical facts which, as it would seem to

us, should settle the question as to the right of Grand Lodges to employ exoteric rituals in public. As we have time and again put it: "It is not only the right, but the duty of governing bodies to open up every avenue to the purposes of the Fraternity, by permitting lodges any public exercises not inconsistent with esoteric injunctions."

## CONCLUSION.

The hand that essays to write the conclusion to this report is not the hand that wrote the report itself. That was the work of Brother Gurney. In the actual order of writing, though not of arrangement, the last jurisdiction reviewed by him was New York, and it is a singular coincidence that in the closing words of that review, referring to the rumored serious illness of Past Grand Master Simons, of which he had before spoken, he said what not only every Illinois Craftsman, but scores of thousands elsewhere will echo with reference to himself: "Well, Bro. S. has given his readers one of his comprehensive papers, and it is our sincere prayer that he may be preserved to the Fraternity for many years to come."

No hand is quite fit to finish another's work, and we can claim but one qualification for taking up the pen that dropped from our beloved Past Grand Master's palsied hand, and that is a complete accord with him of sympathy and judgment on the chief matters which he had at heart. This may enable us to forecast in a measure the points on which he would probably have dwelt in his summing up, and on which he would certainly have dwelt could he have been forewarned that his utterance might be—what in spite of our hopes it may prove to be—his last legacy to the Craft he has served so well.

They are the subjects on which he has dwelt most in the body of his report—pointing out the danger signals which mark where and how the integrity and, in some directions, the identity of the Institution is threatened. These, speaking more specifically, are the tendency to convert Masonry into a benefit society by such legislation respecting unaffiliated Masons as can only be defended upon the principle that Masonic rights depend upon a system of fixed contributions, by the putting forward in some quarters and the toleration in others of claims to reimbursement for money expended by lodges for the care of sick and destitute sojourners, by tolerating the use of the prefix "Masonic" by mutual life insurance societies, and in some instances by proposing to engraft the principle of life insurance upon the constitutions of grand lodges themselves; the tendency to choke out the representative principle

in grand lodges by the increasing voting power of their permanent membership; and the mischievous and revolutionary influence of high degreeism, which having already robbed what was originally Masonry of the characteristics by which it could be identified as such throughout most of continental Europe, has proved itself strong enough in this country to reduce the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to a condition of vassalage, and placed it where the next logical step for that body to take is to merge itself in a "Grand Orient" and become the conscious instead of the unconscious registrar of the decrees of a so-called supreme council.

A survey of the field, as shown to us in the foregoing review of Bro. Gurney, affords the gratifying assurance that these insidious disintegrating and revolutionary influences are daily becoming better understood and more intelligently resisted. When in our earlier reports on correspondence we began to call attention to the dangers which threatened Masonry from the reflected influence of the modern secret societies by which it had become surrounded, all organized on the basis of a *quid pro quo*, and pointed out how the establishment of the fixed dues system in Masonry had already made this its point of least resistance to such influences, we stood almost if not quite alone. Notwithstanding these influences became strengthened many fold by the organization of scores of imitative insurance societies among Masons, unwarrantably using the Masonic name, yet to-day the Institution is righting itself wherever it has temporarily careened before them; and wherever a proposition raises its head looking to an admission that Masonry may be regarded under any circumstances as an investment for pecuniary profit or return, it finds watchful men waiting for it, club in hand. When in our first report (1869) we attacked the absurd pretensions of the mis-called Scottish Rite system which in this country assumed to magnanimously waive the right to confer the three degrees of Masonry in favor of grand lodges, the Grand Lodge of Illinois, like most other American grand lodges, was in correspondence with several so-called grand lodges of that system in continental Europe, treating them as independent sovereignties, and taking their Masonic character for granted. Not only this, but nowhere was any voice raised to warn the Craft that the claim that its Masonry, the Masonry of the lodge, was incomplete and that that portion of it which had somehow got away from its original custodians must be sought in chapters, commanderies, consistories and what not, was simply a bald imposition perpetuated by the innocent successors of those who with guilty knowledge first started it on its mischievous errand. Now not only is it so well understood that the "grand lodges" of the Grand Orient system are simply fictitious, dependencies of the supreme councils, that American grand lodges as a rule would not think of entering into diplomatic relations with them, but the general trend of Masonic opinion in the United States is unquestionably towards the position occupied by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, viz.: that they and all other bodies built upon lodges that assume to confer the three degrees under other sanctions than the Charges of a Freemason and the Old Regulations, and that can not show a regular succession from the Grand Lodge by which those charges were agreed to and those regulations were adopted, are illegitimate and can not be recognized as Masonic without disloyalty to the fundamental law of the Institution.

Although much yet remains to be done in educating the Craft upon these subjects, much has already been accomplished; so much that we hope it may be safely doubted whether we shall have a repetition of the impertinence exhibited by the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin and the Grand Commandery of Ohio in assuming to declare what are and what are not "duly constituted Masonic bodies," a function which can only be properly exercised by the Grand Lodge, or a repetition of the spectacle presented by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts when, in the pretended exercise of this function, it abdicated its position as the conservator of genuine Masonry, and assumed to add forty-odd degrees to that in the body of which the unalterable law, upon whose acceptance in good faith and maintenance unchanged the very existence of grand lodges is predicated, declares it to be not in the power of any man or body of men to make innovations.

To this enlightened condition of the Craft Bro. Gurney's discussions have very largely contributed. If, unhappily, he should now be compelled to lay down the pen, he can do so with the consciousness that he has fought the good fight; and with the echoes of his ability, fraternal courtesy, and moral earnestness ringing in his ears from the mouths of all his brother reviewers, he can feel assured that in his own person and work the high standard of Masonic character which he demanded of others has been fully realized.

JOSEPH ROBBINS.

QUINCY, ILL., Sept. 17, 1886.



TABULATED STATEMENTS,  
DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS'  
AND OTHER REPORTS.



TABULAR STATEMENT—Showing Amount of Dues, No. of Members, Increase, Decrease, Etc.

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				DECREASE.					Total Decrease....	Present membership 1886	Dues 1886 .....	Dues previous Years .....	Rejections .....	Initiations .....	Passed .....	Membership residing in Illinois.....
				Raised .....	Reinstated.....	Admitted.....	Add. for error.	Total Increase.....	Suspended.....	Expelled .....	Dimitted .....	Died.....								
1	Bodley .....	Quincy .....	Adams .....	90	3			3	2			6	87	\$65 25			1			74
2	Equality .....	Equality .....	Gallatin .....	25	1			1				2	24	18 00						22
3	Harmony .....	Jacksonville .....	Morgan .....	92	1			1				1	92	69 00						76
4	Springfield .....	Springfield .....	Sangamon .....	137	3	2		6	11			16	127	95 25			3			103
7	Friendship .....	Dixon .....	Lee .....	86	2	10		17				8	95	71 25			3			87
8	Macon .....	Decatur .....	Macon .....	162	7			13	5			11	104	123 00			16			151
9	Rushville .....	Rushville .....	Schuyler .....	79	3			4				1	82	61 50			2			80
13	St. Johns .....	Peru .....	La Salle .....	64	2			2	6			10	56	42 00			4			52
14	Warren .....	Shawneetown .....	Gallatin .....	42	7			17				3	47	35 75			1			41
15	Peoria .....	Peoria .....	Fayette .....	186	12	3		3				7	2	145 50			4			180
16	Temperance .....	Vandalia .....	McDonough .....	64	3			1				2	63	46 50						56
17	Macomb .....	Macomb .....	Menard .....	124	2	4		6	2			3	6	124 93 00						117
19	Clinton .....	Petersburg .....	Hancock .....	100			4					1	2	98						95
23	Cass .....	Beardstown .....	Cass .....	51	8			3	1			3	51	38 25			3			49
24	St. Clair .....	Belleville .....	St. Clair .....	55	2			10				2	63	47 25			3			54
25	Franklin .....	Upper Alton .....	Madison .....	69	1			2	3			5	66	49 50						58
26	Hiram .....	Henderson .....	Knox .....	46	2							1	41	39 75			1			39
27	Piasa .....	Alton .....	Madison .....	89	2			2				4	26	19 50						23
29	Pekin .....	Pekin .....	Tazewell .....	39	2							1	90	67 50			1			75
31	Mt. Vernon .....	Mt. Vernon .....	Jefferson .....	39	2			2	1			5	36	27 00			7			34
33	Orional .....	Chicago .....	Cook .....	74	5			7				2	79	59 25			2			4
34	Barry .....	Barry .....	Pike .....	234	4	1		5				1	235	176 25						54
35	Charleston .....	Charleston .....	Coles .....	103	2	1		3	4			1	97	72 75			1			87
36	Kavanaugh .....	Elizabeth .....	Jo Daviess .....	79	1	1		2				7	73	53 25			1			66
37	Monmouth .....	Monmouth .....	Warren .....	42	1			1				2	42	31 50			1			31
38	Olive Branch .....	Danville .....	Vermilion .....	75	2	10		18	7			10	77	57 75			3			67
39	Heron .....	Quincy .....	Adams .....	186	7	2		10	5			2	194	145 50			2			175
40	Occidental .....	Ottawa .....	LaSalle .....	119	8			2				4	72	54 00			3			64
42	Mt. Joliet .....	Joliet .....	Will .....	133	5			10				2	127	95 25			1			120
43	Bloomington .....	Bloomington .....	McLean .....	133	3			11				6	138	103 50			2			125
44	Hardin .....	Mt. Sterling .....	Brown .....	81	1	2		10				1	11	132 99 00			4			118
45	Griggsville .....	Griggsville .....	Pike .....	50	1			1				1	4	79 59 25			2			71
46	Temple .....	Peoria .....	Peoria .....	163	10			15				1	50	37 50			1			152

47	Caledonia.....	North Caledonia.....	Pulaski.....	22	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	18 75	.....	.....	1	1	2	24
48	Unity.....	St. Charles.....	Kane.....	36	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	25 50	.....	.....	1	1	1	34
49	Cambridge.....	Cambridge.....	Henry.....	55	5	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	41 25	.....	.....	1	2	1	39
50	Carrollton.....	Carrollton.....	Greene.....	80	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	70 50	.....	.....	1	5	5	87
51	Mt. Moriah.....	Hillsboro.....	Montgomery.....	90	4	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	78 50	.....	.....	6	4	4	72
52	Beckwold.....	Meredosia.....	Morgan.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	38 50	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	95
53	Washington.....	Shelby.....	Shelby.....	40	7	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	75 00	.....	.....	5	4	4	35
54	Washington.....	Nashville.....	Washington.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	100 50	.....	.....	1	1	6	63
55	Pittsfield.....	Pittsfield.....	Pike.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	66 49 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Irto.....	Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	148	7	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	113 25	.....	.....	1	1	6	126
58	Paternal.....	Monticello.....	Platt.....	86	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	89 66 75	.....	.....	1	7	7	83
59	New Boston.....	New Boston.....	Mercer.....	61	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	44 25	.....	.....	4	4	4	54
60	Belvidere.....	Belvidere.....	Boone.....	66	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50 25	.....	.....	2	2	2	53
61	Lacon.....	Lacon.....	Marshall.....	66	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50 25	.....	.....	3	3	3	61
62	St. Marks.....	Woodstock.....	McHenry.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	52 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
63	Benton.....	Benton.....	Franklin.....	56	4	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	37 50	.....	.....	4	4	4	59
64	Benton.....	Naperville.....	Du Page.....	51	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	50 37 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
65	Enfield.....	Knoxville.....	Knox.....	62	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	46 50	.....	.....	5	3	3	57
66	Knoxville.....	La Salle.....	La Salle.....	77	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	57 75	.....	.....	1	5	3	63
67	Acacia.....	Naples.....	Naples.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	17 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	Eureka.....	Milan.....	Scott.....	51	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	38 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
69	Social.....	Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	30	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	21 75	.....	.....	.....	1	1	25
70	Central.....	Hennepin.....	Putnam.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	29 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
71	Chester.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....	50	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	39 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
72	Chester.....	Chester.....	Randolph.....	50	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	30 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
73	Roscoe.....	Rockton.....	Winnebago.....	50	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	33 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
74	Rockton.....	Rockton.....	Winnebago.....	47	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	36 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
75	Roscoe.....	Carlinville.....	Macoupin.....	80	5	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	56 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
76	Mt. Nebo.....	Carlinville.....	Macoupin.....	86	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	132 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
77	Prairie.....	Paris.....	Edgar.....	147	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	89 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
78	Waukegan.....	Waukegan.....	Lake.....	103	11	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	89 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
79	Scott.....	Whitehall.....	Clinton.....	44	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	32 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	95	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	32 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	Virginus.....	Wheeling.....	Cook.....	49	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	73 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
82	DeWitt.....	Clinton.....	De Witt.....	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	34 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
83	Mitchell.....	Pineknysville.....	Perry.....	39	9	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	101 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
84	Kaskaskia.....	Ellis Grove.....	Randolph.....	44	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	39 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
85	Mt. Pulaski.....	Mt. Pulaski.....	Logan.....	74	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	30 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
86	Havana.....	Havana.....	Mason.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	66 49 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
87	Mt. Pulaski.....	Havana.....	Mason.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	67 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
88	Havana.....	Marion.....	Williamson.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	90 47 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
89	Fellowship.....	Marion.....	Williamson.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	64 47 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
90	Jerusalem Temple.....	Aurora.....	Kane.....	170	3	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	159 113 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
91	Metropolis.....	Metropolis.....	Massac.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	78 50 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
92	Stewart.....	Geneseo.....	Henry.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	49 36 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
93	Tonol.....	Tonol.....	Stark.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	37 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
94	Perry.....	Perry.....	Pike.....	56	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	44 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
95	Samuel H. Davis.....	Freepport.....	Ogle.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	19 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
96	Excelsior.....	Excelsior.....	Stephenson.....	106	3	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	81 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
97	Excelsior.....	Washington.....	Tazewell.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	31 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
98	Taylor.....	Washington.....	Tazewell.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	81 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
99	Edwardsville.....	Edwardsville.....	Madison.....	93	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	69 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
100	Astoria.....	Astoria.....	Fulton.....	62	3	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65

## TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.....	DECREASE.				Total Decrease.....	Present Membership 1886	Dues 1886	Dues previous Years	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Membership residing in Illinois.....	
				Raised .....	Reinstated .....	Admitted .....	Add. for error.		Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Dimitted .....	Died .....									Ded. for error
102	Rockford.....	Rockford	Winnebago	219	8	1	4	13	5	1	.....	.....	.....	6	226	169 50	.....	2	9	7	111
103	Magnolia.....	Magnolia	Putnam	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	27 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	
104	Lewistown.....	Lewistown	Fulton	45	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	43	34 25	.....	.....	.....	42	
105	Winchester.....	Winchester	Scott	71	1	2	1	5	2	.....	3	3	.....	3	68	51 75	.....	.....	.....	1	
106	Lancaster.....	Glasford	Peoria	31	.....	1	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	28	21 00	.....	2	1	27	
107	Versailles.....	Versailles	Brown	50	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	38 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	
108	Trenton.....	Trenton	Clinton	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	47	35 25	.....	.....	.....	38	
109	Trenton.....	Lebanon	St. Clair	43	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	43	32 25	.....	.....	.....	30	
110	Lebanon.....	Lebanon	Union	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	113	84 75	.....	.....	.....	7	
111	Jonesboro.....	Jonesboro	Union	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	64	48 00	.....	.....	.....	11	
112	Bureau.....	Princeton	Bureau	107	8	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	113	84 75	.....	.....	.....	7	
113	Robert Burns.....	Keithsburg	Mercer	57	5	1	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	34	25 50	.....	.....	.....	5	
114	Marcelline.....	Marcelline	Adams	33	3	2	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
115	Rising Sun.....	Hainesville	Lake	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	26	19 50	.....	.....	.....	3	
116	Vermont.....	Vermont	Fulton	72	2	1	2	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	103	77 25	.....	.....	.....	2	
117	Elgin.....	Elgin	Kane	103	8	.....	.....	10	3	2	.....	.....	.....	3	76	57 00	.....	.....	.....	7	
118	Waverly.....	Waverly	Morgan	57	1	2	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	54	40 50	.....	.....	.....	1	
119	Henry.....	Henry	Marshall	45	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	46	34 50	.....	.....	.....	4	
120	Mound.....	Henry	Christian	80	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	77	65 25	.....	.....	.....	3	
121	Quincy.....	Taylorville	Henderson	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	31 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
122	Quincy.....	Quincy	Grundy	104	5	1	.....	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	94	70 50	.....	.....	.....	5	
123	Cedar.....	Morris	Cumberland	28	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	27	20 25	.....	.....	.....	3	
124	Greene.....	Greene	Tazewell	76	5	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	77	57 75	.....	.....	.....	67	
125	Empire.....	Pekin	Lake	38	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	31 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	
126	Antioch.....	Millburn	Lake	23	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	21	14 25	.....	.....	.....	21	
127	Raleigh.....	Raleigh	Saline	66	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	65	48 25	.....	.....	.....	1	
128	Greenfield.....	Greenfield	Greene	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	46	34 50	.....	.....	.....	54	
129	Marion.....	Saline	Marion	59	1	1	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	46	34 50	.....	.....	.....	43	
130	Marion.....	Saline	Marion	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	69	53 25	.....	.....	.....	41	
131	Golconda.....	Golconda	Pope	43	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	117	87 75	.....	.....	.....	65	
132	MacKinaw.....	MacKinaw	Tazewell	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	69	53 25	.....	.....	.....	3	
133	Marshall.....	Marshall	Clark	66	3	2	.....	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	34	25 50	.....	.....	.....	92	
134	Sycamore.....	Sycamore	De Kalb	111	1	1	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	28	16 50	.....	.....	.....	18	
135	Lima.....	Lima	Adams	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	58	43 50	.....	.....	.....	53	
136	Hutsonville.....	Hutsonville	Adams	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	58	43 50	.....	.....	.....	73	
137	Folk.....	McLeansboro	Hamilton	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	79	59 25	.....	.....	.....	53	
138	Marengo.....	Marengo	McHenry	78	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	79	59 25	.....	.....	.....	73	

139 Geneva.....	Geneva.....	Kane.....	46	1	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	46	34 50	.....	.....	6	4	38	
140 Olney.....	Olney.....	Richland.....	79	3	5	.....	8	1	.....	2	.....	83	62 25	.....	5	4	3	75	
141 Garden City.....	Cook.....	Cook.....	252	18	4	5	27	5	.....	4	4	266	199 50	.....	3	14	14	249	
142 Ames.....	Sheffield.....	Bureau.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 00	.....	.....	2	2	33	
143 Richmond.....	McHenry.....	McHenry.....	63	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	2	1	.....	44 25	.....	.....	6	4	52	
144 DeKalb.....	DeKalb.....	DeKalb.....	99	2	1	2	1	5	8	.....	.....	10 95	71 25	.....	.....	5	5	84	
145 A. W. Rawson.....	Pecatonica.....	Winnebago.....	47	3	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2	.....	46	34 50	.....	3	3	25		
146 Lee Centre.....	Lee Centre.....	Lee Centre.....	35	2	.....	.....	8	1	.....	3	.....	32	24 00	.....	3	3	20		
147 Clayton.....	Clayton.....	Adams.....	76	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	77	57 75	.....	7	6	51		
148 Blomfield.....	Edgar.....	Edgar.....	52	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	55	41 25	.....	7	6	64		
149 Effingham.....	Effingham.....	Effingham.....	46	7	.....	2	10	1	.....	2	.....	52	39 00	.....	1	6	48		
150 Vienna.....	Vienna.....	Johnson.....	61	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	50 25	.....	6	8	66		
151 Brinker Hill.....	Brinker Hill.....	Macopin.....	56	6	.....	3	9	.....	.....	1	.....	1	64	.....	6	6	62		
152 Fidelity.....	Fidelity.....	Jersey.....	29	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	7	.....	24	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....		
153 Clay.....	Ashley.....	Washington.....	45	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	44	33 00	.....	1	1	42	
154 Russell.....	Georgetown.....	Vermilion.....	41	.....	.....	.....	12	6	.....	2	.....	37	105 75	.....	2	1	35		
155 Alpha.....	Galesburg.....	Knox.....	131	5	3	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	9	67	50 25	.....	2	2	62	
156 Delavan.....	Delavan.....	Chazewell.....	116	1	.....	2	3	3	.....	5	1	9	110	.....	1	1	93		
157 Urbana.....	Urbana.....	Champaign.....	35	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	88	60 00	.....	.....	.....		
158 McHenry.....	McHenry.....	McHenry.....	83	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107 25	.....	4	3	73		
159 Kewanee.....	Kewanee.....	Cook.....	148	3	1	.....	4	7	.....	1	.....	9	143	.....	.....	4	4	134	
160 Watbansia.....	Chicago.....	Macopin.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	9	57	42 75	.....	.....	53		
161 Virden.....	Virden.....	Randolph.....	57	2	1	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	3	58	43 50	.....	5	2	30	
162 Hope.....	Westfield.....	Clark.....	30	2	1	.....	4	1	.....	2	.....	4	30	22 50	.....	5	2	30	
163 Westfield.....	Lawrenceville.....	Lawrence.....	45	1	1	.....	3	5	1	.....	2	8	40	39 00	.....	4	2	35	
164 Edward Dobbins.....	Atlanta.....	Logan.....	28	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	24 00	.....	8	29		
165 Atlanta.....	Rockford.....	Winnebago.....	128	3	1	7	12	6	.....	6	.....	12	128	96 75	.....	2	3	121	
166 Star in the East.....	Rockford.....	Iroquois.....	49	3	.....	.....	4	4	.....	2	.....	7	46	34 50	.....	2	4	46	
168 Milford.....	Milford.....	McHenry.....	46	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	46	34 50	.....	.....	42		
169 Nunda.....	Nunda.....	Stephenson.....	112	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	115	86 25	.....	.....	95		
170 Evergreen.....	Freepott.....	Macopin.....	61	4	1	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	65	48 75	.....	4	4	64	
171 Girard.....	Waynesville.....	De Witt.....	34	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	34	25 50	.....	.....	1	33	
172 Wayne.....	Cherry Valley.....	Winnebago.....	44	5	2	.....	7	5	.....	1	.....	6	45	33 75	.....	2	6	41	
173 Cherry Valley.....	Cherry Valley.....	Stephenson.....	59	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	1	64	48 00	.....	6	4	57	
174 Lena.....	Lena.....	Will.....	129	9	1	7	17	5	.....	3	1	9	137	102 75	.....	11	9	125	
175 Matteson.....	Joliet.....	La Salle.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	82	61 50	.....	2	1	76		
176 Mendota.....	Mendota.....	Macopin.....	48	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	5	45	33 75	.....	2	3	41	
177 Staunton.....	Staunton.....	Lee.....	95	6	.....	4	10	4	.....	5	.....	6	99	74 25	.....	7	6	92	
178 Illinois Central.....	Amboy.....	Coles.....	46	2	.....	.....	2	3	.....	3	.....	6	42	31 50	.....	.....	1	42	
179 Wash.....	Ena.....	Shelby.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	30	22 50	.....	2	.....	30	
180 Moweaqua.....	Moweaqua.....	Cook.....	191	14	.....	.....	14	2	.....	5	4	11	104	145 50	.....	1	13	10	47
181 Germania.....	Chicago.....	La Salle.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	54	40 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	
182 Meridian.....	Earlville.....	Knox.....	47	.....	.....	.....	10	5	.....	7	.....	13	59	44 25	.....	6	7	50	
183 Abingdon.....	Abingdon.....	Polo.....	52	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	40	36 75	.....	.....	43	43	
184 Mystic Tie.....	Mystic Tie.....	Ogle.....	60	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
186 Cynis.....	Mt. Carroll.....	Carroll.....	55	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	5	40	45 00	.....	1	1	45	
189 Fulton City.....	Fulton.....	Whiteside.....	67	2	.....	.....	3	6	.....	3	.....	10	60	45 00	.....	5	3	54	
190 Dundee.....	Dundee.....	Kane.....	50	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	1	.....	35	25 25	.....	2	.....	43	

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1885.....	INCREASE.			Total Increase.....	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.....	Present Membership 1886.....	Dues 1886.....	Dues previous years.....	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Membership resid- ing in Illinois.....	
					Raised .....	Reinstated.....	Add. for error.		Suspended.....	Expelled .....	Dimitted.....	Died .....	Ded. for error.									
192	Farmington.....	Farmington	Fulton	60	1			2			3			3	59	44	25			1	57	
193	Herrick.....	Pontosse	Hancock	21											21	15	75				17	
194	Freedom.....	Freedom	La Salle	43	5			6			2				2	47	35	25		6	3	45
195	LaHarpe.....	La Harpe	Hancock	153	8			13	6						12	134	100	50		6	7	117
196	Louisville.....	Louisville.	Clay	36	2	1		4	2		5	1			3	37	27	50		2	3	35
197	King Solomon's.....	Kane	Greene	66		2		2							1	97	50	15				54
198	Grandview.....	Dudley	Pedgar	36	1			2	1		2				3	35	26		3	2	2	33
199	Homer.....	Homer	Champaign	58	2			3							61	41	45	75		3	51	41
200	Sheba.....	Grayville	White	40	3	1		4	1		1	1			3	41	30	75		1	3	40
201	Centralia.....	Centraia	Marion	123	4			7	3		2	5			11	119	90	75		4	3	100
202	Lavelly.....	Williamsville	Sangamon	39		1		1	4		3				8	32	24	60	2945		2	31
203	Flora.....	Flora	Clay	54	3			3			2				2	55	41	25		3	2	44
204	Flora.....	Paw Paw	Lee	56	1			3			3	1			4	53	39	75		1	1	49
205	Corinthian.....	Lee	Wayne	73	1	1		4							4	71	53	25				65
206	Fairfield.....	Fairfield	Wayne	206				5			2				1	42	31	50		1	1	42
207	Tamaroa.....	Tamaroa	Perry	41	1	2		1	2		1	1			2	90	67	50		5	81	179
208	Wilmington.....	Wilmington	Will.	84	7	1		4	3		4	2			9	106	147	00		1	19	16
209	Wm. B. Warren.....	Chicago	Cook	178	19	1	7	27							6	71	53	25				64
210	Lincoln.....	Lincoln	Cook	72	2	3		5	5		6	6			12	357	267	75		19	17	237
211	Cleveland.....	Chicago	Cook	34	16	5		26							3	58	21	00				27
212	Shipman.....	Shipman	Macoupin	59	4			4	3		3	1			4	59	44	25				50
213	Ilwaco.....	Ilwaco	Macoupin	24							1				1	33	44	75			31	
214	Gillespie.....	Gillespie	Macoupin	34											3	63	47	25		3	4	59
216	Newton.....	Newton	Jasper	53	3			3			2				1	3	53	39	75		1	52
217	Mason.....	Mason	Jefferson	52	3	1		4			1	2			3	49	36	75				1
218	New Salem.....	New Salem	Pike	46	1			1							2	57	42	75		2	2	53
219	Oakland.....	Oakland	Coles	57	2			2							7	37						34
220	Mahomet.....	Mahomet	Champaign	43		1		1			6	1			8	61	45	75		1	2	60
221	Leroy.....	Leroy	McLean	63	2	1	2	1	6		7				2	30	22	50		1	1	26
222	Geo. Washington.....	Chillicothe	Peoria	30	1	1		2			2				21	15	75				3	19
223	Keeney.....	Edgington	Rock Island	18				3							5	68	51	00		4	6	5
226	Pana.....	Pana	Christian	62	4	1	4	2	11	3	2				2	25	18	75				23
227	Columbus.....	Coatsburg	Adams	27								2			3	53	39	75				22
228	Lovington.....	Lovington	Moultrie	50	1		3	2	6		3				1	23	11	15				47
229	Manchester.....	Manchester	Scott	24					1						1	23	11	15				22



230 New Haven.....	New Haven.....	Gallatin.....	27	5	.....	1	6	.....	1	.....	.....	1	32	24 00	.....	1	5	3	31
231 Wyandot.....	Wyandot.....	Bureau.....	42	3	.....	.....	3	2	.....	4	.....	6	30	29 25	.....	2	5	3	34
232 Farmers.....	Pellonia.....	Massac.....	80	6	1	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	82	61 50	.....	.....	.....	28
233 Blandinsville.....	Blandinsville.....	McDonough.....	28	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	5	30	61 50	.....	.....	6	1	71
234 DuQuoin.....	DuQuoin.....	Perry.....	53	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	42 75	.....	.....	.....	2
235 Dallas City.....	Dallas City.....	Hancock.....	177	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	44 25	.....	1	3	50
236 Charter Oak.....	Litchfield.....	Montgomery.....	99	0	1	.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	84 75	.....	1	1	96
237 Cairo.....	Cairo.....	Alexander.....	62	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	75 00	.....	1	3
238 Black Hawk.....	Hamilton.....	Hancock.....	58	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	43 50	.....	.....	.....	54
239 Mt. Carmel.....	Mt. Carmel.....	Wabash.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	95	48 75	.....	.....	101
240 Western Star.....	Champaign.....	Champaign.....	84	4	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	81	60 75	.....	6	78
241 Shekmah.....	Carbondale.....	Jackson.....	68	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75	56 25	.....	1	4
242 Galva.....	Galva.....	Henry.....	80	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75	56 25	.....	10	6
243 Galva.....	Galva.....	Henry.....	80	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	75	56 25	.....	10
244 Horton.....	Rockelle.....	Ogle.....	70	6	1	2	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	75	56 25	.....	10
245 Greenville.....	Greenville.....	Bond.....	48	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	75	56 25	.....	10
246 El Paso.....	El Paso.....	Woodford.....	67	3	4	2	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	69	51 75	.....	5
247 Rob Morris.....	Minonk.....	Woodford.....	38	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	36	27 00	.....	1
248 Golden Gate.....	Prairie City.....	McDonough.....	40	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	53	39 75	.....	7	8
249 Hibbard.....	Brighton.....	Macoupin.....	47	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	53	39 75	.....	7	8
250 Robinson.....	Robinson.....	Crawford.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	46	34 50	.....	1	34
251 Heyworth.....	Heyworth.....	McLean.....	67	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	38	21 00	.....	.....	25
252 Aledo.....	Aledo.....	Mercer.....	56	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	68	51 00	.....	1	4
253 Avon Harmony.....	Avon.....	Fulton.....	33	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	58	43 50	.....	1	3
254 Aurora.....	Aurora.....	Kane.....	135	10	.....	.....	14	6	.....	5	3	.....	.....	34	25 50	.....	3	.....	33
255 Donnellson.....	Donnellson.....	Montgomery.....	38	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	135	101 25	.....	4	8
256 Warsaw.....	Warsaw.....	Hancock.....	152	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	38	28 50	.....	1	10
257 Mattoon.....	Mattoon.....	Coles.....	48	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	22 50	.....	3	1
258 De Witt.....	De Witt.....	De Witt.....	41	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	122	91 50	.....	3	2
259 Channahon.....	Channahon.....	Will.....	77	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	49	36 75	.....	2	42
260 Peoria.....	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	50	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	33 00	.....	2	4
261 Franklin Grove.....	Franklin Grove.....	Lee.....	40	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	44	33 00	.....	2	4
262 Indiana.....	Indiana.....	Vermilion.....	48	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	75	56 25	.....	1	4
263 Fairweather.....	Fairweather.....	Adams.....	39	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	49	36 75	.....	2	4
264 La Prairie.....	La Prairie.....	Adams.....	39	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	45	33 75	.....	3	2
265 Paris.....	Paris.....	Edgar.....	145	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	48	36 00	.....	1	3
266 Paris.....	Paris.....	Edgar.....	145	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	48	36 00	.....	1	3
267 Wheaton.....	Wheaton.....	DuPage.....	136	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	39	29 25	.....	3	36
268 Wheaton.....	Wheaton.....	DuPage.....	136	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	39	29 25	.....	3	36
269 Levi Lusk.....	Arlington.....	Bureau.....	31	2	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	149	111 75	.....	6	126
270 Blaney.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	72	3	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	31	23 25	.....	4	3
271 Blaney.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	72	3	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	31	23 25	.....	4	3
272 Carmi.....	Carmi.....	White.....	71	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	137	102 75	.....	3	28
273 Miners.....	Galena.....	Jo Daviess.....	51	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	102	75	.....	3	102
274 Byron.....	Byron.....	Ogle.....	67	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	70	52 50	.....	1	3
275 Milton.....	Milton.....	Pike.....	67	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	69	51 75	.....	1	3
276 Elizabeth.....	Elizabeth.....	Hardin.....	45	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	52	39 00	.....	1	1
277 Accordia.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	79	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	69	53 25	.....	1	51
278 Jo Daviess.....	Warren.....	Jo Daviess.....	95	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	48	.....	.....	3	4
279 Noga.....	Noga.....	Cambridge.....	45	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6	73	54 75	67
280 Kansas.....	Kansas.....	Edgar.....	45	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	75 00	.....	1	5
281 Brooklyn.....	Compton.....	Lee.....	45	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	56	42 00	.....	5	85
282 Brooklyn.....	Compton.....	Lee.....	45	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	34 50	.....	1	2
283 Brooklyn.....	Compton.....	Lee.....	45	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	43	32 50	.....	1	2
284 Brooklyn.....	Compton.....	Lee.....	45	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	43	32 50	.....	1	2



TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.....	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.....	Present Membership 1886	Dues 1886.....	Dues previous Years.....	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed .....	Membership residing in Illinois.....
				Raised .....	Reinstated.....	Admitted.....	Add. for error		Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Dimitted .....	Died .....	Ded. for error								
283	Meteor .....	Sandwich.....	DeKalb .....	93	3	2	5	1	1	5	1	5	93	69 75	...	1	3	3	87		
285	Catin .....	Cadin .....	Vermilion .....	52	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	50	37 50	...	...	...	...	48		
286	Plymouth.....	Plymouth.....	Hancock .....	34	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	3	32	27 25	...	...	...	...	38		
287	De Soto.....	De Soto.....	Jackson.....	39	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	37	24 75	...	...	...	...	32		
288	Genoa.....	Genoa.....	DeKalb.....	40	3	1	3	13	1	2	1	15	37	27 75	...	4	1	...	35		
291	Watauga .....	Watauga .....	Knox.....	10	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	19	14 25	...	...	...	...	16		
292	Chenoa.....	Chenoa.....	McLean.....	52	5	1	6	1	1	3	2	5	53	39 75	...	2	6	...	57		
293	Prophetstown.....	Prophetstown.....	Whiteside .....	21	2	1	5	2	1	2	2	7	69	51 00	...	2	3	...	59		
294	Pontiac.....	Pontiac.....	Livingston .....	65	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	4	68	51 00	...	2	3	...	57		
295	Dills.....	Hickory Ridge.....	Hancock .....	24	6	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	24	18 00	...	...	...	...	23		
296	Quincy.....	Quincy.....	Adams.....	70	6	1	8	1	1	2	1	3	81	60 75	...	...	...	...	70		
297	Benjamin.....	Camp Point.....	Adams.....	54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	51	38 25	...	...	...	...	46		
298	Waconda.....	Waconda.....	Lake.....	35	2	1	3	5	1	5	1	11	27	20 25	...	...	...	...	23		
299	Mechanicsburg .....	Mechanicsburg .....	Sangamon.....	19	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	20	15 00	...	5	2	...	16		
300	Hanover.....	Hanover.....	Jo Daviess.....	14	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	14	10 50	...	...	...	...	...	14		
301	Hinckley .....	Hinckley .....	DeKalb.....	24	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	25	18 75	...	2	2	...	22		
302	Durand.....	Durand.....	Winnebago .....	47	2	2	4	1	1	3	2	5	45	33 75	...	...	...	...	39		
303	Raven .....	Oswego.....	Kendall.....	47	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	4	47	35 25	...	...	...	...	43		
305	Onarga.....	Onarga.....	Iroquois.....	46	1	2	2	5	2	1	2	5	46	34 50	...	2	2	...	42		
306	W. C. Hobbs.....	Fureka.....	Woodford.....	46	2	1	3	2	1	8	1	11	85	63 75	...	1	10	...	97		
307	T. J. Pickett.....	Bushnell.....	McDonough.....	80	8	3	16	18	1	5	4	27	233	174 75	...	1	8	...	215		
308	Ashlar.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	245	6	3	8	15	3	5	4	9	200	150 00	...	3	3	...	72		
309	Harvard.....	Harvard.....	McHenry.....	91	3	2	8	3	3	2	3	5	94	70 50	...	4	28	...	162		
310	Dearborn.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	173	21	14	36	2	3	4	3	18	270	202 50	...	3	18	...	263		
311	Kilwinning.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	266	17	1	22	4	1	11	10	18	120	90 00	...	8	8	...	108		
312	Yonick.....	Pecatur.....	Macon.....	127	8	3	11	10	3	2	1	6	27	20 25	...	...	...	...	25		
313	York.....	Clark.....	Clark.....	33	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	54	40 50	...	4	4	...	49		
314	Palatine.....	Palatine.....	Cook.....	46	5	4	9	4	1	1	1	5	35	26 25	...	...	...	...	29		
315	Erwin.....	Alton.....	Madison.....	40	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	14	10 50	...	1	1	...	14		
316	Abraham Jonas.....	Loda.....	Iroquois.....	12	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	5	66	40 50	...	2	2	...	53		
318	J. L. Anderson.....	Augusta.....	Hancock.....	69	2	1	12	1	2	3	1	4	112	84 00	...	1	9	...	103		
319	Doric.....	Moline.....	Rock Island.....	104	5	2	4	2	1	5	1	7	45	33 75	...	...	...	...	42		
320	Creston.....	Creston.....	Ogle.....	48	1	1	2	4	2	5	1	1	75	50 25	...	1	2	...	60		
321	Dunlap.....	Morrison.....	Whiteside .....	72	2	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	75	50 25	...	...	...	...	60	

322 Windsor.....	Windsor.....	Shelby.....	77	3	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	4	78	58	50	....	3	3	3
323 Orient.....	Lisbon.....	Kendall.....	30	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	20	22	50	....	2	2	27
324 Harrisburg.....	Harrisburg.....	Saline.....	68	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	68	51	00	....	3	1	2
325 Industry.....	Industry.....	McDonough.....	47	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	46	34	50	....	2	....	2
326 Alton.....	Alton.....	Knox.....	41	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	27	30	75	....	1	....	1
327 Mt. Erie.....	Mt. Erie.....	Wayne.....	32	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	3	41	30	25	....	2	2	38
328 Tuscola.....	Tuscola.....	Douglas.....	82	3	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	84	63	00	....	2	2	81	
329 Springfield.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....	98	3	1	6	1	11	3	3	1	9	100	75	00	....	6	3	91
330 Tyrann.....	Sunmer.....	Lawrence.....	77	2	1	3	1	6	1	1	2	1	82	61	50	....	1	1	77
331 Schiller.....	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	93	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	92	60	00	....	1	....	89
332 New Columbia.....	New Columbia.....	Massac.....	52	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	52	35	25	....	3	3	47
333 Oneida.....	Oneida.....	Knox.....	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	55	41	25	....	1	....	28
334 Saline.....	Goreville.....	Johnson.....	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	28	21	00	....	....	1	47
335 Mt. Auburn.....	Mt. Auburn.....	Christian.....	28	4	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	8	31	21	75	....	4	5	20
336 Fulton.....	Grafton.....	Jersey.....	54	2	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	48	36	00	....	....	....	21
337 Summerfield.....	Summerfield.....	St. Clair.....	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	22	16	50	....	....	....	48
338 Wenona.....	Wenona.....	Marshall.....	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	45	33	75	....	1	....	24
339 Milledgeville.....	Milledgeville.....	Carroll.....	24	4	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	3	25	18	75	....	5	6	40
340 N. D. Morse.....	Concord.....	Morgan.....	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	17	25	....	1	1	22
341 Sidney.....	Sidney.....	Champaign.....	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	5	29	21	75	....	....	....	20
342 Russellville.....	Flat Rock.....	Crawford.....	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	18	75	....	2	1	20
343 Sublette.....	Sublette.....	Lee.....	32	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	28	21	00	....	1	....	23
344 Fairview.....	Fairview.....	Fulton.....	52	4	1	1	1	4	1	3	1	5	42	39	00	....	1	3	49
345 Tarbolton.....	Fairbury.....	Livingston.....	86	2	1	2	1	5	5	0	1	12	79	59	25	....	1	8	64
346 Groveland.....	Groveland.....	Tazewell.....	32	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	33	44	75	....	2	2	33
347 Kinderhook.....	Kinderhook.....	Pike.....	41	3	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	3	43	32	25	....	....	....	34
348 Auburn.....	Auburn.....	Sangamon.....	65	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	63	47	25	....	1	....	58
349 Marine.....	Marine.....	Madison.....	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	41	30	75	....	2	3	32
350 Hermitage.....	Albion.....	Edwards.....	62	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	21	00	....	....	....	45
351 Orion.....	Orion.....	McHenry.....	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	43	32	25	....	1	1	20
352 Blackberry.....	Blackberry.....	Kane.....	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	18	75	....	2	2	24
353 Princeville.....	Princeville.....	Peoria.....	24	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	46	34	50	....	....	....	39
354 Douglas.....	Masconah.....	St. Clair.....	50	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	5	46	34	50	....	4	3	45
355 Noble.....	Noble.....	Richland.....	47	3	4	1	1	8	6	2	1	8	47	35	25	....	3	2	48
356 Horeb.....	Elmwood.....	Peoria.....	54	2	1	3	1	6	3	2	2	7	53	39	75	....	4	3	45
357 Tonica.....	Tonica.....	LaSalle.....	37	3	1	3	1	6	1	1	1	1	42	31	50	....	1	2	36
358 Remont.....	Remont.....	Peoria.....	73	3	1	3	1	6	1	1	1	1	76	57	00	....	3	3	71
359 Arcola.....	Arcola.....	Peoria.....	66	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	6	57	42	75	....	4	1	56
360 New Windsor.....	New Windsor.....	Peoria.....	42	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	42	31	50	....	1	1	41
361 Oxford.....	Oxford.....	Peoria.....	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	23	25	....	....	....	31
362 Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	Peoria.....	82	1	2	1	1	1	8	1	1	10	74	55	50	....	....	....	68
363 Newman.....	Newman.....	Douglas.....	45	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	47	38	25	....	1	3	36
364 Livingston.....	Livingston.....	Pike.....	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	25	50	....	....	....	32
365 Chambersburg.....	Chambersburg.....	DeKalb.....	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	26	19	50	....	2	3	45
366 Shabona.....	Shabona.....	St. Clair.....	51	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	48	36	00	....	2	....	23
367 Belleville.....	Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	20	25	....	2	2	40
368 Archimedes.....	Archimedes.....	Kankakee.....	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	31	25	....	....	....	30
369 Payson.....	Payson.....	Adams.....	53	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	51	38	25	....	....	....	30
370 Liberty.....	Liberty.....	Adams.....	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	26	25	....	....	....	30

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.....	DECREASE.					Total Decrease....	Present membership 1886	Dues 1886 .....	Dues previous Years .....	Rejections.....	Initiations .....	Passed .....	Membership residing in Illinois.....	
				Raised .....	Reinstated.....	Admitted.....	Add. for error.		Suspended.....	Expelled .....	Dimitted.....	Died.....	Ded. for error.									
381	M. R. Thompson.....	Freeport .....	Stephenson.....	73	4	1	1	5	1	1	1	2	2	2	76	57 00	57 00	.....	.....	4	4	61
382	Gill.....	Lynnville.....	Morgan.....	30	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	23 25	23 25	.....	.....	2	2	28
383	La Moille.....	La Moille.....	Bureau.....	33	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	35	27 00	.....	.....	2	2	29
384	Waltham.....	Utica.....	La Salle.....	42	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	35	32 25	.....	.....	1	1	37
385	Mississippi.....	Savanna.....	Carroll.....	35	7	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	1	1	5	39	29 25	.....	3	7	37	
386	Bridgeport.....	Bridgeport.....	Lawrence.....	40	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	39	29 25	.....	2	2	35	
387	Youngstown.....	Youngstown.....	Warren.....	35	4	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	34	25 50	.....	.....	2	2	32
388	El Dara.....	El Dara.....	Pike.....	34	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	31	23 25	.....	.....	2	2	29
389	Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	109	7	7	7	14	14	5	5	5	5	5	5	118	88 50	.....	2	9	7	109
390	Ashmore.....	Ashmore.....	Coles.....	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	24 00	.....	.....	2	2	27	
391	Tolono.....	Tolono.....	Champaign.....	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	26 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
392	Oconee.....	Oconee.....	Shelby.....	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	17 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
393	Blair.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	159	9	2	1	13	7	5	5	5	5	5	14	188	141 75	.....	5	9	9	175
394	Jerseyville.....	Jerseyville.....	Jersey.....	72	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	69	51 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
395	Muddy Point.....	Muddy Point.....	Coles.....	45	4	2	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50	38 25	.....	1	2	2	49
396	Shiloh.....	Troy Grove.....	La Salle.....	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	13 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
397	Kinnandy.....	Kinnandy.....	Marion.....	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	46	34 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
398	Buda.....	Buda.....	Bureau.....	45	4	1	1	6	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	48	36 00	.....	.....	2	4	43
399	Pacific.....	Knoxville.....	Knox.....	54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	52	39 00	.....	.....	1	1	50
400	Odell.....	Odell.....	Livingston.....	39	2	1	1	3	3	6	6	6	6	6	9	35	24 75	.....	.....	1	1	30
401	Kishwaukee.....	Kingston.....	De Kalb.....	41	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	4	41	30 75	.....	.....	1	1	38
402	Mason City.....	Mason City.....	Mason.....	80	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	7	7	7	10	71	53 25	.....	2	2	1	67
403	Batavia.....	Batavia.....	Kane.....	82	2	1	1	3	8	4	4	4	4	4	13	72	54 00	.....	.....	2	1	65
404	Ramsey.....	Ramsey.....	Fayette.....	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	33	24 75	.....	.....	2	1	30
405	Kansey.....	Kansey.....	Madison.....	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	26	19 50	.....	.....	2	1	22
406	Bethalto.....	Bethalto.....	Madison.....	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	59	41 25	.....	.....	1	1	46
407	Stratton.....	Vermilion.....	Edgar.....	62	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	13	123	93 75	.....	.....	1	1	119
408	Thos. J. Turner.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	132	4	1	1	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	11	87	75	.....	.....	3	2	114
409	Mithra.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	119	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	11	93 75	.....	.....	3	2	119
410	Hesperia.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	320	18	1	1	19	6	1	1	1	1	1	11	338	246 00	.....	.....	6	2	314
411	Hesperia.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	320	18	1	1	19	6	1	1	1	1	1	11	338	246 00	.....	.....	1	18	330
412	Bollen.....	Spring Hill.....	Whiteside.....	26	5	1	1	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	35	26 50	.....	.....	2	4	27
413	Evening Star.....	Davis.....	Stephenson.....	36	2	1	1	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	35	26 25	.....	.....	2	2	30
414	Lawn Ridge.....	Lawn Ridge.....	Marshall.....	37	5	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	30 75	.....	.....	2	4	38
415	Paxton.....	Paxton.....	Marshall.....	37	5	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	30 75	.....	.....	2	4	38
416	Paxton.....	Paxton.....	Marshall.....	37	5	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	30 75	.....	.....	2	4	38
417	Marselles.....	Marselles.....	La Salle.....	59	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	51	38 25	.....	3	8	6	50

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TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.			Total Increase.....	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.....	Present Membership 1886	Dues 1886 .....	Dues previous Years .....	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Membership residing in Illinois.....
				Raised .....	Reinstated .....	Admitted .....		Add. for error.	Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Dimitted .....	Died .....	Ded. for error							
469 McLean.....	McLean.....	McLean.....	McLean.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	28 50	.....	.....	3	3	35
470 Rantoul.....	Rantoul.....	Rantoul.....	Champaign.....	36	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	26 25	.....	.....	2	2	32
471 Kendall.....	Yerville.....	Kendall.....	Kendall.....	33	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	28 50	.....	.....	2	2	37
472 Amity.....	Turner.....	Turner.....	Du Page.....	59	5	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	47 25	.....	.....	8	6	60
473 Gordon.....	Pocahontas.....	Pocahontas.....	Bond.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
474 Columbia.....	Columbia.....	Columbia.....	Monroe.....	58	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	44 25	.....	.....	1	.....	47
475 Walshville.....	Walshville.....	Walshville.....	Montgomery.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	19 50	.....	.....	1	.....	24
476 Manito.....	Manito.....	Manito.....	Massac.....	22	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	15 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
477 Rutland.....	Rutland.....	Rutland.....	La Salle.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
478 Pleiades.....	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	194	22	2	30	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	150 75	.....	.....	2	23	175
479 Wyoming.....	Wyoming.....	Wyoming.....	Stark.....	69	2	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	45 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
480 Logan.....	Lincoln.....	Lincoln.....	Logan.....	60	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	51 00	.....	.....	3	7	65
481 Monmouth.....	Monmouth.....	Monmouth.....	Kankakee.....	39	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	39 25	.....	.....	4	3	38
482 Lexington.....	Lexington.....	Lexington.....	McLean.....	50	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	34 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
483 Edgewood.....	Edgewood.....	Edgewood.....	Efingham.....	38	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	34 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
484 Xenia.....	Xenia.....	Xenia.....	Clay.....	42	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	30 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
485 Bowen.....	Bowensburg.....	Bowensburg.....	Hancock.....	21	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	30 75	.....	.....	6	5	23
486 Andrew Jackson.....	Andrew Jackson.....	Andrew Jackson.....	Williamson.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	20 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
487 Andrew Jackson.....	Andrew Jackson.....	Andrew Jackson.....	Clay City.....	44	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	34 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
488 Clay City.....	Clay City.....	Clay City.....	Willow Hill.....	26	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	34 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
489 Cooper.....	Shannon.....	Shannon.....	Jasper.....	25	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
490 Shannon.....	Shannon.....	Shannon.....	Carroll.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	29 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
491 Martin.....	East Dubuque.....	East Dubuque.....	Jo Daviess.....	36	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	29 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
492 Libertyville.....	Libertyville.....	Libertyville.....	Lake.....	51	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	40 50	.....	.....	2	3	47
493 Tower Hill.....	Tower Hill.....	Tower Hill.....	Shelby.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
494 Bath.....	Bath.....	Bath.....	Mason.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	19 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
495 Stone Fort.....	Stone Fort.....	Stone Fort.....	Saline.....	61	2	3	6	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	41 25	.....	.....	3	3	55
496 Tennessee.....	Tennessee.....	Tennessee.....	McDonough.....	43	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	33 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
497 Alma.....	Steeleville.....	Steeleville.....	Randolph.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	36 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
498 Murphysboro.....	Murphysboro.....	Murphysboro.....	Jackson.....	72	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	48 75	.....	.....	2	1	61
500 St. Paul.....	Springfield.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....	63	4	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	45 75	.....	.....	4	5	54
501 Stark.....	Lafayette.....	Lafayette.....	Stark.....	28	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	23 25	.....	.....	2	2	25
502 Woodhull.....	Woodhull.....	Woodhull.....	Henry.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	31 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
503 Odin.....	Odin.....	Odin.....	Marion.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
504 East St. Louis.....	East St. Louis.....	East St. Louis.....	St. Clair.....	71	6	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	57 00	.....	.....	2	4	63







## TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.....	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.....	Present Membership 1886	Dues 1886.....	Dues previous Years .....	Rejections.....	Initiations .....	Passed .....	Membership residing in Illinois.....
				Raised .....	Reinstated.....	Admitted.....	Add. for error		Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Dimittd .....	Died .....	Ded. for error								
559	Thomson.....	Thomson .....	Carroll .....	48	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	47	35 25	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	34
560	Madison .....	New Douglas.....	Madison .....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	24	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
562	Villa Ridge.....	Villa Ridge.....	Pulaski .....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	27	20 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
563	Hamilton.....	Otterville.....	Jersey .....	28	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	27	20 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
564	Winslow .....	Winslow .....	Stephenson.....	35	1	1	.....	3	.....	5	.....	.....	2	35	26 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
565	Pleasant Hill .....	Pleasant Hill .....	Pike .....	45	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	42	31 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
566	Albany .....	Albany .....	Whiteside .....	45	5	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2	48	36 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
567	Frankfort.....	Frankfort.....	Franklin .....	53	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	54	40 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
569	Time .....	Time .....	Pike .....	53	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	22 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
570	Jacksonville .....	Jacksonville .....	Morgan .....	97	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	97	72 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
572	Bardolph .....	Bardolph .....	McDonough.....	37	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	36	27 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
573	Gardner.....	Gardner.....	Grundy .....	41	9	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	49	36 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
574	Pera .....	Ludlow .....	Boone .....	26	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	25	18 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
575	Capron .....	Capron .....	Champaign .....	61	3	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	65	48 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
576	O'Fallon.....	O'Fallon .....	St. Clair.....	39	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	39	29 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
577	Viola .....	Viola .....	Norfolk .....	32	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	35	26 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
578	Prairie City.....	Toledo .....	Cumberland .....	No returns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
579	Elbridge.....	Ferrell .....	Edgar .....	41	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
580	Hazel Dell.....	Hazel Dell.....	Cumberland .....	37	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	37	27 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
581	Dongola .....	Dongola .....	Union .....	26	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	29	21 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
582	Shirley .....	Shirley .....	McLean .....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	27 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
583	Highland .....	Highland .....	Madison .....	35	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	28 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
584	Vesper .....	Galesburg .....	Knox .....	131	3	5	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	131	98 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118
585	Fisher .....	Grove City .....	Christian .....	25	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	22 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
587	Princeton.....	Princeton.....	Bureau .....	76	5	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	79	58 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
589	Troy .....	Troy .....	Madison .....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	27 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
589	Elwood .....	Humboldt .....	Coles .....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
590	Farmount.....	Farmount.....	Vermilion.....	61	2	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	65	44 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
591	Gilman .....	Gilman .....	Iroquois .....	23	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	23	17 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
592	Fulton .....	Fulton .....	Jersey .....	31	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11	21	15 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
595	Miles Hart.....	Paradise.....	Shelby .....	34	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	30	22 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
596	National.....	Chicago .....	Cook .....	117	8	3	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	119	89 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	113
597	Lostant.....	Lostant.....	LaSalle .....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	23	17 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
600	Cerro Gordo.....	Cerro Gordo.....	Platt .....	57	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	52	45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51

601 Laclede.....	Laclede.....	Fayette.....	41	21	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	1	.....	.....	6	37	27 75	.....	.....	4	4	37		
602 Watson.....	Watson.....	Effingham.....	34	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	34	25 50	.....	.....	1	1	34		
603 Clark.....	Martinsville.....	Clark.....	37	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	41	30 75	.....	.....	7	6	39	
604 Hebron.....	Hebron.....	McHenry.....	43	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	17	29	21 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	
605 Sycamore.....	Sycamore.....	LaSalle.....	106	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	6	108	81 00	.....	.....	4	5	3	
606 Piper.....	Piper City.....	Ford.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	37	27 75	.....	.....	1	2	1
607 Sheldon.....	Sheldon.....	Iroquois.....	118	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	37	27 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
608 Union Park.....	Union Park.....	Cook.....	118	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11	30 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	
609 Lincoln Park.....	Lincoln Park.....	Chicago.....	194	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	93 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	
610 Rock River.....	Rock River.....	Whiteside.....	137	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	10	145 50	.....	.....	2	19	190	
612 Patoka.....	Patoka.....	Marion.....	54	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	94 50	.....	.....	4	5	4	
614 Forrest.....	Forrest.....	Livingston.....	55	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	56	49 50	.....	.....	1	4	44
616 Wadley.....	Wadley.....	Morgan.....	261	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	45	18 75	.....	.....	1	.....	25
617 Milan.....	Good Hope.....	McDonough.....	35	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	41	30 75	.....	.....	3	3	40	
618 Basco.....	Basco.....	Hancock.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
619 Berwick.....	Cameron.....	Warren.....	21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	23 25	.....	.....	1	2	.....	
620 New Hope.....	Livingston.....	Clark.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	31	17 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
621 Venice.....	Venice.....	Madison.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	31	23 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	
622 Hopdale.....	Hopdale.....	Tazewell.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	16	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	
623 Locust.....	Locust.....	Christian.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	39	29 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
627 Union.....	Lick Creek.....	Union.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	19 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
630 Tuscan.....	Walpole.....	Hamilton.....	37	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	22 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	
631 Norton.....	Cabrey.....	Ford.....	44	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	36	27 00	.....	.....	.....	2	
632 Ridge Farm.....	Ridge Farm.....	Vermilion.....	41	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	47	35 25	.....	.....	1	8	6	
633 F. F. W. Ellis.....	Rockford.....	Winnebago.....	110	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	37 27 75	.....	.....	2	3	30	
634 Buckley.....	Buckley.....	Iroquois.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	81 75	.....	.....	5	.....	109	
635 Rochester.....	Rochester.....	Sangamon.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	37	27 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	
636 Peotone.....	Peotone.....	Will.....	39	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	28	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
639 Keystone.....	Keokuk.....	Cook.....	96	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	30 00	.....	.....	1	1	36	
641 Comet.....	Minter.....	Tazewell.....	52	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	97 72 75	.....	.....	2	6	4	
642 Apollo.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	138	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	51	38 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
643 D. C. Cregier.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	157	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	142	106 50	.....	.....	1	11	122
644 Oblong City.....	Oblong City.....	Crawford.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0	159	119 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
645 San Jose.....	San Jose.....	Mason.....	10	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0	20	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
646 Somanuk.....	Somanuk.....	DeKalb.....	46	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	41	30 75	.....	.....	2	1	18
647 Blueville.....	Edinburg.....	Christian.....	43	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	38	28 50	.....	.....	1	.....	3
648 Camden.....	Camden.....	Schuyler.....	57	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	40 50	.....	.....	3	2	36	
649 Hinsdale.....	Hinsdale.....	Du Page.....	24	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	54	40 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
650 Irvington.....	Irvington.....	Washington.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	33	24 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
651 Centre Star.....	Centre Star.....	Avond.....	46	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	13	9 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
652 Polar Star.....	Polar Star.....	Franklin.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	45	33 75	.....	.....	2	2	42	
653 Greenville.....	Greenville.....	Mulkeytown.....	44	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	14 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
655 Yorktown.....	Yorktown.....	Monard.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0	37 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
656 Mozart.....	Tamlico.....	Whiteside.....	52	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	18 00	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
657 Lafayette.....	Bloomington.....	McLean.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	36 00	.....	.....	4	4	24	
658 Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	Jackson.....	69	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	14 25	.....	.....	1	1	11	
659 Lambert.....	Quincy.....	Rock Island.....	71	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	17	50 25	.....	.....	4	2	52	
660 Grand Chain.....	Grand Chain.....	Adams.....	45	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	70	52 25	.....	.....	5	4	63	
		Pulaski.....	45	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	29 25	.....	.....	2	1	34	



697 Richard Cole.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	181	14	1	3	18	16	4	29	179	134	25	1	15	14	166
698 Hutton.....	Diana.....	Coles.....	58	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	53	39	75	2	2	4	46
700 Pleasant Plains.....	Pleasant Plains.....	Saugamon.....	36	1	1	1	1	4	1	5	32	39	75	2	2	2	30
701 Temple Hill.....	Rose Bud.....	Pope.....	42	2	1	1	3	3	3	3	39	29	25	2	1	1	37
702 Alexandria.....	Alexis.....	Warren.....	46	1	1	1	3	3	3	5	43	32	25	1	3	2	38
704 Braidwood.....	Braidwood.....	Will.....	104	8	1	2	10	10	4	1	111	83	25	3	12	10	108
705 Ewing.....	Ewing.....	Franklin.....	33	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	20	19	50	1	20	25
706 Joppa.....	Cowden.....	Shelby.....	86	1	1	3	1	5	1	1	5	18	75	1	1	1	25
709 Grele.....	Mattoon.....	Coles.....	81	4	1	3	5	5	4	1	5	82	61	50	1	3	61
708 Lenont.....	Lenont.....	Cook.....	87	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	19	50	1	23	23
709 Star.....	Hoopston.....	Vermilion.....	84	8	1	1	8	8	9	1	9	83	62	25	1	7	75
710 Farmer City.....	Farmer City.....	DeWitt.....	58	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	57	42	75	1	1	53
711 Providence.....	Jefferson.....	Cook.....	51	5	1	9	15	15	3	3	63	47	25	2	5	5	61
712 Collinsville.....	Collinsville.....	Madison.....	53	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	51	38	25	1	1	1	48
713 Johnsonville.....	Wayne.....	Wayne.....	56	1	1	2	3	3	1	2	4	55	41	25	1	1	50
714 Newtown.....	Plot.....	Vermilion.....	57	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	56	42	00	3	1	52
715 Elvaston.....	Elvaston.....	Hancock.....	21	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	21	15	75	1	2	18
716 Elvaston.....	Blue Island.....	Cook.....	58	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	66	49	50	1	5	3	64
717 Arcana.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	123	10	4	1	15	1	5	3	9	129	96	75	8	11	115
718 May.....	Norris City.....	White.....	24	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	5	25	18	75	1	1	24
719 Chapel Hill.....	Wolf Creek.....	Williamson.....	56	4	1	3	5	5	3	1	5	56	42	00	7	5	54
721 Rome.....	Dix.....	Jefferson.....	35	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	4	31	23	25	1	3	27
722 Walnut.....	Walnut.....	Bureau.....	44	3	1	1	7	7	1	1	31	23	25	1	3	31	3
723 Omaha.....	Omaha.....	Gallatin.....	24	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	33	24	00	1	32	32
724 Chandlerville.....	Chandlerville.....	Cass.....	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	14	25	2	17	20	113
725 Rankin.....	Rankin.....	Vermilion.....	21	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	13	110	80	25	2	11	103
726 Golden Rule.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	114	17	1	1	18	10	2	1	3	36	27	00	1	30	33
727 Raritan.....	Raritan.....	Henderson.....	39	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	28	21	00	1	28	30
728 Waterman.....	Waterman.....	De Kalb.....	44	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	4	20	00	1	1	3	39
729 Lake Creek.....	Lake Creek.....	Saline.....	38	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	30	00	1	2	3	30
730 Eldorado.....	Eldorado.....	Williamson.....	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	112	84	00	3	12	11
731 Harbor.....	South Chicago.....	Cook.....	107	9	1	1	9	2	1	1	4	112	84	00	3	12	11
732 Carman.....	Carman.....	Henderson.....	39	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	112	84	00	3	12	11
733 Gibson.....	Gibson.....	Ford.....	78	1	1	3	4	9	6	1	16	66	40	50	2	32	66
734 Morning Star.....	Canton.....	Fulton.....	156	3	1	6	9	3	1	1	5	160	120	00	2	3	141
735 Sheridan.....	Sheridan.....	La Salle.....	36	3	1	1	3	3	2	1	2	37	27	75	1	2	31
736 Dennison.....	McKen.....	Clark.....	19	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	14	25	1	2	15	15
737 Arrowsmith.....	Arrowsmith.....	McLean.....	18	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	19	14	25	2	2	19
738 Sullivan Centre.....	Sullivan Centre.....	Livingston.....	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	19	50	1	13	9	114
739 Lakeside.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	114	7	1	1	7	7	2	1	2	119	89	25	1	25	25
740 Grant Park.....	Grant Park.....	Kankakee.....	23	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	21	15	75	1	1	21
741 New Holland.....	New Holland.....	Logan.....	23	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	22	16	50	1	1	22
742 Danvers.....	Danvers.....	McLean.....	25	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	20	19	50	1	1	25
743 Scott Land.....	Scott Land.....	Edgar.....	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	25	18	75	1	25	25
744 Goode.....	Prosperity.....	Franklin.....	39	2	1	1	3	3	2	1	3	39	29	25	2	39	39
745 Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	32	5	1	1	5	5	3	1	4	33	24	75	4	2	38
746 Weldon.....	Weldon.....	DeWitt.....	46	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	46	34	50	3	1	43
747 Centennial.....	Palo.....	Champaign.....	34	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	34	34	50	3	1	43

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1885.....	INCREASE.				Total Increase.....	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.....	Present Membership 1886	Dues 1886 .....	Dues previous years.....	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed .....	Membership resid- ing in Illinois.....
					Raised .....	Reinstated.....	Admitted.....	Add. for error.		Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Dimitted.....	Died.....	Ded. for error.								
748	Alta.....	Alta.....	Peoria.....	26	2				2	1					27	20 25		1	3	2	20	
749	Akin.....	Akin.....	Franklin.....	43	2				2	1					38	28 50		2	3	2	37	
750	Lyndon.....	Lyndon.....	Whiteside.....	22	1	1			2		2	4			24	18 00		1	1	1	22	
751	Lounsbury.....	Barrington.....	Cook.....	30					1						29	21 75					28	
752	Allendale.....	Allendale.....	Wabash.....	28	1				1						29	21 75			1		26	
753	Cornell.....	Cornell.....	Livingston.....	12		1			1						12	9 60		1			12	
754	Ogden.....	Ogden.....	Champaign.....	36	3	1	1		5	1					39	29 25		2	3	3	37	
755	Pre-emption.....	Pre-emption.....	Mercer.....	31	1				1						31	23 25		1	1	1	24	
756	Hardinsville.....	Hardinsville.....	Crawford.....	11	2				2						13	9 75					13	
757	Verona.....	Verona.....	Grundy.....	35	9	2			11						43	32 25		2	8	8	39	
758	Mystic Star.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	92	3	2	2		6	2					96	73 50		5	6	4	85	
759	Hickory Hill.....	Wayne City.....	Wayne.....	37		6			8	10					34	25 50					34	
760	Sibley.....	Sibley.....	Ford.....	43		1			1	5					36	26 00		3			34	
761	Van Meter.....	Cantrall.....	Sangamon.....	47	2	1			3	1					35	26 25		1	2	4	24	
762	Crete.....	Crete.....	Will.....	34	2				2						31	26 25			8	5	34	
763	Sullivan.....	Sullivan.....	Moultrie.....	41	5				7						44	33 00		1			42	
764	Palace.....	Pullman.....	Cook.....	75	16	3			19						91	68 25		16	14	11	81	
765	Littleton.....	Littleton.....	Schuyler.....	30	2	1			3						32	23 25		2	4	2	30	
766	Trilummar.....	So. Chicago.....	Cook.....	29	4				5						33	24 75					30	
767	Mizpah.....	Un. Stk Yards.....	Cook.....	95	18	9			27						117	87 75		7	17	19	115	
768	St. Elmo.....	St. Elmo.....	Fayette.....	26	2				4						28	21 00		3	11	6	28	
769	La Grange.....	La Grange.....	Cook.....	22	5	2			7						28	21 00			3	3	28	
770	Bay City.....	Bay City.....	Pope.....	21		1			1						22	16 50			1	1	22	
771	New Burnside.....	New Burnside.....	Johnson.....	37	4	4			8						42	31 50		2	3	4	42	
772	Mansfield.....	Mansfield.....	Piatt.....	19	6				7						26	19 50			3	3	24	
773	Lake View.....	Lake View.....	Cook.....	38	15	6			22	1					59	44 25		2	16	15	55	
774	Omega.....	Charleston.....	Coles.....	28	5	3			8						34	25 50			2	4	34	
775	Center, U. D.....	N. Co. Line Ch.....	Johnson.....	17	9				9						23			1	10	9	23	
	Ravensw d, U. D.....	Ravenswood.....	Cook.....	20	12				12						29				12	12	29	
	Wright's G, U. D.....	Wright's G, U. D.....	Cook.....	30	6				6						35				19	7	35	
	Grand C's, U. D.....	Grand Cross 'g.....	Cook.....	11	10				10						21				11	10	21	
Total.....				40,013	1932	277	694	100	3033	950	26	1317	476	46	2914	40,203	\$29,774 90		435	2101	1908	36,236



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## REPORT OF GRAND EXAMINERS.

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PITTSFIELD, ILL., May 1, 1886.

ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master*.

M. W. AND DEAR BROTHER : I herewith transmit my report of the several Masonic Schools of Instruction held by the Board of Grand Examiners, pursuant to your order, during the current year.

### MOUNT VERNON.

At the School held at Mount Vernon, on the 12th, 13th and 14th days of January, 1886, there were present M. W. A. T. Darrah, Grand Master ; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary ; R. W. Edward Cook, President ; R. W. W. B. Grimes, Secretary ; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, R. W. James Douglas and R. W. C. F. Tenney, members of the Board ; and R. W. W. E. Ginther, R. W. F. S. Belden and R. W. W. H. Stevens, Deputy Grand Lecturers ; R. W. Owen Scott and R. W. W. J. Elwell, D. D. G. M's.

Forty lodges were represented and ninety-six names registered.

### PARIS.

At the School held at Paris, on the 26th, 27th and 28th days of January, 1886, there were present R. W. Edward Cook, President ; R. W. W. B. Grimes, Secretary ; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, R. W. James Douglas and R. W. C. F. Tenney, members of the Board ; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary ; R. W. W. E. Ginther, Deputy Grand Lecturer, and R. W. D. M. Weider, D. D. G. M.



Thirty-two lodges were represented, and one hundred and thirty-six names were registered.

#### BLOOMINGTON.

At the School held at Bloomington, on the 9th, 10th and 11th days of February, 1886, there were present M. W. A. T. Darrah, Grand Master; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. Brethren Edward Cook, President; W. B. Grimes, Secretary; James Douglas, M. D. Chamberlin and C. F. Tenney, members of the Board; and R. W. Brethren F. S. Belden, J. H. C. Dill, H. E. Huston, A. B. Ashley, J. E. Evans and John W. Rose, Deputy Grand Lecturers; and R. W. Brethren Owen Scott, Rowley Page and Jacob Krohn, D. D. G. M's.

Seventy-two lodges were represented, and two hundred and ninety-six names were registered.

#### BUSHNELL.

At the School held at Bushnell, on the 23d, 24th and 25th days of February, 1886, there were present M. W. A. T. Darrah, Grand Master; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; and R. W. Brethren Edward Cook, President; W. B. Grimes, Secretary; M. D. Chamberlin, James Douglas and C. F. Tenney, members of the Board; and R. W. Brethren A. B. Ashley, J. H. C. Dill, J. E. Morton, G. S. Fuhr and W. O. Butler, Deputy Grand Lecturers; Owen Scott, L. C. Seeley and James Peterson, D. D. G. M's.

Sixty-three lodges were represented, and two hundred and twenty-two names were registered.

#### CHICAGO.

At the School held in Chicago, on the 9th, 10th and 11th days of March, 1886, there were present M. W. A. T. Darrah, Grand Master; M. W. T. T. Gurney, Past Grand Master; M. W. D. C. Cregier, Past Grand Master; R. W. J. C. Smith, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler; and R. W. Brethren Edward Cook, President; W. B. Grimes, Secretary; M. D. Chamberlin, James Douglas and C. F. Tenney, members of the Board; and R. W. Brethren A. B. Ashley, J. H. C. Dill, F. S. Belden, H. E. Huston, G. A. Stadler, J. E. Evans, I. M. McCollister, G. S. Fuhr and W. E. Ginther, Deputy Grand Lecturers; R. W. Brethren R. L. Tatham, W. K. Forsythe, Owen Scott, Jacob Krohn and A. W. Adams, D. D. G. M's; R. W. A. S. McDowell, Grand Lecturer of Missouri, and R. W. M. L. Young, Grand Lecturer of Wisconsin.

One hundred and sixty-seven lodges were represented, and five hundred and nineteen names were registered.

At each of these Schools the work was fully exemplified, a general course of instruction and lectures given, and each of the three degrees conferred on actual candidates for resident lodges.

In concluding this report I desire, M. W. G. M., in behalf of the members of the Board to tender to you our most profound thanks for courtesies extended, and to congratulate you on the general prosperity of the Craft, and of their hearty endorsement of the Schools of Instruction.

We also desire, through this report, to heartily thank our R. W. Brethren, L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary, and the several Deputy Grand Lecturers, for their most valuable assistance; the D. D. G. M.'s for their presence and encouragement; the officers and members of resident lodges where Schools were held for their uniform kindness and courtesy; and to the representatives attending the Schools for their presence, and zeal in acquiring the standard "Work."

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

W. B. GRIMES, Sec. of the Board.



## REPORTS

OF

## DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS.

PITTSFIELD, ILL., Sept. 4, 1886.

A. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master*.

M. W. AND DEAR BROTHER: As one of the Board of Grand Examiners, I wish to report that, aside from my labors in the several Schools of Instruction, an account of which has already been furnished you by the Secretary of the Board, I visited and instructed lodges at the following named places during the current Masonic year, viz.: Clayton, one week (in December); Milton, one week; Mason City, one week; Cambridge, one week; Virginia, one week; Time, three days; Greenview, one week; Clayton, one week (in March), and Bushnell one week, at each of which places I found the brethren ready and anxious to obtain further light in the Standard Work, and left them feeling assured that they were worthy and well qualified, and that the grand aim of securing uniformity of work in this Grand Jurisdiction was that much nearer accomplished.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

W. B. GRIMES,  
Grand Examiner.

CHESTER, ILL., Aug. 31, 1886.

ALEX. T. DARRAH, ESQ., *Bloomington, Ill.*

M. W. GRAND MASTER: In rendering an account of my stewardship as a member of the Board of Grand Examiners, I now respectfully submit my report for the past year.

I attended all of the Schools of Instruction which were held, at Mount Vernon, Paris, Bloomington, Bushnell and Chicago.

I also instructed the brethren of the following lodges in the Standard Work of this Grand Jurisdiction, so far as my feeble efforts would permit, namely :

East St. Louis Lodge, No. 504, from Nov. 30 to Dec. 7.  
 Makanda Lodge, No. 434, from Dec. 28 to Jan. 2.  
 Eldorado Lodge, No. 730, from Jan. 5 to Jan. 11.  
 Equality Lodge, No. 2, from Jan. 18 to Jan. 23.  
 Akin Lodge, No. 749, from Jan. 29 to Feb. 1.  
 Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 31, from Feb. 2 to Feb. 8.  
 St. Clair Lodge, No. 24, and Archimedes Lodge, No. 377, from Feb. 16 to Feb. 19.  
 Akin Lodge, No. 749, from Feb 27 to March 1.  
 Harrisburg Lodge, No. 325, from March 2 to March 6.  
 T. J. Pickett Lodge, No. 307, from March 13 to March 19.  
 Mitchell Lodge, No. 85, April 13.  
 Tamaroa Lodge, No. 207, from April 14 to April 17.  
 Lafayette Lodge, No. 657, from July 15 to July 17.

I find a strong desire by the brethren everywhere I have been to acquire the Standard Work.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES DOUGLAS,  
 Grand Examiner and Grand Lecturer.

KEWANEE, ILL., Sept. 6, 1886.

M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master*.

M. W. BROTHER : As required, I have the honor to report to you that, owing to other business matters, I have done but little "lecturing" during the past year, and have been obliged to decline several invitations from lodges. I have, however, done considerable "posting" to individuals, the most of whom were Masters of lodges.

I have, by invitation, conferred several degrees in different lodges, and was permitted to attend the Schools of Instruction at Bloomington, Bushnell and Chicago, and to assist in the work.

Fraternally yours,

ALBERT B. ASHLEY,  
 Deputy Grand Lecturer.

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STEELEVILLE, ILL., Aug. 30, 1886.

M. W. A. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master*.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: As one of the Deputy Grand Lecturers, I report that I lectured Shiloh Hill Lodge, No. 695, five days ending January 8, and attended the School of Instruction at Mount Vernon and assisted in exemplifying the work at that place. Also, on the evening of August 14, I again visited Shiloh Hill Lodge and conferred the third degree of Masonry.

Thanking you for favors conferred, I am,

Faternally yours,

W. H. STEPHENS,  
Deputy Grand Lecturer.

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MONTICELLO, ILL., Aug. 11, 1886.

A. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master of Masons, Bloomington, Ill.*

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BROTHER: In reply to your circular of the 10th inst., I would say that as one of the Deputy Grand Lecturers during the past year I have been "A drone in the hive of nature, a useless member of society, and unworthy," &c. The rest is monitorial, and you can read it at your leisure. In other words, I have done no lecturing away from home, but have rested content that there was an abundance of willing workers among the other Deputies who have, I am sure, attended promptly to all calls that have been made for assistance.

Faternally,

H. E. HUSTON.

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PERRY, ILL., Sept. 4, 1886.

M. W. A. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master*.

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BROTHER: I herewith submit my report as Deputy Grand Lecturer.

On Tuesday, November 24, I visited Payson Lodge, No. 379, and remained five days with the brethren, and found the lodge in a very healthy condition.



On Saturday, the 16th day of January, I installed the officers of Kingston Lodge No. 266, and on the Monday following met the brethren and remained with them five days, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d.

I have visited several lodges in the vicinity, and assisted in conferring the several degrees. Also attended the School of Instruction held at Bushnell.

Fraternally yours,

JNO. E. MORTON,  
Deputy Grand Lecturer.

CHARLESTON, ILL., Aug. 31, 1886.

ALEXANDER T. DARRAH, M. D., *Grand Master of Masons of Illinois*.

M. W. AND DEAR BROTHER: In obedience to law, I have both the honor and pleasure to report that I have given instruction to the following lodges at the times named, viz.:

To Mt. Carmel, No. 239, Mt. Carmel, from Jan. 16 to 24 inclusive.

To Bloomfield, No. 148, Chrisman, from Feb. 16 to 19 inclusive.

To Kansas, No. 128, Kansas, from Feb. 24 to 25 inclusive.

To Muddy Point, No. 396, Lerna P. O., Coles county, from March 22 to 25 inclusive.

To Mattoon, No. 260, and Circle, No. 775, combined, at Mattoon, on the evenings of June 2, 4, 8 and 9.

On January 2 I installed the officers of Ashmore, No. 390, and gave instruction in opening and closing, and in E. A. degree.

I presided in conferring the M. M. degree in Paris, No. 268, in November, 1885; Prairie, No. 77, at Paris, in February; Windsor, No. 322, in June; Kansas, No. 128, in July, and in Bloomfield, No. 148, in August. I was also present and assisted in the Schools of Instruction at Mt. Vernon, Paris and at Chicago.

It will be remembered that some years ago a cyclone destroyed the greater part of the beautiful town of Mt. Carmel, and with it the convenient and well-furnished lodge-room of our brethren at that place—not a vestige remaining. There is no sign left now of that terrible calamity to the latter, except their charter, which was picked up several months afterward, after they had procured a duplicate, about ten miles away, over in Indiana.

I have found everywhere an earnest determination to support the Schools of Instruction, a general desire to master the authorized work and lectures, and to work up to the Standard, as close as possible.

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

WM. E. GINTHER,  
Deputy Grand Lecturer.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Sept. 15, 1886.

M. W. A. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master*.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: During the past year I have lectured the following lodges:

Empire Lodge,	No. 126,	6 days, ending	Nov. 16, 1885.
Streator Lodge,	607,	8 "	Nov. 30, 1885.
Wenona Lodge,	344,	3 "	Dec. 3, 1885.
Matteson Lodge,	175,	7 "	Dec. 24, 1885.
Peotone Lodge,	636,	4 "	Jan. 9, 1886.
El Paso Lodge,	246,	7 "	Jan. 17, 1886.
Geo. Washington Lodge,	222,	4 "	Jan. 20, 1886.
Tarbolton Lodge,	351,	6 "	Jan. 30, 1886.
Matteson Lodge,	175,	2 "	March 1, 1886.
Hampshire Lodge,	443,	2 "	March 13, 1886.
Morning Star Lodge,	734,	7 "	March 20, 1886.
Star Lodge,	709,	7 "	March 27, 1886.
Verona Lodge,	757,	6 "	April 2, 1886.
Richard Cole Lodge,	697,	9 "	April 25, 1886.
Hampshire Lodge,	443,	2 "	May 8, 1886.
Kishwaukee Lodge,	402,	5 "	May 23, 1886.
Horeb Lodge,	363,	6 "	Aug. 16, 1886.
Fairview Lodge,	350,	4 "	Aug. 21, 1886.

In addition to the above I have given instruction to brethren at different times, amounting to ten days. Have conferred the first degree on seventeen, the second on twelve, and the third on twenty-five candidates. Also attended Schools of Instruction at Bloomington, Bushnell and Chicago.

Fraternally, &c.,

J. H. C. DILL,  
Deputy Grand Lecturer.

MONTICELLO, ILL., Sept. 6, 1886.

M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master, Bloomington, Ill.*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: I have the honor to report my official labors as Deputy Grand Lecturer. I instructed the following lodges and brethren:

J. R. Gorin Lodge, No. 537, 14 days, ending February 27.  
Centre Star Lodge, No. 651, 6 days, ending March 6.  
Brethren at Potomac and Armstrong, 13 days, ending June 18.

I also attended the Schools of Instruction at Bloomington and Chicago.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH E. EVANS,  
Deputy Grand Lecturer.

WHITEHALL, ILL., Sept. 1, 1886.

ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master*.

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO.: As Deputy Grand Lecturer, I have the honor to report having instructed the following lodges:

Winchester, No. 105, Jan. 6, also 14th and 15th, and again February 15, 16, 17 and 18; Hamilton, No. 563, February 3 and 4; and Jacksonville, No. 570, March 25 and 26, 1886. I attended the School of Instruction at Chicago.

Beyond this my work has been with individual Masons, of which I made no note.

Fraternally yours,

I. M. MCCOLLESTER,  
Deputy Grand Lecturer.

LAHARPE, ILL., Sept. 4, 1886.

A. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master, Bloomington*.

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO.: As one of the Deputy Grand Lecturers I would report that, during the past year I have received a number of calls to lecture, but circumstances prevented my accepting, and the duty was assigned to others.

I have conferred fifteen degrees in neighboring lodges, and given the brethren such instruction as time would permit. I attended the School of Instruction at Bushnell.

Yours fraternally,

W. O. BUTLER,  
Deputy Grand Lecturer.

BLANDINSVILLE, ILL., Aug. 23, 1886.

M. W. A. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master*.

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO.: I have the honor to herewith submit my report as Deputy Grand Lecturer. During the year past I have lectured the following lodges:

Milan Lodge, No. 617, Jan. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.  
 Macomb Lodge, No. 17, Jan. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 19.  
 Bowen Lodge, No. 486, Jan. 27, 28 and 29.  
 Sherman Lodge, No. 535, Feb. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.  
 Bardolph Lodge, No. 572, March 16, 17, 18 and 19.

I have conferred the first degree on seven, the second on four, and the third on six candidates. I also attended the Schools of Instruction at Bushnell and Chicago.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. S. FUHR,  
 Deputy Grand Lecturer.

TROY, ILL., Aug. 30, 1886.

ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master of Masons of Illinois, Bloomington, Ill.*

M. W. SIR AND BRO.: As Deputy Grand Lecturer, and in compliance with the requirements of my commission as such, I herewith render a report of my official labors during the year now drawing to a close. I have assisted and instructed the following lodges, to-wit:

Edwardsville Lodge, No. 99.  
 Highland Lodge, No. 583.  
 Greenville Lodge, No. 245.  
 Marine Lodge, No. 355.  
 Bethalto Lodge, No. 406.

I can not refrain from stating in this connection that, in my opinion, some legislation should be had in order to more fully and generally enforce the "Standard Work." There is much more deficiency in our knowledge of "the work" than there is in a knowledge of jurisprudence. To me it seems as if a thorough understanding of the former is absolutely necessary to the prosperity of a lodge. The existence of this vital part of lodge life should be apparent at a glance and in every movement should be unmistakable. I am sorry to say, however, that in a large number of our lodges the reverse is the existing state of affairs, and I am unfalteringly of the opinion that some more stringent measures should be adopted to enforce

the "Standard Work" which the Grand Lodge has *edicted*. Until this edict is practically enforced, and not merely legislated, there allowed passively to remain, knowledge, *full, thorough* knowledge of the work will fail to be universal.

Please excuse me if I am making too bold in thus expressing my views, but they are the result of experience, and I respectfully submit them for your consideration.

Accept, Most W. sir, my most sincere gratitude for the confidence reposed in me in thus commissioning me, and with renewed personal regards, I am,

Most fraternally yours,

SAMUEL RAWSON.

Deputy Grand Lecturer.

SHAWNEETOWN, ILL., Aug. 13, 1886.

M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master*.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: I have the honor to report my official labors as Deputy Grand Lecturer. I lectured Enfield Lodge, No. 677, four days, ending January 28. In this pleasant labor I was ably assisted by Bro. J. R. Ennis, who was commissioned on same date as myself. Great interest was taken by the brethren and fine progress made. I also had the pleasure of attending the School of Instruction at Mount Vernon.

This is all the labor I have been able to perform in this pleasant field. I have had some calls besides, but owing to business and sickness in my family could not attend them. With many thanks for the honors conferred upon me, I am,

Truly and fraternally yours,

W. J. ELWELL,

Deputy Grand Lecturer.

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BURNT PRAIRIE, ILL., Sept. 7, 1886.

ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master of Masons, Bloomington*.

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BROTHER: By request I assisted R. W. Elwell four days, ending January 28, in his instruction to Enfield Lodge, No. 677.

I lectured New Haven Lodge, No. 230, six days, ending February 6; also Omaha Lodge, No. 723, six days, ending February 13, 1886. My time from Feb-

ruary 15 to November 15 is almost all taken up with my business at home. I have conferred the first degree on five, the second on four, and the third on seven candidates. I have given a reasonable amount of time to the work in my own lodge. I find the brethren in this section, as a general thing, anxious to learn the Standard Work.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, and hoping to meet you at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, I am,

Fraternally,

J. R. ENNIS,  
Deputy Grand Lecturer.

ROCKFORD, Aug. 19, 1886.

ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master, Bloomington, Ill.*

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO.: In compliance with your circular, and instructions contained in commission, I submit report of my official acts to date: On March 15 I visited the lodge at Belvidere in the interests of the "Orphans' Home," and conferred the third degree for them; on March 18, at Lanark, first degree; on March 19, Star in the East at Rockford, first degree; on March 29, at Pontiac, giving them general instruction in the opening and closing ceremonies and lectures; on April 5, at Belvidere again, conferring the second; April 15, at Capron, third degree; April 19, at Richmond, third degree. Have also worked here in Rockford, in Rockford Lodge and Ellis Lodge, of which I kept no dates. Have visited no lodges in the official capacity of Lecturer, but have tried to hold myself in readiness at all times to help any brother who seemed anxious to "improve in Masonry."

For my services thus far I have received the munificent sum of \$5.00, which was at Pontiac, so do not think I can be charged with prostituting my office for personal gain. At every place I have visited have found a good proportion of earnest Masons who manifest a disposition to get nearer to the "Standard Work," particularly if the *cost* is not too much. Many lodges have expressed a desire for "more light." Later in the season, when the evenings are longer and cooler, should any of them desire my services I shall be only too glad to attend to them. With many kind regards, I am,

Fraternally,

N. A. KEELER,  
Deputy Grand Lecturer.





REPORTS  
OF  
DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

FIRST DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 1886.

M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master*.

*M. W. Sir and Brother:* I herewith submit my annual report as your Deputy for the First Masonic District.

Immediately after the receipt of my commission I (in conjunction with the Deputies of the Second and Third Districts,) issued a circular to the different lodges, notifying them of my intention to pay them an official visit. In pursuance of that expressed intention, I have visited twenty-five of the twenty-seven lodges in this district, and expect to see the other two during the present month.

On every occasion on which I have made an official visit, I have been received with that fraternal courtesy that is shown to the representative of the Grand East, and I feel satisfied that if official visits were more frequent they would be productive of a vast amount of good to the Fraternity at large.

On the evening of November 11th, 1885, assisted by W. Bro. James E. Hardy, of Ashlar Lodge, and W. Bro. R. C. Griffith, of Dearborn Lodge, I instituted Grand Crossing Lodge, at Grand Crossing. The result of their labors will be presented to you in their application for a charter at the coming session of the Grand Lodge.

On the 16th day of December, 1885, by virtue of your special proxy, and assisted by the requisite number of brethren, I laid the corner stone of "The Woman's

Hospital of the City of Chicago," situated at the corner of Rhodes Avenue and 32d Street in said city. The weather was so intensely cold and stormy that very little interest was taken in the ceremonies. The details were furnished you in my report at the time.

The rest of my official acts have been confined to the installation of officers, and the answering of such simple questions as were already clearly defined in the Grand Lodge By-Laws.

On the 9th, 10th and 11th of March, 1886, the Grand Examiners convened in the drill room of St. Bernard Commandery, in this city, and exemplified the Standard Work and Lectures of the different degrees in their usual impressive manner. The full report of this School will come from R. W. Bro. Belden, in whose district it was held. It was a meeting long to be remembered by those who had the pleasure of attending it, and was in some respects the most successful Masonic School ever held in the State, no less than 167 different lodges being represented on the registry, and at least half that number unregistered. The amount of enthusiasm created by this School, and the general desire on the part of the officers of the different lodges in the First District to acquire the "Standard Work," is very gratifying, and I sincerely hope that in future the "Chicago School" will be a fixture.

Acting under your instructions of July 20th, I visited Accordia Lodge, No. 277, and ordered the W. M. to discharge the Secretary from his office, and place him on trial for contempt, in refusing to obey an order from the Grand East. This was done, and the trial is fixed for September 24th, full report of which will be made in due time.

I also visited Richard Cole Lodge, No. 697, under your instruction of July 29th, and called the W. M.'s attention to his non-compliance with Section 3, Article 9, Part 3d Grand Lodge By-Laws. I am satisfied that the omission was unintentional on their part, and as I understand the W. M. has seen you about the matter, I presume that it has been satisfactorily adjusted.

After commencing this report I visited Lemont Lodge, No. 708, located at Lemont. This lodge seems to be in a state of "innocuous desuetude." They have done no work for over two years; have only held about a dozen meetings during that time, and have not been able to get a quorum since last May. I called their attention to Section 5, Article 4, Part 2d, Grand Lodge By-Laws, which they have been violating almost ever since their organization. They have about twenty-six members, half of whom live over five miles from the place of meeting, have no money in their treasury, and are, generally speaking, in a state of decay. I can offer no suggestions at the present time, as my visit was only made on Friday night last, and I was unable to find out where the trouble lay.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me by appointing me as your Deputy, I am,

Fraternally yours,

WM. K. FORSVTH,  
11. D. G. M. First District.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 12, 1886.

ALEXANDER T. DARRAH, M. D., *Grand Master of Masons of Illinois.*

Upon receipt of my commission as District Deputy Grand Master for the Second Masonic District of Illinois, I notified all lodges in the district of your expressed desire that frequent visits be made by me to all lodges within the district, and of my readiness and willingness to respond to all calls as promptly as practicable.

I am pleased to report, that as your representative, I have been received and treated with the utmost kindness and courtesy at all times, and can assure you that I found the Second District loyal to the Most Worshipful Grand Master and the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Comparatively few difficult questions requiring official action have arisen during the year, and my duties have been a source of pleasure, and not in the least burdensome.

Remembering the suggestion contained in your letter of instructions to District Deputies, to the effect that the Grand Master of Masons in Illinois would be accessible at all times, I have, as you will recollect, from time to time, reported to you my official acts, when considered of sufficient importance, for which reason I deem it unnecessary to now refer in detail to such acts, as many questions arising were fully covered and determined by the Grand Lodge By-Laws and by decisions by yourself and your predecessors.

The matters more particularly referred to by you as worthy of special attention, viz.: A strict adherence to the Standard Work, and greater care, accuracy and uniformity in the matter of keeping records and the transaction of the business of the lodge, have received my earnest attention.

The School of Instruction held in Chicago in March, and the interest engendered in the preparation therefor, and by the attendance at the several sessions, has been productive of much good, and I think it will be conceded by all who have had occasion to investigate the matter, that there is now a nearer adherence to the Standard Work in Chicago than heretofore.

I am happy to report that harmony prevails in all lodges in the Second District, and that the lodges are in a fine financial condition so far as I can ascertain.

The amount of work done during the past year is I think above the average, taking into account all the lodges in the district, and the quality of the material well up the standard.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, by my appointment as your representative in the Second Masonic District of Illinois, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

R. L. TATHAM,  
D. D. G. M. Second Masonic District of Illinois.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 15th, 1886.

M. W. A. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master*.

*Dear Sir and M. W. Brother:* As required by the Grand Lodge By-Laws, I submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District, which now includes the following named lodges :

Vitruvius Lodge, No. 81, Wheeling.  
 Germania Lodge, No. 182, Chicago.  
 Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311, Chicago.  
 Palatine Lodge, No. 314, Palatine.  
 Mithra Lodge, No. 410, Chicago.  
 Evans Lodge, No. 524, Evanston.  
 Covenant Lodge, No. 526, Chicago.  
 Harlem Lodge, No. 540, Oak Park.  
 Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 611, Chicago.  
 Keystone Lodge, No. 639, Chicago.  
 D. C. Cregier Lodge, No. 643, Chicago.  
 Providence Lodge, No. 711, Jefferson.  
 Lounsbury Lodge, No. 751, Barrington.  
 Lake View Lodge, No. 774, Lake View.  
 Also Ravenswood Lodge, U. D., Ravenswood.  
 Wright's Grove Lodge, U. D., Wright's Grove.

During the Masonic year ending July 1st, 1886, the changes in membership of the fourteen constituted lodges have been as follows :

Members reported July 1st, 1885,.....	1,943
Number raised,.....	145
Number reinstated,.....	12
Number admitted,.....	46
Added for error in last year's report,.....	1
Total gain,.....	204
Number suspended,.....	43
Number expelled,.....	0
Number dimitted,.....	54
Number died,.....	26
Total loss,.....	123
Present membership,.....	2,024
U. D. Lodges as follows :	
Ravenswood Lodge, U. D.,.....	11
Wright's Grove Lodge, U. D.,.....	6
Total, .....	17

Soon after my appointment I visited all the lodges in the district, anxious to become familiar with their methods of work and transacting business, and acquainted with their officers and members. My official visits were made in order to examine their books, records, etc., as you directed; and this has been done with all, except the two German lodges. The lack of previous experience in this direction led some of the lodges to doubt the propriety of my investigating too closely; but the slight irritation apparent in some instances at first, readily gave way when an explanation was made of the duties which had been imposed on me by the Grand Master. It is of great importance that the records of lodges should be carefully made up and well kept; when this is done, much valuable matter is preserved for constant reference, which will be of historic interest in future years. Most of the Secretaries are entitled to great credit for their correct and detailed reports of the meetings, although in many cases I had occasion to suggest changes and additions, which were made without delay.

In general these lodges are in a prosperous condition. Twelve of them show an increase in membership, the total over last year being 81. One lodge, however, reports no candidates raised, and has omitted ten stated communications since July 1st, 1885, in violation of the provisions of Section 5, Article IV., Part Second.

The attendance at the lodge meetings during the year has been good, showing a continued interest on the part of the members, and that harmony and good fellowship prevail. As a general thing there is abundant evidence of the value and good influence of each lodge in its separate community, as an exponent of the principles of our beloved Institution, of which we may be justly proud.

In some of the lodges the Standard Work and Lectures adopted by the Grand Lodge are rigidly adhered to, and the work bears unmistakable evidence of much care and attention on the part of the officers. In other lodges there is manifestly a commendable and earnest purpose to become exact and conform to the requirements of the Grand Lodge as soon as it can be done. In yet other lodges but little interest is felt in having accurate and beautiful work. I know of more than one Entered Apprentice in the Third District who cannot be induced to go higher on account of the impressions he received when he was initiated. My observations during the past year have confirmed my previous impressions, that where the most attention is paid to accuracy in work, the greater is the interest felt by officers and members in all that pertains to the welfare and good of the Institution.

To those lodges in which the degrees are conferred with marked excellence, correctness and impressiveness, the brethren always go with pleasure, and both visitor and novice receive impressions for good that are never forgotten.

To most of the lodges in the Third District I have made frequent visits, and have uniformly been received in a most cordial and fraternal manner; with honor as the representative of the Grand Master, and personally with every manifestation of respect and esteem.



On November 16th, 1885, I instituted Ravenswood Lodge, U. D., and on the same evening I assisted you in dedicating their beautiful hall to Masonic purposes. On March 4th, 1886, I instituted Wright's Grove Lodge, U. D. Both of these occasions were very profitable and enjoyable. I take pleasure in testifying to the zeal, earnestness and good work of the officers, and to the great prosperity which has come to these two new lodges.

On January 26th, 1886, as your proxy, I dedicated the new hall of Lake View Lodge, No. 774, to Freemasonry, and installed their officers for the ensuing Masonic year. I have installed the officers of five other lodges in the district during the year.

An incorrect idea of the extent of their territorial jurisdiction has been held by many of the Chicago lodges, some believing that this jurisdiction included any portion of Chicago, regardless of the location of outside lodges, and their previous practice in receiving petitions (for the degrees) had been in accordance therewith.

The provisions of Section 3, Article XI., Part Second, of decision 22, 1877, and the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted October, 1885, clearly show that the line of concurrent territorial jurisdiction of the Chicago lodges extends only half way to the nearest outside lodges in all directions, regardless of the boundaries of the city. Under this law a portion of Chicago is nearer Lake View Lodge, No. 774, than any of the Chicago lodges, hence it is within the territorial jurisdiction of that lodge only.

Official notice came to me that three Chicago lodges in the Third District had received petitions from and conferred degrees upon candidates from the above-named territory. I at once arrested further work, and directed that the fees which had been collected be turned over to Lake View Lodge. Each of these lodges, when fully informed of the error, cheerfully complied with the requirement and the settlement with Lake View Lodge was made in a manner quite satisfactory to all interested.

Evans Lodge, No. 524, received the petition (for degrees) of a candidate, a portion of whose limb had been removed and an artificial one substituted therefor. Being present when the petition was to be acted on, I was asked by the W. M. whether the degrees could be conferred. After being assured by him in open lodge that the candidate could conform literally to all that would be required of him as set forth in Section 1, Article XII., Part Second, I could only reply that if he was otherwise worthy, I could see no reason why he might not receive the degrees, if elected thereto by the lodge with full knowledge of the facts. The first and second degrees were conferred when a protest was made, and the matter, by your direction, is now in the hands of a commission.

I have been called on to decide other questions during the year, but none which could not be satisfactorily answered by reference to the appropriate clause of the Grand Lodge By-Laws.

Just north of Chicago is Lake View, a portion of which has a compact population of at least 20,000 people. Within this territory are Lake View Lodge, No. 774

and Wright's Grove Lodge, U. D., and hitherto concurrent territorial jurisdiction has been denied them. If a charter be granted to Wright's Grove Lodge, I recommend that such action be taken as will give this concurrence, as is provided in Section 3, Article XI., Part Second.

I recommend that the center of the territorial jurisdiction of Lake View Lodge, No. 774, be changed from the place at which it was instituted to its present location, corner of Racine Avenue and Diversy St. It has a beautiful and permanent Masonic home there, while the exact location of its former home cannot now be determined, inasmuch as the buildings have been removed and a large factory erected in their place. By this change, much confusion which now exists relative to the line of territorial jurisdiction of adjacent lodges in Chicago will be removed.

I recommend that the attention of all Chicago lodges be called to the line which bounds their concurrent territorial jurisdiction, as I am informed that some do not hesitate to receive and act on petitions (for the degrees) of parties who live in portions of Chicago outside of said line.

I recommend that the attention of Illinois lodges be called to the provisions of Section 1, Article XIII., Part Second, in that all petitions for the degrees should state whether previous application had been made. Some of the blank petitions now used do not contain any reference to this. Within a short time in a Chicago lodge, on account of this omission, a portion of the Entered Apprentice's degree was conferred on a candidate before it was ascertained that his petition had been rejected by another lodge.

Much benefit has resulted from the three days' session of the Board of Grand Examiners, which was held last March in the Third District, for the purpose of exemplifying the Standard Work of this jurisdiction. The large attendance, the marked interest and the enthusiasm were very gratifying. Many of our officers and members for the first time witnessed a correct rendition of the Illinois Masonic Ritual.

The zeal of the brethren to acquire and practice the established work and lectures has been greatly stimulated, and in some quarters there is already a generous rivalry as to "who best can work." The good resulting from the opportunity for social and fraternal intercourse at such a gathering should not be overlooked. I earnestly recommend that at least one such school be held in Chicago every year.

I can not close this report without mentioning how much I have been encouraged in finding that in all our lodges there are earnest, sincere Masons, who not only desire to see the business properly transacted and the work correctly done, but that the grand principles of our Institution be taught, lived up to, and practiced in the daily lives of the Craft. As long as such earnest men abound in our ranks there is no danger that Masonry will be dragged down to degradation and disgrace. I am not unaware of the grave perils which menace our Institution, or of the vicious practices of some who are called Masons; but I have faith to believe that Masonry will

continue to be a living, resistless moral power for good, and that it will prosper in the future as it has in the past.

In the performance of my official duties I have been guided by a sincere desire to advance the best interests of the lodges you confided to my care. If I have succeeded in doing this, even in a small way, I shall be content. Please accept my sincere thanks for the confidence reposed in me by my appointment to this position, and for your kind words of counsel in the performance of its duties.

Fraternally,

F. S. BELDEN,  
D. D. G. M. Third District.

#### FOURTH DISTRICT.

GENEVA, ILL., Sept. 1, 1886.

ALEXANDER T. DARRAH, M. D., *Grand Master of Masons of Illinois.*

*Dear Sir and M. W. Brother:* I am much gratified to be able to report that nothing has occurred during the past year to disturb the peace and harmony of the lodges in the Fourth Masonic District.

I had hoped to report that I had visited, during the year, every lodge in this district, but a serious illness during the spring and early summer prevented me from carrying out your instructions in this respect. I have, however, visited four-fifths of the lodges, many of them more than once, and I am pleased to state that I have been invariably received with extreme kindness and courtesy by the officers and members of those lodges, for which I wish to return my sincere acknowledgments.

While there has been, perhaps, no very great increase in the aggregate number of Masons in this district, the lodges appear to have exercised great care in admitting only those who were worthy and well qualified, and to have fully held their own in the matter of membership.

I have, in my official visits, taken occasion, in all cases where I thought necessity for it existed, to recommend to the lodges to invite the attendance of some of the Grand Examiners or Grand Lecturers, and perfect themselves, as far as convenient, in the authorized work of this Grand Jurisdiction.

Thanking you for your fraternal courtesy during our official connection, I am,

Respectfully yours,

A. W. ADAMS,  
D. D. G. M. Fourth District.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

FREEPORT, ILL., August 31st, 1886.

M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master*.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* Another Masonic year is about to close, and it reminds me, as your District Deputy, to make my report to you of the state of the Order in this the Fifth Masonic District. It affords me great pleasure to report peace and harmony prevailing throughout my district.

I have visited many lodges in the district, and installed officers, also examined the books and found them kept properly.

On April 5th, as per your appointment as special deputy, I installed W. Bro. E. L. Cronkrite as Grand Pursuivant, in Evergreen Lodge, No. 170, R. W. Bro. L. L. Munn acting as Grand Marshal. This being the first Grand Officer installed in Freeport, a large number of brethren were present, and we had a fine meeting.

My other labors for the year have been confined to answering such questions as generally come up for discussion.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, and congratulating you on the success of your administration, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JACOB KROHN,  
D. D. G. M. Fifth District.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

MT. CARROLL, Sept. 4, 1886.

M. W. A. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master*.

*Dear Sir and M. W. Brother:* I have the honor to report that, during the year now closing, this district has sustained its old-time reputation for harmony and unity. My duties have been of the most pleasant character, consisting mostly of informal visitations, installations of officers, etc.

In some localities in the district, it seems to me, lodges are too numerous and near together to properly sustain themselves, thrive and accomplish the greatest good. The construction of new railways has in many places changed the conditions that existed a few years ago, and lodges once strong now find themselves weak. In a few cases I believe it would be best for such lodges to surrender their charters, and their members to attach themselves to the nearest, most convenient neighboring lodges.

On July 21st I received your letter stating that the Secretary of Erie Lodge, No. 667, had failed to respond to your circular order of May 23d, and a subsequent order of June 23, also transmitting all the papers in the case.

On account of sickness I did not visit Erie until July 28th, when I called the attention of the Senior Warden, acting Master of the lodge, to the matter, and had a long conference with the Secretary. He had obeyed your order, and sent the required report July 22. He had no excuse to make, other than he had mislaid the papers and forgotten all about it. At the regular communication of the lodge, Aug. 12, the Secretary was removed from office by the acting Master, charges were preferred against him for violation of his installation vow, and the trial fixed for Aug. 21st. On the trial the Secretary was adjudged guilty upon his own confession, and the lodge fixed his punishment at a reprimand.

Although this case has been humiliating to the Bro. Secretary, the lodge and myself, it has served, I trust, as a good lesson to us all. Too many of us assume Masonic obligations without a proper conception of their force and character, and as a result they rest lightly upon our consciences. These faults, however, I am glad to think, need only to be brought to our attention to insure, as I am sure will be true in this brother's case, their speedy amendment. With great respect and esteem, I am,

Fraternally, &c.,

E. T. E. BECKER,

D. D. G. M. Sixth District.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

JOLIET, ILL., Sept. 6th, 1886.

ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master, Bloomington, Ill.*

*Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.:* Another year has come and gone, and the duty devolves upon me of rendering an account of my doings. When I received my appointment as District Deputy, I was in hopes that my business engagements would permit of my visiting every lodge in this district, but as has been the case in other years, have failed. In the early part of the year I visited several of the lodges, and witnessed work on the different degrees by some who thought they had the Standard. I found it so far from the line, in almost every instance, that the fathers of it would not have recognized it.

On October 14th, 1885, I visited Cedar Lodge, No. 124, at Morris, on the invitation of W. M. J. S. R. Scoville, extended to me by your advice, to assist in formulating charges against Bro. A. W. Crawford, and also visited and presided at the reception of the charges and specifications November 21. I presided at the trial of

Bro. A. W. Crawford, and I must say that the members of Cedar Lodge, No. 124, were very lenient in the punishment inflicted.

November 16, 1885, I sent the usual notices to the several lodges of my willingness to visit them whenever they should so desire.

December 9 I again visited Cedar Lodge, No. 124, at Morris, and assisted Dept. G. M. John C. Smith in formally dedicating one of the finest lodge-rooms in the State of Illinois for the uses of our most honorable Institution. It was an occasion long to be remembered by all who participated therein, and the only source of regret was *your* inability to be present. But be assured that you had the heartfelt sympathy of every one present in your bereavement.

December 10th the workers of Matteson Lodge, No. 175, accompanied me to Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, of Chicago, where we assisted in conferring the third degree.

December 22d I publicly installed the officers of Plainfield Lodge, No. 536, after which the brethren and their ladies partook of a sumptuous banquet.

January 7th, 1886, I went to Lockport and installed the officers of Lockport Lodge, No. 538, assisted by Bro. F. C. Wilcox, who acted as Grand Marshal. A fine collation having been prepared by the wives of the brethren, we finished the labors of the evening in an agreeable manner, to ourselves at least.

Of my labors in the home lodges it is unnecessary for me to speak of dates, as I have been present at almost every communication.

Peace, prosperity and good feeling prevail in all the lodges of the Eighth District, so far as I know, and the coming year promises a rich harvest of those who will reflect credit on our order.

Kindly thanking you for the honor conferred upon me in the appointment as your representative in this district, I am,

Faternally yours,

CHENERY PUFFER,  
D. D. G. M. Eighth District.

## NINTH DISTRICT.

OTTAWA, ILL., Sept. 9th, 1886.

M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master, Bloomington, Ill.*

*Dear Sir and M. W. Bro. :* As your Deputy for the Ninth Masonic District, I



herewith submit an account of my stewardship during the Masonic year now drawing to a close.

Owing to sickness in my family, and pressure of business affairs, I have been unable to visit every lodge in my district as I originally intended.

In obedience to your orders, I officially visited Odell Lodge, No. 401, on Nov. 13th, 1885, and again on March 30th, 1886. The latter time I was accompanied by R. W. Bro. Owen Scott, D. D. G. M. of the 15th District, reports of which were submitted to you in due time.

On January 1st, 1886, on invitation, I visited Chatsworth Lodge, No. 539, and installed the officers. Chatsworth Lodge is in a healthy condition; lodge room well furnished; money invested in notes and mortgages; officers and brethren upright men and Masons, and fairly posted in the Standard Work. They did much to make my visit enjoyable.

On January 8th, 1886, I installed the officers of Humboldt Lodge, No. 555. The installation was public and a very enjoyable affair. Humboldt is one of the most prosperous lodges in the Ninth Masonic District, and much of its prosperity is due to the zeal and energy of W. Bro. Otto J. Gondolf.

On January 15th, 1886, I visited Cornell Lodge, No. 753, installed the officers and conferred the First Degree on one candidate, after which the brethren repaired to Bro. Lilley's, where a sumptuous banquet was in waiting. Their lodge room is well furnished; their membership is small but their zeal is truly commendable.

From my visitations, and from reports which I have received, I am pleased to say that peace and harmony prevails throughout the Ninth Masonic District.

On yesterday I performed the last sad rites for an old and distinguished Mason, R. W. Bro. Thomas J. Wade, P. D. D. G. M., of the Ninth District and Past Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. He had also held the office of Grand King in the Grand Chapter of R. A. M., and Deputy Grand Master in the Grand Council of R. & S. M., of Illinois. Father Wade was born at Lunsbury, Mass., September 3d, 1801, and on September 6th, 1886, was called by our Supreme Grand Master from labor on earth to eternal refreshment in the paradise of God. The funeral services were conducted by Occidental Lodge, No. 40, whose foundations had been laid by his skillful hands.

Thanking you for distinguished honor which you have conferred upon me, I remain,

Faternally yours,

W. L. MILLIGAN,  
D. D. G. M. Ninth District.

## TENTH DISTRICT.

HENRY, ILL., Sept. 13th, 1886.

ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master of Masons, Bloomington.*

*Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.:* I have nothing of a strictly official character to report. It gives me pleasure, however, to be able to say that I believe the best interests of Masonry to have been carefully guarded in this sub-jurisdiction during the past year, and that, in several important particulars, a commendable advance has been effected since my last annual report.

I take the liberty of quoting from my letter to the several lodges apprizing them of my appointment, a few suggestions which may be alluded to here without impropriety. In the way of suggesting means by which the interests of Masonry in general, and this sub-jurisdiction in particular, might be subserved, I offered the following:

- “ Adhere closely to the ancient landmarks ;
- Exercise a vigilant discretion in admitting new members ;
- Disseminate good Masonic literature ;
- Render faithfully the work and lectures as adopted by the Grand Lodge ;
- Consider it a duty to attend lodge meetings as punctually as possible ;
- Manifest a personal interest in making lodge meetings attractive ;
- Cultivate the social feature of lodge meetings ;
- Cultivate the sentiment of brotherhood ;

Let each individual Mason endeavor to make his life reflect the virtues inculcated by the lessons of the several degrees.

Masonry is doing a noble work for humanity. Let us see to it that we do our part in furthering the fulfillment of her great mission.”

That these suggestions were not unfruitful of good results may perhaps be justly concluded from the fact that the close of the Masonic year is marked by a more intimate acquaintance with the Grand Lodge Constitution and By-Laws, a wider dissemination of Masonic literature, and a juster and more liberal view and broader interpretation of lodge duties and ministrations. I believe it can also safely be said that there exists, on the part of the general public, a more liberal attitude toward the Masonic Institution, to which result I made some effort to contribute by means of public addresses on Masonic subjects whenever suitable opportunity was presented. I allude to this result with some degree of satisfaction, on account of the anti-Masonic sentiment existing in our midst. I should be among the last to advise openly combating anti-Masonic utterances, inasmuch as they must always prove inoperative by reason of their inherent inconsistency and unreasonableness. The education of public sentiment, however, by appropriate and dignified methods, is never inadvisable.

Please accept the assurance of my cordial appreciation of the honor of my appointment, and my sincere congratulations upon the highly successful manner in

which, during the past year, you have administered the great and varied Masonic interests entrusted to your care.

Fraternally and sincerely,

W. H. KISTER,  
D. D. G. M. Tenth District.

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## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

CAMBRIDGE, ILL., August 11th, 1886.

M. W. A. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master*.

*Dear Sir and M. W. Brother:* The usual routine of installing officers and answering a few questions by mail, has constituted my principal labor as your Deputy during the past year.

The few cases referred to me specially have been fully reported in their order, and it would be surplusage to refer to them here.

Yours fraternally,

F. G. WELTON,  
D. D. G. M. Eleventh District.

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## TWELFTH DISTRICT.

LITTLETON, ILL., August 28th, 1886.

ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master, Bloomington, Ill.*

*Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.:* Another year has drifted down upon the ever-flowing river of time, and lost itself in the great gulf of the past, bringing with it many changes unknown to us in the beginning, yet admonishing us that we are traveling upon the level of time to "that undiscovered country" from whose bourne no traveler returns." Life is but a probationary state of existence, and although many may have had bright hopes and great expectations for the future, the absent forms of some familiar faces from our next Grand Lodge Communication will remind us that their bodies have suffered the pangs of dissolving nature, and their spirits have returned to God who gave them.

Thus the closing of another Masonic year reminds me of a duty to perform, and in accordance with the Grand Lodge By-Laws I have the honor to submit the following report:

Immediately upon receipt of my commission, I sent to the various lodges the usual notices.

I have visited quite a number of the lodges, and from the reports that I have received from the others, I am satisfied that in this district Masonry is enjoying the usual prosperity.

I have made but one official visit during the year, which is evidence that peace, harmony and concord prevail among the brethren.

I have answered many questions upon points in the Grand Lodge By-Laws, and am sorry to see so little notice taken of the statutes.

The errors to be found in the minutes are too varied to be enumerated here, but they are enough to show the tendency Secretaries have of abridging the records. Every business transaction that occurs within the tyled lodge "proper to be written" should be made a matter of record.

In reference to the work, I find a continued growing interest among the brethren to obtain a correct knowledge of the Standard Work and when such desire has been followed by an acquired knowledge the results obtained have been very apparent and can not be estimated upon a financial basis but by the increased active interest in the welfare of the lodge, augmentation of the general attendance, the great improvement in expression and impression in conferring degrees and a general stimulation of the brethren of "who can best work and best agree."

I desire here to thank you for the honor conferred upon this district by appointing within its jurisdiction at Bushnell a "School of Instruction." It was my pleasant privilege to be present and see the beautiful exemplification of the work by the Grand Examiners. I feel under many obligations to the Grand Lecturers and brethren for the fraternal courtesies extended to me while there. Feeling a deep interest in the promotion of the Standard Work, and that all the lodges in the district should avail themselves of this propitious occasion, I issued the following circular letter :

OFFICE OF  
DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER 12TH DISTRICT,  
F. & A. MASONS.

LITTLETON, ILL., Jan. 20, 1886.

*To the Worshipful Masters and Brethren of the Masonic Craft throughout the Twelfth District,  
Greeting :*

DEAR BRETHREN: Whereas the Grand Master of Masons in the State of Illinois has been pleased to call a meeting of the "Board of Grand Examiners" at Bushnell, in this Jurisdiction, and recognizing the great importance of these "Schools of Instruction" in promoting accurate work among the Craft, I desire to further this purpose by calling especial attention to this important meeting.

True, correct, and impressive *work* produces the most effective results on the candidates ; causes a deeper interest in the success of the lodge, and stimulates the brethren to *labor* with freedom, fervency and zeal. The object of these *Schools* are high and praiseworthy, and the results

obtained from them are of incalculable worth, enabling the *officers* and *members* of the Constituent Lodges to become familiar with the *Standard* and *recognized work of this Grand Jurisdiction*.

I hope the brethren will avail themselves of this favorable opportunity, and not only consider it a privilege, but an incumbent duty to attend this meeting, and be eager to possess a correct knowledge of the various degrees of Symbolic Masonry.

~~The~~ The meetings will convene at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 23, 24 and 25, with three sessions each day—forenoon, afternoon and evening.

Hoping the brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly,

I am, Fraternally,

LEWIS C. SEELEY,  
District Deputy Grand Master.

This meeting was more largely attended than was anticipated, and the avidity with which the brethren sought to profit by it has been followed by results beyond the most sanguine expectation. Especially would I commendably praise T. J. Pickett Lodge, No. 307, for the earnest study they have made of the work. Since this meeting there have been increased calls for the services of the lecturers, and I would therefore say "let the good work go on."

I installed the officers of the following lodges: Rushville Lodge, No. 9, at Rushville, December 15, 1885; Littleton Lodge, No. 766, at Littleton, December 19, 1885.

On the 16th day of March it was my sad privilege to perform the solemn ceremonies of the Craft over the remains of Brother Julius Elliott, of Astoria Lodge, No. 100. Brother Elliott was a minister of the gospel, and had recently come to Littleton to take charge of his church work. His sickness was of short duration, but his suffering was intense; and as the anguish of his body finally clouded his mind, it was evident he felt that his end was drawing near, by the utterance of his last intelligent words, "I have fought the good fight, I have kept the faith." As I stood beside his grave I felt that I good brother, an affectionate husband and Christian man had gone to his reward. His daily life clearly taught that he knew the All-Seeing Eye was guiding him, and it was of little importance how soon the brittle thread of life was severed by the scythe of time; he was in the ark of safety to be finally anchored in that "peaceful harbor where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary shall find rest."

On the 10th day of July, in compliance with your order, I proceeded to Tennessee to meet M. W. Brother Joseph Robbins, P. G. M., to investigate the trouble existing between the brethren at Colchester and Tennessee Lodge, No. 496. After we had freely discussed and explained the situation of affairs to the lodge, and all had partaken of the refreshments that had been prepared, Brother Robbins and myself felt that a better feeling and a better understanding had been engendered, and that the future would develop the fact that all their disturbances would be amicably adjusted. I have been recently informed that good feeling now exists between them,

and no doubt the little contentions that they have had will give place again to the "strong bonds of friendship and brotherly love."

And now in conclusion to this lengthy report I desire to thank you for the honor conferred upon me, and hoping that I have given a satisfactory account of my stewardship, I am,

Fraternally yours,

LEWIS C. SEELEY,  
D. D. G. M. Twelfth District.

### THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

OQUAWKA, ILL., August 28th, 1886.

M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master*.

*Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.:* Thanking you for the honor conferred by my appointment as District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirteenth District, I have the honor to report:

That I visited Carman Lodge, No. 732, and installed their officers, and found the books and furniture of the lodge in good condition. During the month of March I received the charter of Trinity Lodge, No. 561, from the W. Master, and visited Monmouth and secured and forwarded to the Grand Secretary such property as I could find.

Nothing of special importance has transpired in my district, but the kindest of fraternal feelings prevail.

Truly and fraternally yours,

JAMES PETERSON,  
D. D. G. M. Thirteenth District.

### FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

PEORIA, ILL., Sept. 6, 1886.

ALEXANDER T. DARRAH, *Grand Master of Masons of Illinois*.

*Dear Sir and M. W. Brother:* Your circular letter of the 10th ult. admonishes me that the time is arriving when an account of my stewardship for this district is required.



November 9, 1885, I installed the officers of Peoria Lodge, No. 15. November 25, 1885, installed the officers of Temple Lodge, No. 46, and December 31, 1885, installed the officers of Phoenix Lodge, No. 663, at Mapleton. This lodge had but recently been moved from Kingston Mines. The installation was public, and though the brethren had not got fairly settled in their new quarters, everything passed off in a pleasant manner. There was a large number of ladies present; a good representation from Lancaster Lodge, No. 106, at Glasford, accompanied by the Glasford band, which discoursed music for us during the evening; a sumptuous repast was spread, and a very enjoyable time was had. I predict a bright future for Phoenix Lodge.

January 27, 1886, I performed the last sad rites of our order at the grave of Bro. William Mill, of W. C. Hobbs Lodge, No. 306, at Eureka, Ill. Bro. Mill died January 25, at his home at Eureka, of paralysis, aged 65. He had been S. W. three years and W. M. two years of W. C. Hobbs Lodge.

I have also visited Princeville Lodge, No. 360, Princeville; Alta Lodge, No. 748, Alta, and Empire Lodge, No. 126, at Pekin. Have witnessed and assisted in conferring degrees in these lodges. The work was done in a very creditable manner. I found the records written up neat and regular, order enforced, a fraternal feeling existing among the brethren, and their hospitality unlimited.

In the early part of April I received notice from you that Danvers Lodge, No. 742, at Danvers, had preferred charges against W. C. Hobbs Lodge No. 306, at Eureka, for invasion of jurisdiction, with directions to investigate.

I at once notified the lodges, and though delayed somewhat at first I finally succeeded in getting at the facts. Danvers Lodge clearly showed that the candidate was in their jurisdiction some three and a half miles. W. C. Hobbs Lodge undoubtedly labored under a misapprehension as to distance and acknowledged an invasion of jurisdiction, and expressed a desire to make proper acknowledgment to Danvers Lodge. The evidence and papers were referred to you, and your directions that the candidate with the fees should be surrendered to Danvers Lodge, together with proper acknowledgments, have been fully complied with.

July 26, at the request of the W. M. of Comet Lodge, No. 641, at Minier, I visited Comet Lodge and assisted the W. M. in a lodge trial, where charges had been preferred by your orders against a brother formerly a member of Allin Lodge, No. 605. The members of Minier Lodge were very patient, and but one desire seemed to pervade the entire lodge, and that was to render justice according to the evidence as they saw it. The result of the trial has been reported to you. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the action of Comet Lodge, I must give them the credit of being sincere in their desire to render justice.

The past year, I am pleased to report, has been a successful one generally with the lodges in this district. Most of the lodges have done some work, many of them have done a good deal, and, with the exception of the case spoken of, I believe there

has been a generous and fraternal feeling among the brethren and their several lodges, and desire to testify to the uniform kind and fraternal greeting received at the hands of those brethren with whom it has been my pleasure to meet.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. F. HITCHCOCK,  
D. D. G. M. Fourteenth District.

## FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Sept. 18th, 1886.

M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master*.

*Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.:* Upon receiving your commission as your Deputy for the Fifteenth Masonic District, I began a studied investigation to discover the duties devolving upon me. My search left the matter greatly in doubt. I have, however, done those things which I conceived to be most important, and in the line of my duty.

There are twenty-five lodges in my district. To twenty of these I have already made official visits. I am happy to say that all, so far as I have been able to ascertain, are doing good work and are prosperous.

Belleflower Lodge, No. 760, felt that its jurisdiction was too small, and that for the good of Masonry it should not exist. It, therefore, decided to surrender its charter. Its effects I received and transmitted to the Grand Secretary.

My report in the case of Bethesda Lodge, No. 661, I made at the conclusion of the investigation, and is now in your hands. The report also of the conference with D. D. G. M., W. L. Milligan, of the Ninth District, with reference to Odell Lodge, was made at the time.

The greatest need that seems to press upon the lodges of the Fifteenth District, is the means to acquire greater proficiency in the Standard Work. The most excellent School for Masonic Instruction, held at Bloomington February 11-13, furnished a valuable opportunity. Almost every lodge in the district was represented. Though not being able to acquire the perfect work in three days, the Worshipful Masters, Wardens and brethren who attended became so eager to learn that they went to their lodges determined to become more proficient. This School was productive of great good, and the district would be greatly benefitted if another could be held within its territory next year.

Fraternally yours,

OWEN SCOTT,  
D. D. G. M. Fifteenth District.

## SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

KANKAKEE, ILL., Sept., 3d, 1886.

ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master*.

*Dear Sir and M. W. Bro. :* In conformity to custom and law, I respectfully submit the following report : My official acts during the year have been as follows :

Upon receiving notice of my appointment as District Deputy, I forwarded to all of the lodges of the Sixteenth District the usual notices, informing them of that fact and my readiness to be of any service to them should opportunity offer.

On the 24th of December, 1885, I received your communication in reference to matters connected with Rossville Lodge, No. 527, and after some correspondence, met with the lodge on the evening of January 2d, 1886. A full record of the proceedings had was forwarded to you at the time. At the same meeting I also instructed the newly elected officers of the lodge, and after a very pleasant evening's intercourse, notwithstanding the natural perplexity incident to the performance of some of the duties that made my visit necessary, I returned to my home satisfied that the members of Rossville Lodge, No. 527, are peers of any in those qualities that go to make genuine Masons.

On the evening of January 5th I had the pleasure of installing the officers of Kankakee Lodge, No. 389. I was also invited to install the officers of several of the neighboring lodges, but an unexpected and unavoidable absence for the remainder of the month prevented my availing myself of any of the invitations.

On the evening of March 26th, by invitation, I visited Momence Lodge, No. 481, with, I trust, both pleasure and profit to the lodge, as well as myself.

June 5th I received from your hands the complaint of Peotone Lodge, No. 636, against Grant Park Lodge, No. 740, and on the evening of June 12th met Grant Park Lodge at a regular communication.

With the action had at that time, and the papers in the case, my report, under date of June 25th, would so fully inform you that further mention is unnecessary, except to state that Peotone Lodge has thus far failed to answer the request—made by your direction of June 25th—to furnish evidence in the case.

There is good reason for believing that the state of Masonry in this jurisdiction is satisfactory, and that there is a marked improvement in the interest taken in Masonic affairs by many of the lodges and large numbers of the brethren. This I consider largely to be the result of the "Schools of Instruction," which, though not held at any time within this jurisdiction, have been attended by many of the brethren who do reside within the jurisdiction.

Of the condition of the lodges in this jurisdiction, so far as I am acquainted, they are nearly all in a progressive and improving state, and where there possibly

may be a different condition I have not been able to obtain the necessary information to justify an attempt to particularize.

In the way of suggestion, permit me to hope that the "Schools of Instruction" will be continued, for I believe them to be the most available means for accomplishing the greatest good with the least cost.

Thanking you most sincerely for the kindness and favor conferred in appointing me District Deputy, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

F. S. HATCH,  
D. D. G. M. Sixteenth District.

## SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

PARIS, ILL., Sept. 6th, 1886.

A. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master, Bloomington.*

*M. W. Brother:* In consequence of continued illness, I have not been able to visit the lodges of the district as I had contemplated, but from correspondence with every lodge in the district I am pleased to report that universal peace, harmony and a fair degree of prosperity prevail in all the lodges.

In January I visited Rantoul Lodge, No. 470, and Stratton Lodge, No. 408, and installed their officers. On both occasions I was kindly assisted by W. Bro. R. L. McKinlay.

January 26, 27, 28 and 29 the Grand Examiners held a School of Instruction at Paris. Though the attendance was not as large as desired, yet all who availed themselves of the privilege speak in terms of the highest praise of the efficiency of the Board, and their thorough manner of imparting instruction. We hope the Board is a permanent institution of this Grand Jurisdiction.

Fraternally yours,

D. M. WIEDER,  
D. D. G. M. Seventeenth District.

## EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

BEMENT, ILL., Sept. 13th, 1886.

A. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master of Masons, Bloomington, Ill.*

*Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.:* I herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Eighteenth District for the past year.

On December 17th, 1885, I installed the officers of Mansfield Lodge, No. 737; December 22d the officers of South Macon Lodge; December 28th the officers of Blue Mound Lodge, and December 30th the officers of Sullivan Lodge. These, with one other, are all the official calls I have had during the year. The latter I could not accept owing to a previous engagement.

It is an open question, I believe, whether it is the duty of a District Deputy to visit each lodge in his district, whether called on or not, the Grand Lodge By-Laws being silent on that point. I think it would be well to have the duties of District Deputies more clearly defined in the by-laws.

As a member of the Board of Grand Examiners, I have been invited to assist in the work in quite a number of lodges, and have accepted all invitations of that kind. I was also with the brethren of Sullivan Lodge, No. 764, on March 24, 25 and 26.

I attended all the Schools of Instruction held during the winter, a detailed account of which will, no doubt, be furnished you by the President of the Board.

Regretting that I have not been able to do more "for the good of Masonry," and thanking you for *many* personal favors, I am,

Faternally yours,

C. F. TENNEY,

D. D. G. M. Eighteenth District.

## NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sept. 8th, 1886.

M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master*.

*Dear Sir and M. W. Brother:* It affords me great pleasure to report that peace and concord prevail, so far as my knowledge extends, within this district.

When my commission was received, or soon thereafter, the usual circular notices were transmitted to the several lodges under my charge, stating my willingness to respond to all calls, and, thus far, I have had but little demand for my services in the adjustment of difficulties within my jurisdiction.

During the last week in December, 1885, the brethren of the Springfield lodges gave their annual banquet and sociable to the brethren and families of the country lodges in Sangamon county. If the entertainment of a similar character in 1884 was a decided success, and it certainly was, this one was far better in respect of numbers and character. Our best Masonic ladies gave attendance and welcomed their coun-

try friends with cordiality and good will. The addresses, readings, and music, both vocal and instrumental, were refined and elegant, as I can testify to, because I presided on the occasion. A good supper followed, and every one went away happy. Again I commend such fraternal gatherings to the Craft of Illinois.

I have installed the officers of the following lodges: St. Paul's Lodge, No. 500, at the December regular communication. This is a very prosperous lodge. Springfield Lodge, No. 4, on the 4th of January. This lodge has a grand history. Van Meter Lodge, No. 762, of Cantrall, publicly, on the 5th of January, when public addresses were made by Prof. A. J. Smith (W. M. Central Lodge, No. 71,) myself and several others. A good time followed. Chatham Lodge, No. 523, on the 16th of January, supplemented by a most elegant banquet, such as these good brethren know how to prepare for the many Springfield brethren present, who knew how to dispose of the good things. Tyrian Lodge, No. 333, on the 18th of January. This lodge is a good body of Masons, prosperous, contented.

I have performed other Masonic duties, well known to the Grand Master, which may not be enumerated here.

Again has death removed another venerable and beloved brother from this district. Like a ripened sheaf, at his residence in Petersburg, Menard county, on Sunday, December 6, 1885, R. W. Bro. John Bennett fell on sleep, aged 80 years, surrounded by his sorrowing wife and children and friends. His funeral, which I could not attend, occurred on the Tuesday following from the Presbyterian church (Rev. T. C. McFarland officiating, and Revs. Momyer and Slagle assisting), and, although the weather was very inclement, yet a large number of the Craft, with visitors from the adjoining towns, participated in the obsequies. R. W. Bro. Enos was present, and Brethren C. M. Morse, T. W. McNeely, G. B. Welch, Anson Thompson, Homer Stewart and George C. Spears acted as pall-bearers. The remains were interred with Masonic honors in Rose Hill Cemetery. The casket was loaded with rare flowers, which kind hands had formed into appropriate Masonic crosses.

The following notice, prepared by an intimate friend, first published in Petersburg, Illinois, is deemed worthy of insertion here:

R. W. Bro. John Bennett was born in Halifax County, Va., December 21, 1805. He passed his boyhood and early manhood at the old homestead in Virginia, receiving such an education as the common schools of that period afforded. At the age of 14 he entered his father's store as clerk, in which capacity he continued until his father's death in 1828, after which he continued business on his own account until 1835, when he moved to Sangamon County, near Rochester, this State. Here remained until January, 1836, when he came to Petersburg, Menard County, and opened a dry goods store, in which business, with one or two changes, he continued until 1858, when he retired from active business. During his business career he was among the foremost in many enterprises that tended to develop our city and county, and represented this county in the legislature in 1840 and 1841. He was for four years director of the Tonica & Petersburg, now the Kansas City branch of the C. & A. railroad. Always prompt and honorable in his business transactions, conspicuous for his liberality, enterprise and charity, he won the respect and esteem of his fellows, and his modesty was only equalled by his worth. For nearly sixty years he has been a Mason. He has performed a prominent part in the history of Masonry in the State, organizing many lodges, participating in the general councils of the brotherhood and bestowing much labor and thought to the field



of Masonic Jurisprudence. Probably no man in the State has been a Mason longer, as the following record will show: He petitioned Halifax Hiram Lodge, Halifax, Va., for degrees in Masonry in December, 1826, a few days after attaining his majority, was accepted and received the degrees of Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft and Master Mason, in due time. Remained a member of that lodge nearly eight years. On coming to Petersburg in 1836 he joined Springfield Lodge, No. 4, which was then the nearest organization. In 1842 he was instrumental in securing a petition to the Grand Lodge for a dispensation to organize Clinton Lodge U. D. (Bro. Bennett suggesting the name in honor of DeWitt Clinton, of New York.) The dispensation was granted, and in about one year Clinton Lodge, No. 19, was chartered. Bro. Bennett was its first, second and third Worshipful Master, and from the granting of dispensation for U. D. Lodge in 1842 up to and including 1883, served as Worshipful Master seventeen terms. During that time he presided over 369 regular and special meetings of the lodge and was a regular attendant at the balance of the 975, the total number of meetings of the lodge from organization to 1883.

Bro. Bennett was also a member of DeWitt Chapter, No. 119, R. A. M., and St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 47, K. T., and several times had served as District Deputy Grand Master and Grand Lecturer for this district. His punctual attendance at all regular and special meetings of the lodge was proverbial, and his absence from any of them at once elicited the inquiry: "What is the matter with uncle John?" as he was familiarly called. He was also a regular attendant at meetings of the Chapter and Commandery, but his special pride and interest was in the Blue Lodge to which he devoted his Masonic life work.

Bro. Bennett belonged to a Masonic family. His grandfather, Walter Bennett, a native of Ireland, was made a Mason in Lancaster County Pennsylvania, in 1767; his father, soon after he was grown, in Halifax County, Va., and himself an Entered Apprentice in Hiram Lodge, No. 96, Virginia, (where his father was affiliated), on the 4th Monday of January, a Fellow Craft 4th Monday of February, and a Master Mason 4th Monday of March, 1827, was exalted the following summer; received the Cryptic degrees in Springfield, Illinois, in 1854; and was Knighted in St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 47, K. T., at Petersburg in 1874.

Here it is proper to say his good wife also manifested great interest in the success and prosperity of the Order, and was never happier then when encouraging her husband in advancing the interest of the Craft. He was always ready and willing and oftentimes went many miles to attend the meetings of neighboring lodges and aid them with his counsel and advice in their Masonic work and would have gone the distance of forty miles, barefoot and alone, to aid a worthy brother in need. Among the many good men and Masons true there have been but few in the past or present more enthusiastic for the success of the Order, consistently practicing its tenets, or who believed more sincerely that the more numerous the membership and general its teachings were practiced the more good would result to mankind. Masons, and all who knew him, are ready to inscribe on their memory the following for his epitaph:

"A Mason true and good;  
Sincere in friendship, ready in relief,  
Discreet in trust, faithful in brotherhood,  
Tender in sympathy and kind in grief.  
On grateful memories his name is writ;  
*His* genial heart *our* hearts did kindle up;  
We drew our inspiration from his light,  
And buoyancy from his all-buoyant hope."

He was married twice. First in December, 1829, to Miss Mary A. Boyd. Deceased was bereft of his early companion and mother of his children in 1849, after twenty years of married happiness. In September, 1850, he was again married, to Miss Mary J. Cabanis, who with two children survive him.

The news of the death of John Bennett will sadden the hearts of all who knew him. He lived four score years and leaves a record of an eventful, honorable and well-spent life. Another pioneer has filled the measure of his days faithfully and well.

I respectfully recommend that a page be set apart in the Grand Lodge proceedings of this year to his memory, bearing the first four lines of the above epitaph.

Fraternally yours,

L. W. SHEPHERD,

D. D. G. M. Nineteenth District.

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## TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

PITTSFIELD, ILL., Sept. 4th, 1886.

A. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master*.

*Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.:* Soon after receiving notice of my appointment as District Deputy Grand Master of this the 20th District, I sent the usual notices to the several lodges in the district.

I am pleased to be able to report that nothing has transpired since my appointment, to my knowledge, requiring my official services. I have been able to visit but few of the lodges, but from information received, I find but little work has been done during the current year, which is more on account of the hard times than of a lack of interest in Masonry.

Respectfully and fraternally,

W. B. GRIMES,

D. D. G. M. Twentieth District.

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## TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

LAHARPE, ILL., Sept. 4, 1886.

ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master, Bloomington, Ill.*

*Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.:* Another Masonic year is drawing to a close and it is my pleasing duty to report to you that peace and harmony has prevailed among the lodges in the Twenty-first District.

I have received no calls for official visits, and answered but few questions on Masonic law and usages. Your queries and answers as published in the *Illinois Freemason*, has very materially lessened the labors of the District Deputies and furnished the entire Craft much needed valuable information.

It has been my pleasure to meet with a number of the lodges, installing officers, conferring degrees, etc., and after careful and diligent inquiry into the general condition and affairs of the lodges, I find in each and all much to commend.

Allow me to express my fraternal thanks for the confidence you reposed in me, and also congratulate you and the Craft throughout this jurisdiction on the flattering results of your administration.

Fraternally yours,

W. O. BUTLER,  
D. D. G. M. Twenty-first District.

## TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

WHITEHALL, ILL., Sept. 1st., 1886.

M. W. A. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master*.

*Dear Sir and M. W. Brother:* Upon the receipt of my commission as your Deputy, I mailed to each of the lodges of the district a circular notice of my appointment.

During the year I have visited about one-half of the lodges in the district, inspected their records, methods of transacting business, etc., and given them such advice and instruction as the occasion indicated.

In March you were apprised that Hamilton Lodge, No. 563, was meeting without the presence of proper authority as the evidence of it—a charter. Under date of April 2d, I was ordered by you to investigate and report thereon. In due time you were informed as to the facts, at the same time the lodge was directed to make application for duplicate charter. Learning sometime after that this had not been done, I wrote the W. M. that since but a short time would elapse before meeting of Grand Lodge, it would be as well to defer action until then. They will probably present their petition for duplicate charter at the coming session of Grand Lodge.

May 20th, as your proxy, I arrested the charter of Sheffield Lodge, No. 678, and forwarded the same to you, with my report of such action. The affairs of the lodge were in a deplorable condition. The lodge will, possibly, petition the restoration of its charter. Under existing circumstances I could not recommend it.

May 27th I received the dispensation for the removal of Fidelity Lodge, No. 152, from Fidelity, Jersey Co., to Medora, Macoupin Co., and forwarded the same. I the more willingly recommended the removal of this lodge, as it afforded it an

opportunity to recover from its lethargy. There is sufficient material within its present jurisdiction to build up a reputable lodge.

June 13, Virden Lodge, No. 161, met with a serious misfortune. They had but lately finished re-roofing their hall, and had contracted indebtedness thereby, when, on the above date, their building was unroofed by severe wind, accompanied with rain which otherwise damaged them.

I find much confusion existing as to methods of procedure for non-payment of dues. In addition to that furnished by Grand Lodge By-Laws and the decisions of Grand Masters, lodges will find a clear exposition of the subject in Past Grand Master Robbins' annual address of 1877, page 31.

My official acts, beyond the above, have been few and were reported to you in the order of their happening.

The observation of the year has confirmed that of those preceding relative to the importance of official care, visitation and instruction by Grand officers and others qualified for such work. If there is any one subject, above another, to which I would direct attention of Grand Lodge it is this. Many of our lodges are *starving* for the want of attention; many of them feel that no one *cares* for them.

During the year I have endeavored by visitation, personal inquiry and correspondence to inform myself of the status of the lodges of the district. With one or two exceptions, my advances in this direction have been met in the right spirit. I am able to report a fair degree of prosperity. Good will generally prevails.

Thanking you for your uniform courtesies and honors conferred, I am,

Faternally yours,

I. M. MCCOLLESTER,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-second District.

## TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

TAYLORVILLE, ILL., Sept. 7, 1886.

ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master*.

*Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.:* The duties which devolved on me during the past year as your representative in the Twenty-third Masonic District, have been very few, but without exception most pleasant in their character. No difficulties or serious misunderstandings have been referred to me for adjustment. No question of law, custom or procedure has arisen involving any new principle, or not fully covered by our written laws.

The accounts of many lodges are imperfectly and inartistically kept. A lodge, like a man, a firm, or a corporation, is placed on a safer and better foundation by a strict compliance with the rules of book-keeping. Would it not be well for the Grand Secretary to suggest proper forms to Secretaries of subordinate lodges, with a view to securing uniformity in method, and uniform correctness in lodge accounts?

Fraternally yours,

WM. T. VANDAVEER,  
D. D. G. M. Twenty third District.

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## TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

TROY, ILL., August 30th, 1886.

M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master*.

*Dear Sir and M. W. Bro. :* Another Masonic year, with its perfections and shortcomings, has almost closed, and the time of rendering an account has arrived. In reporting to you the condition of this the Twenty-sixth Masonic District, little, in fact nothing, of special importance has occurred, beyond that already specially reported. Peace and harmony, so far as I am aware, prevails throughout the entire district. But one case calling for official attention, the account of which was promptly reported to you.

During this year I have mingled, or have held more or less correspondence, with the lodges of this district, to enable me to report a fair degree of prosperity. It has been my privilege to assist a number of the lodges in their labors, and everywhere I have been received with sincere brotherly love, finding a commendable degree of zeal prevailing, and whatever council given was received readily and ardently in the repositories of "faithful breasts." True it is that a greater and much to be desired state of proficiency in the Standard Work could, and indeed ought to exist, but, as I have heretofore stated in previous reports, this is, in a great measure, the fault of the law relating to the efficiency of District Deputy Grand Masters, as defined, if at all defined, in their powers and prerogatives, and to the discretion allowed lodges in choosing whether or not they shall use the means provided for promoting and securing the needed proficiency.

In this connection I cannot refrain from here giving my hearty approval of our noble Schools of Instruction, which have done so much to promote that knowledge which proper legislation would greatly improve and make universal.

A marked degree of quiet prosperity is in reality the summing up of the general condition among the Craft here.

Thanking you for the confidence reposed in me, and congratulating you on the successful administration of your high and responsible office, I am,

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

SAMUEL RAWSON,  
D. D. G. M. Twenth-sixth District.

## TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

CHESTER, ILL., Aug. 31, 1886.

M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master, Bloomington, Ill.*

*Dear Sir and Brother:* At the close of this Masonic year I now, in compliance with Grand Lodge By-Laws, submit to you an account of my stewardship as District Deputy Grand Master for this district.

On receipt of my commission I notified all the lodges in this district of my appointment, and my readiness to visit them when required, and, to my great satisfaction, have not had an official call to any of them, showing conclusively that peace, harmony and unanimity prevail among the brethren down here in Egypt.

I have visited a large majority of the lodges, and intended to visit them all before the close of the year, but business matters and family affairs prevented me in carrying out my intentions.

Thanking you for the honors conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JAMES DOUGLAS,  
D. D. G. M. Twenty-seventh District.

## TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. 8, 1886.

ALEXANDER T. DARRAH, *Grand Master of Masons of Illinois.*

*M. W. Brother:* In obedience to your instruction, on the evening of May 13, at a stated communication of Shekinah Lodge, No. 241, A. F. & A. M., held in their hall, I, as your proxy, instituted an Occasional Grand Lodge and installed R. W. Bro. Isaac Clements Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, a large number of brethren from neighboring lodges being present.



On the 20th day of August, in obedience to your order, I visited the W. M. and brethren of Grant Lodge, No. 452. Found the lodge somewhat embarrassed financially by debt on hall, but willing to make an effort to relieve themselves, and after an evening pleasantly spent left them fully devoted to the best interests of the Craft, and I cheerfully recommend them to your mercy and the mercy of the Grand Lodge if they should this year fail to forward their Grand Lodge dues (it being their first), they making an effort to relieve their property from debt, and suffering from the drouth, none more worthy than the faithful brethren of Grant Lodge.

At no time in my Masonic life have I seen so much good work in the lodges of this district. The instruction given at the Schools of Instruction held in Southern Illinois is commended and its good influence felt by all who avail themselves of its privileges. Respectfully submitted.

Fraternally yours,

E. J. INGERSOLL,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-eighth District.

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## TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

SHAWNEETOWN, ILL., August 13th, 1886.

M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master*.

*Dear Sir and Bro. :* I again have the pleasure of submitting my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the 29th Masonic District. Owing to sickness in my family, I have not been able to visit very many of the lodges in my district. I have, however, visited several of them, and communicated with all, and find peace and good will prevailing. Quite a number of the lodges have a good deal of work, and a number of them have become so interested in the Standard Work as to have employed the services of the Grand Lecturers. All who have done so have shown great interest and made rapid improvement.

I find that last year the twenty-four lodges in my district (the farthest district but one from the seat of the Grand Lodge), withdrew only \$61.65 above their Grand Lodge dues, which, I think, is much less than ever before, showing the growth and interest of the Craft in this portion of the jurisdiction.

I sincerely wish that some more efficient system could be adopted whereby the lodges could be more frequently visited by some of the Grand Lodge officers, and hope some wise brother will plan something at an early date looking to that end.

I think that we have a bright future before us in this portion of the State. Crops are abundant and times improving, which will naturally cause more Masonic work to be done.

Sincerely thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Faternally yours,

W. J. ELWELL,  
D. D. G. M. Twenty-ninth District.

### THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

VIENNA, ILL., Sept. 5th, 1886.

M. W. A. T. DARRAH, *Grand Master*.

*Dear Sir and Brother :* At the close of this Masonic year I herewith submit to you my report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Thirtieth Masonic District.

Immediately on receiving my commission I notified each of the lodges in the district of my appointment. But three cases of complaint have been brought to my notice calling for my aid in their adjustment. In one of these cases, involving an infringement of jurisdiction, I was unable to attend, on account of sickness, and Brother W. J. Elwell, of the Twenty-ninth District, attended to the matter in my stead, and, as I have been informed, settled the matter satisfactorily to all parties. The other two were cases of minor importance. My opinion was accepted as satisfactory, and complete harmony restored between the brethren and the lodges.

In December, 1885, I installed the officers of Vienna Lodge, No. 150. I also, in November, 1885, instituted Center Lodge U. D., and installed its officers. I have visited a few of the lodges in the district semi-officially and have uniformly found them prosperous and harmonious.

With thanks for the honor conferred on me, I am,

Faternally yours,

PLEAS. T. CHAPMAN,  
D. D. G. M. Thirtieth District.



## PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO GRAND LODGE BY-LAWS.

No. 1. Amend Section 5, Article XIII, Part Second of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out the words "or jurisdictional residence."

JOHN H. TYLER.

Section 5, Article XIII., Part Second, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, as proposed to be amended, reads as follows :

*Section 5.* Master Masons applying for membership shall not be required to state whether they have or have not applied to any other lodge ; nor shall the regulations of these by-laws concerning physical qualifications apply to such applicants ; nor shall any of the requirements of the preceding sections (1, 2 and 3) apply to Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts seeking advancement in the lodge in which they were initiated or passed ; but the requirements of said Sections 1, 2 and 3, and Section 2, of Article XV., shall apply to the petitions of Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts seeking advancement in any lodge other than the one in which they may have been initiated or passed.

No. 2. Amend Section 3, Article 1, Part Third, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws by striking out all after the word "sojourning" and insert the following: "Shall, in case the offender shall be suspended or expelled, give notice thereof to the lodge of which he may be or shall have last been a member."

COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.

Section 3, Article 1, Part Third, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, as proposed to be amended, reads as follows :

*Section 3.* In case of offending Masons who are members of any other lodge, the lodge within whose jurisdiction the offender resides, or is sojourning, shall, in case the offender shall be suspended or expelled, give notice thereof to the lodge of which he may be or shall have last been a member.

No. 3. Amend Section 12, Article XXIII., Part Second, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws by striking out all after the words "Grand Lodge" where they first occur in said section down to and including the words "Part Second" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "on or before the first day of September next succeeding the date of the dispensation."

COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.

Section 12, Article XXIII., Part Second, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, as proposed to be amended, reads as follows :

*Section 12.* Every lodge under dispensation shall make its returns to the Grand Lodge on or before the first day of September next succeeding the date of its dispensation, and shall transmit therewith its letter of dispensation, a copy of its by-laws, and a record of its proceedings. After making such return, no lodge meeting shall be held until the Grand Lodge shall grant a charter, and the requirements of Section 14 of this article are complied with.

The Grand Secretary desires to thank the editors of the following magazines and papers for kindly supplying his office with their publications during the past year, in exchange for our proceedings. We shall be happy to exchange with all Masonic publications, and papers having a Masonic department :

VOICE OF MASONRY—182 South Clark Street, Chicago.

MASONIC ADVOCATE—Indianapolis, Ind.

THE ILLINOIS FREEMASON—Bloomington, Ill.

MASONIC CHRONICLE—Columbus, Ohio.

CORNER STONE—New York.

MASONIC REVIEW—Detroit, Mich.

MASONIC TOKEN—Portland, Maine.

TEXAS MASONIC JOURNAL—Fort Worth, Texas.

LIGHT—Topeka, Kansas.

ODD FELLOWSHIP'S REGISTER AND MASONIC JOURNAL—Portland, Maine.

MASONIC WORLD—Boston, Mass.

THE ANCHOR AND SHIELD—Paris, Ill.

MASONIC CHRONICLE—New York.

MASONIC TRUTH—Boston, Mass.

MASONIC HOME JOURNAL—Louisville, Ky.

THE FREEMASON—Sidney, New South Wales.

VICTORIA FREEMASON—Melbourne, Australia.

MASONIC TIDINGS—Milwaukee, Wis.

FREEMASON'S JOURNAL—New York City.

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